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THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. IX. SECOND SERIES.]

JANUARY, 1871.

[No. 1.

I.—ANDERSONVILLE.

I.—DIARY OF A PRISONER.

FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT, NOW FIRST
PRINTED.*

Continued from Old Book.

THURSDAY JUNE 29th. 1864

No news in Camp this Morning. Very warm, and we will More than probably have rain before Night. Soon after our rations began coming in this afternoon the commander of the Camp issued an order, that not another load of rations should enter Camp until the party or organization of Raiders were fereted out and placed in his hands.

About a dozen guards entered the Stockade and with the assistance of Some informers began picking up Some of the leaders, which caused an immense excitement. They got Somewhere near 25 of the Most desperate and will keep them until to-morrow when Some action will be taken with them either by the Confederate Military authorities or by our own civil laws as control our camp. Just at evening two or three of them were turned into Camp Singly to let the men do with [them] as they thought fit. They were all three beat and pounded So badly that they cannot get over it. This Evening We had a Row with our Kicked out tentmate and compeled him to deliver up a watch as part payment for his house rent

Various reports are in circularion as to the disposal of these raiders that are being taken outside. One report is that they will be a Scafold erected in the Stockade and the raiders Sent back again into the Stockade and left to the Mercies of our now excited Men. But the

* This Diary is written with a pencil, on the unoccupied spaces of a printed *Pocket Diary* for 1863, the blank pages of which had previously done duty, while the prisoner was yet in the field, as a record of his correspondence, etc., and, sometimes, as a diary of current events. Two distinct records, therefore, occupy the same pages, and very often are written across each other.

The writer was probably ALFRED W. LETTEER, Sergeant-major of a Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Thomas E. Rose; and the Diary is now in the collections of The Long Island Historical Society.

HIS. MAG. IX. 1.

Most plausible report that I have heard is that a Jury of 12 impartial men be Chosen and what ever Verdict they hand in the Confederate authorities will See Carried out

Grace Linwood
Amherst
Mass.

Recieved a Waverly from her whilst on the March, and never had time to write to her before being taken by the Rebs. I am bound to write and tender her my thanks, if I am even allowed to leave this infernal *Stockade Prison*.

THURSDAY JUNE 30th 1864

Increasing excitement in camp in referance to the "*Raiders*" Two dead bodies have been found up to 10 A.M. buried beneath the tents of Some of the leaders, The Self instituted Vigilence Committe are busily engaged in hunting up More of the Murderous Villians. The Court Martial is now going on in the South entrance to the Camp.

If Justice is Meeted out to them, Not one among them but will die by the halter— There is a report in Camp that thirteen thousand of the recently taken prisoners will be removed to day to the New Stockade.

FRIDAY JULY 1st. 1864

The Court Martial instituted to try the "*Raiders*" are disposing of the cases as fast as they can the Sentence or Verdict in Neither Case has been revealed to the public or the Camp.

"*Frank*" was arrested this morning, under charges prefered against him by "*Torey*" But it proved to be unfounded, and the Charge not being Sustained, and Evident proof that he was Not guilty he was discharged

Detachments from 48—upwards are Moving into the New Stockade. Bought one dollar worth of white Beans (2 Quts) and cooked Some for our dinner.

SATURDAY JULY 2nd. 1864

No News in camp this Morning worthy of notice. The Excitement in regard to the "*Raiders*" is dying away fast.

SUNDAY JULY 3^d. 1864

Rool call commenced again this Morning, drew no rations to day in Consequence of the Men Not answering properly to rool Call.

MONDAY JULY 4th. 1864

To day has opened with a pleasant Smiling Morning just such a Morning as I would wish to see issher in this glorious day if I was at liberty. Everything quiet in the Camp. "Evening—one of the most teriffic Thunder Storms I ever witnessed Visited this part of the Country this afternoon, our camp that this Morning presented So Smiling a countenance, is Now one Vast Cess-pool.

drew rations Evening at 7

TUESDAY JULY 5th 1864

A Current report in Camp to-day represents that the paroling comences the 7th of the month the Repot finds Many dieiples of belief. but your humble Servant does not Class himself among them. Drew rations of Fresh Beef and Meal to-night.

Saw Sergt Obriter for The first time since his Recapture.

WEDNESDAY JULY 6th 1864

Very warm to day. little or no air in Circulation.

drew rations of Vinagar this A. M, in the Shape of Soured water from meal "Quantity—3 Tablespoons full to each man, rations of Bacon issued again this P.M. in lieu of fresh Beef.

THURSDAY JULY 7th 1864

Some Men were Sent in this Morning that were taken out Suspected of being "*Raiders*" as No Charges was prefered and no Evidence that they were of that league So they were Sent back to Camp—*Mat Crane* one of them has been heard by one of the detectives to Say that he will "drive a Knife to My heart before he leaves the "Camp" I am on my guard for him and his party of desperadoes, and with my friends, will give them a hearty welcome the moment they wish to make an attack.

FRIDAY JULY 8th 1864—

Warm and Sultry this Morning. Rool-call rather earlier than usual. Drumbeat at 6.30. Just learned that Orderly Sergt. Ray of Co "E" 77th Pa. Vols died Some time ago at Hospital, did not learn the date.

Went over on opposite Side of Stream last evening to See Some Members of My Regt. down with the Scurvey. Found 5 or 6 of them beyond a possible recovery. they present a horrible appearance withe their face and limbs Swollen to twice their usual Size. Orders yesterday Morning and this that None but the Wounded

will recieve attention at Sick call as their Stock of Medicines have run out

"Well." It Makes but a trifle of differance, as the Medicines they do issue and prescribe amounts to Mere Nothing *Not one case of Chronic Dioreha* has ever been returned to Camp after once going to Hosp—

News today that *Sherman* was shelling Atlanta last evening and that *Kilpatrick* with Twenty-five Thousand Cavalry is between this place and Atlanta in Johnstons rear with the intention of releasing the prisoners at this place,—also that a portion of us are to be Sent to either *Alabama* or *Florida*. 2 oclock P.M. a few prisoners perhaps 150 in all disembarked from the cars but have not yet come inside of the Stockade.

drew rations at about 3 P.M. "*Bacon & Dodger*." Indications of rain this evening.

SATURDAY JULY 9th 1864

An intensely hot day. not a breath of air Stiring

Spent the greater portion of this forenoon in reading the *Three Spaniards*. Any thing we find to read here we think interesting Consequently I find Myself interested in a work, which if at home I would not give a passing or Second thought. The prisoners brought in yesterday were Captured in the Vccinity of Petersburg and are principally Cavalry.

About two hundred More prisoners came in this P.M. they were Captured June 23^d & belong to the Second Corps-de-Armee. they bring no News in regard to the Exchange Question. Quite a heavy thunder Storm Commenced at about 3½ o'clock and continued until Nearly 6 o'clock.

SUNDAY JULY 10th 1864

Quite warm again this Morning. Quarreled with "*Frank*" about putting his foot on the plate of cakes we have for Breakfast. he has been under the weather for four or five weeks and has been the Most disagreeabe Man I ever Met with. Sent My watch out this Morning by a "*Darkey*" to trade for ten dozen of Eggs which are Now Selling in Camp for \$4.00 wheat flour is worth 75^{cts} per pint Butter \$12.00 pr lb. Comon Cow *Pea* 45^{cts} pr pint Molasses (Sorgum) \$10.00 pr gal. Salt 8/ pr pint potatoes \$3.00 pr doz Blackberries \$3.00 Quart Green tea 50^{cts} tablespoon Black Pepper 25^{cts} tables sp full the prices already Mentioned is the amount which we have to pay for the articles in U. S. Money. Below is the Confed-Money prices Eggs \$16.00 flour \$3 Butter \$48.00 per lb Cow Peas \$2.50 Molasses \$40.00

About 7 hundred prisoners came in to day and Some of them reports that Petersburg is ours. went up in the new Stockade and Saw "*Dorey*."

MONDAY JULY 11th 1864

Cool and Very pleasant this Morning a Most delightfull breeze is blowing which exhilarates ones Spirits far above their usual Monotonous aspect,— Sent My watch out again this Morning as the Darkey di'dnot find a purchaser yesterday.

Beat friend "*Burk*" a game of Cards for the *Cigars* "*Frank*" not So well as usual this Morning. 12 M. the Carpenters are now engaged in erecting a Scaffold for the Execution of Six Raiders. Many think they will not be hung and among that party is My-Selfe But think they are Erecting a Scaffold and Making it appear as if they intended it in earnest to intimidate any future demonstration from the Raiders. 6. O clock P.M. the Erection of a Scaffold in Camp has proved *not to be* a Farce" for I have Just witnessed the Execution of Six Men from its platform. Some rain this Evening.

TUESDAY JULY 12th 1864

Very warm this Morning. Built up in front of our tent to Keep the water from runing in. Nothing New or Exciting in camp this Morning finished the well.

WEDNESDAY JULY 13th 1864

Recieved two dozen Eggs last evening towards payment for watch, had half doz for Supper and let "*Dorey*" have the remainder.

a man Shot by one of the Sentinels this morning at the Stream wher water is Obtained Extremely hot day. News in Camp that Sherman will accept of all paroled prisoners delivered to him in ten days. "*All a humbug*" drew rations of raw Rice to-night.

THURSDAY JULY 14th 1864

Cool and pleasant Morning: had a good bath before daylight. Will have boiled Rice for Breakfast if we can obtain a Kettle to Cook it in

10 O clock A.M. just finished our Breakfast of Rice it was Splendid— Sent letter to Mother and a note to Commander of camp.

Sergts of Messes all called out to Head Qurs and told to Caution their Men against an outbreak. The Johnys have a Big Scare on now.

"Frank and Burkstrem Quarreled this Alfternoon about Cards. The former Made Some Violent pugalistic demonstrations towards the latter, who Shoned the better part of Valor in Meeting them with (what their Merits called for) silent Contempt— Raw rations again to day and No wood. indications of rain.

A great alarm in the Rebel Camps this evening. their Men all ordered out under arms. orderlies riding about at a breakneck Speed— artillery being ranged on the Camp and in fact the "*Johnys*" are nearly frightened out of their

wits. I imagine it is done More to Show the prisoners their force. and intimidate them against making any dimonstration towards an Escape.— Or they fear a raid, being made here by Some of our Cavalry.

FRIDAY JULY 15th 1864

The "*Johnny Rebs*" under arms again this morning at 3 O clock— They are in earnest about Something, be what it will. Another Hot day before us. Breakfast this Morning at 5 O clock which consisted of ham & Eggs. Corn Dodger and Cold water. "*Frank*" acting as Cook this morning. Bought one dollars worth of soap. I learned to day that Private Sellers of Co "*D*" 77th Pena Vols died two days ago.

SATURDAY JULY 16th 1864.

Cool & Cloudy this Morning heard yesterday that Lee was again in Penn^a and that Burnside's Army was in hot pursuit, I assisted Hobbs & Smithland to carry Clayton over to Hospital but was obliged to bring him back. Washed My Shirt and drawers this afternoon. Nothing of any importance transpiring in Camp. Baked a large Corn Dodger this Evening.

SUNDAY JULY 17th 1864.

I arose this Morning at 4 o clock and cooked Breakfast before Sunrise Coffee and fried corn bread was the Bill of Fare Drove all the Loafers and Stragglers from the Spot above the Spring. Intend to have Rice Soup for dinner.— heard today that the Pirate "*Alabama*" had been Sunk by the "*Kersage*"— drew rations of Molasses this P.M. in lieu of Bacon.

MONDAY JULY 18th 1864

News in Camp this morning that fifteen thousand of the New prisoners will be Sent to Alabama, commencing to morrow. Quite Cool last Night & Still cool this Morning— There is a petition being gotten up in Camp to Send to our government and asking that Some Steps be taken for our releas from this place, as the Mortality among the prisoners is increasing to an alarming extent Since the Confederates Medical Supplies have given out. We all pray that Some immediate action will be taken upon it by our Respective State governments, If the General government doesnot listen to the appeal— Could our Many friends in the North, have but a Momentary glance of our actual condition here— Could they look for one Short half hour upon the Sufferings we undergo and are obliged to See. They would rise Enmass and overthrow Such a so-called government as allows her Sons to linger in Such prison as we do without one Manly or humane effort to releas us.

TUESDAY JULY 19th 1864

A large Meeting was held in camp last evening

in reference to the petition about being Sent to our lines. I was Elected one of a Committee of 20 whose business it Shall be to Select three competent Men to bear the petition to the President of the United States to the Governors of each loyal State and to the Associated press of the U. S. at New York City. The above Committee is to Meet today at 12 M.— “Harry” the Sailor came into Camp yesterday and was at our tent

Cloudy this Morning but quite warm— The above Mentioned Committee convened today at 12 M. and proceeded to business first nominating our Several delagates by an informal Ballot, afterwards Eleeting them by a formal Ballott,— Six being elected instead of three as *General Winder* gave permission to our Committee to Elect one Man for each five Thousand— The Committee then adjourned until Six O'clock P.M. when we Expect to be discharged.

WEDNESDAY JULY 20th 1864

5 O'clock A. M. Warm again this Morning, At the Meeting last evening in reference to the petition the proceedings of the Committee above mentioned was so far approved as to accept of three of the first Named Men Elected, And pronounce the remainder of the proceedings Null and Void.

The Committee were then dismissed and a new one of the Same Number (20) Elected to Select the remaining three, I was also placed upon this last Committee— At the appointed hour this morning (7 A. M.) the Committ Convened and proceeded to Ballot, and re-elected two of those rejected last Night and *Dennison* of Penn^a in place of *Garland* who was to represent the Navy. Then adjourned until 11 A.M, when the decisive meeting will be held—12 M. the delegates have come in from their conferance with *General Winder* and report favourably; their names have been Sent to Richmond for the approval of the Authorities—

Everything is progressing in order and fair prospects in view that our Representatives will Soon Start to our lines with the petition— The Rebels appear to have another Big Scare on, as they commenced this A.M. to throw up fortifications arround the Camp. About 200 Negroes engaged on the Works.

THURSDAY JULY 21st 1864

Went arround this Morning and had Some of the Sergts of Detachments Sign the Petition and read it and the Resolutions to the Men

My Name was upon the letter lie yesterday, but I waited two hours or More for the distribution to take place and would wait no longer. I expect to get it to day Houever.

Recieved letter from *Cousin Josie* at Richmond.

Prisoners coming in from Shermans Army report that Atlanta is in our hands Drew Molasses in lien of Bacon— Another report in camp that Grant is dead but I guess it is Nothing but report although it appears in the Columns of the Repel papers.

FRIDAY JULY 22nd 1864

Wrote a letter to “*Josie Holmes*” at Richmond Va. * in reply to the one I recd. yesterday.— Another Man found dead this Morning Near the principal Spring at the foot of My Street.— Cool & Cloudy and Some indications of rain. The “*Johnnies*” Still busily engaged on fortifications, form the rapid improvement of the appearance of works this Morning they Must have worked upon them by Moonlight last Night

Drew 4. Spoonsfull of Extra Molasses— Another tunnel found out and Stopt—

Noel Clayton of Co “D” 4th Ohio Cavalry died yesterday. I took his Parents Address and when I reach our lines will acquaint them of his death, his fathers address Carrollton Ky W. H. Clayton †

SATURDAY JULY 23^d 1864

The weather passably cool this Morning— Rebels Still continue to uork upon the fortifications near the Stockade— Nothing transpiring in Camp worthy of Notice— drew the largest rations of Rice to day we ever drew in the Confederacy (5 Spoonsfull)

SUNDAY JULY 24th 1864.

This is a cool pleasant Morning Much Such a day as yesterday and I trust tonight will be as pleasant for Sleeping as last night— had Mush for our Breakfast having eaten all our rice last Night for Supper—

I have the promise of the loan of an old

* There are, in the pocket of this Diary, a letter from this “*Josie Holmes*,” dated “Richmond Va. Sept 29th,” and addressed to her “Dear Cousin,” the captive writer of this Journal, and a paper, marked “*Josie Holmes, Richmond, Va.*,” in which are a lock of hair and a dried leaf.

From the letter, it appears that the prisoner was a cousin of the young lady who wrote it; that she lived with her parents, in Richmond; and that she corresponded, by letter, with her captive relative, as well as through at least one other person who enjoyed the same privilege. Her mother also sent a message of affection to the prisoner.

† On another page of the little book appears the entry referred to:

“W. H. Clayton
“Carrollton Ky

“Noel Clayton
“Co. D, 4th Ohio Cav.
“Died July 21st”

And on another page the following appears:

“Mrs W H. Clayton
“Carrollton
“Kentucky.

“Noel Clayton died at Camp Sumpter Thursday July 21st 1864 of Chronic Diarhea.”

"Harpers Magazine this P. M. to while away a weary hour or two. I usually loan Some of My Cooking utensils, and in return recieve reading Matter for a return of the compliment.

Dory offered me \$20.00 for My Frying pan which I refused to take. drew fresh Beef & Rice in lieu of Bacon & Meal.

MONDAY JULY 25th 1864

Last Night was the coolest Night of the Season and continues Cool & pleasant up to 8 A. M.—Immediately after rool call I assisted "Frank over to the South Entrance to Sick Call. I tried to get him out but did not Succeede

Had fresh Beef and Rice Soup for Breakfast.

heard from *Josie & Kate* this Evening through a Mr Dewey who just come from Richmond the ladies both Sent a Message through by him to Me if he Should See me.—from present indications it will be another cool Night.

TUESDAY JULY 26th 1864

Not quite So Cool last Night as night before

Frank tried to get into Hosp^l again this Morning but didnot Succeede—A police party of 150 Men went out this Morning for tools to fill up the Swamp with—Noivot Moved his Quarters this A. M.

the police party commenced working at 11 A. M. and quit at 5 P. M. they have already Made a perceptable improvement in the appearance of the Camp.

Commenced raining at 5 o clock P. M.

WEDNESDAY JULY 27th 1864

This Morning I got up at 5 oclock got Breakfast as Soon as possible and commenced to tear down our hous, preparatory to removing it farther up the Hill—5 P. M. have got our Quarters in a much higher position of ground and a considerable distance from the swamp.

Can already feel a diferance in the atmosphere—it is nou raining Slightly and most probably uill be a rainy night—Amos come in uith ns again to day—about 300 More prisoners came in to day A man Killed by a guard at the Bridge

THURSDAY JULY 28th 1864

Warm and Sultry this Morning the police party Still continue to uork filling up the Swamp. News in camp that paroling will commence the 6th of next month.

Tuelve hundred more prisoners came in this P. M. from Shermans Army, They report themselves taken within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Mile from the city of Atlanta--A little rain this Evening.—A Shot throun over the Camp this P. M. to frighten and disperse the croud gathered arround the North gate to See the prisoners as the come in.

FRIDAY JULY 29th 1864

More trouble in cooking breakfast this Morning than fifty breakfasts is worth—wood uet and evey thing else proes itselfe to have wakened up (like myself) urong end too.

Every thing quite in camp—no reports in circulation this Morning up to 7.30—A *few* more prisoners came in this P. M.

SATURDAY JULY 30th 1864

Frank and Amos got up this morning and got Breakfast.—Took charge of the third Mess

drew no rations of Meal or rice to-day as the Q. M. says our detachment dreu tuo days rations yesterday by Mistake.

SUNDAY JULY 31st 1864

Nothing of importance transpiring in Camp

The Rebs are busily engaged in throwing up fortifications to-day—Something quite unusual for them to do here—that is to work on the Sabbath day

MONDAY AUGUST 1st 1864

Warm and Sultry this Morning—two fights already before 7 A. M.—about one hundred Sick of the worst cases, admitted to Hospital

The working party engaded in filling up the Suamp, are progressing finely—

TUESDAY AUG 2nd 1864

Cool and cloudy this Morning up to 8 A. M. when it cleared off and became exceedingly hot although a good breeze is blouing—An immense Crowd of Sick at the gate this Morn awaiting to be admitted to Hospital— Had a most terrific thunderStorm this P. M. Lightning Struck Several trees Not a hundred yards from Stockade.

WEDNESDAY AUG 3rd 1864

Four hundred and fifty Men from Stonemans Command who were captured on the raid to *Macon* come in last Evening. They report Stoneman himselfe taken

To-day was the day in which "*Report*" Said Some of us were to leave here either by parole or Exchange, But so far No indications have Shown themselves different from any other day. A large Number of Sick are to be admitted to Hospital this Morning I hope to God "*Frank*" will be admitted— 3 P. M. about 6 or 7 hundred admittid to Hospital, but "*Frank*" was Not one of the lucky ones— Report Says these taken out will be Sent to *Macon*—& Still another Report Says they are being Sent to Savannah for an Exchange—I trust the later Report May prove the correct one.

THURSDAY AUG 4th 1864

No Roll-Call this Morning—another immense

round at the gate for admission to Hospital—Gate not opened yet at 8 A. M.—about 6 hundred Sick were admitted this P. M. but up to 5 o'clock None have been removed from from the inside Encloser.

FRIDAY AUG 5th 1864

All the worst cases of Sick in detachments arising from Number one up to Eight were admitted to hospital this P. M.

Drew rations of Fresh Beef in lieu of Bacon.

SATURDAY AUGUST 6th 1864

Awoke this Morning at 4 o'clock got up and boiled a Kettle of Splendid Rice Soup for Breakfast—No Sick admitted to Hospital this Morning though a great crowd congregated at the South Gate. Another Man Shot through the head and killed this afternoon—at the foot Bridge

Rations of fresh Beef issued again this Evening had all the Beef tonight that I could eat.

SUNDAY AUGUST 7th 1864

Warm and pleasant this Morning—No Roll-call—

About 10 o'clock the Committee Selected to carry our petition North, were Sent for and told to get ready to leave for our lines immediatly. They went out but didnot reach the cars in time, They will probably leave tomorow on the early train

MONDAY AUG 8th 1864

The Committee bearing the petition left this Morning on the 11 o'clock train—heavy rain Storm this P. M.

75 Men taken out of Camp this Morning for some purpose

TUESDAY AUG 9th 1864

A Newly arrived prisoner attempted to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy this Morning, but Some of the the boys finding it out came upon him and whipped him nearly too leath--

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 10th 1864

Nothing of any importance transpiring in Camp up to 10 A. M. At 11 A. M. one of the Most terrific thunder Storms commenced and continued for over two hours—A flow of water passed through the Camp tearing away the Stockad in Siveral places and all the flood-gates

THURSDAY AUGUST 11th 1864

Last Night after the Stockade had been torn down and washed away, and whilst the Storm was at its highth, the alarm or Signal for evry Soldier to assemble was Sounded from the fort

on the South Western Angle the guns on all the forts were immediatly maned and two or three hundred Men placed to guard the Several opertures to Keep the prisoners from attempting an escape. The force of Negroes were then brought out and commenced to repair the damage. The damage is Not all repaired now nor willnot be entirely done for Several days. A new Stockade commenced today to encircle the old one—*Sergt Tirney* come with us

FRIDAY AUGUST 12th 1864

The Negroes at work upon the New Stockade are progressing rapidly as also the Barracks being erected in the North West Corner of Camp.

SATURDAY AUGUST 13th 1864

News in camp that a parole will take place the 15th of this month also a report that More Sick will be Sent to Macon—Everything else all Quiet in Camp.

SUNDAY AUGUST 14th 1864

Another Sabbath day finds Me Still in *Rebeldom* and no fair prospects of any Exchange or parole of prisoners taking place soon—although Many are found in Camp foolish enough to believe that the 15th (tomorrow) will See *Some* of us paroled, but I have listened to Such Reports for nearly 11 Months and believe them not

* * * * *

MONDAY SEPT 5, 1864

Frank was admitted to Hospital and Major Caloian come with us.

THURSDAY SEPT 8th 1864

Left Camp Sumpter Georgia under the impression that we will be Exchanged immediatly—Arrived at Macon about 10 A.M. and remaind until 4 P. M. drew rations in our Car whilst at *Macon*.

SEPT 9th 1864

Arrived at Savannah and placed in Stockade & found to our disapointment that we have been again fooled and Not Exchanged as we Supposed we would be when we left Camp Sumpter.

SEPT. 12th 1864

Went out to Hospital.

SEPT 14th 1864

Was paroled and Sent to New Hospital in the old Marine Government Hosp

† Although there is no apparent loss of leaves from the book, there is this hiatus in the Diary.

II.—A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN WIRZ TO
GENERAL WRIGHT.

FROM THE ORIGINAL, NOW FIRST PRINTED.*

HD QRS COME of PRISON
CAMP SUMTER ANDERSONVILLE GEO
Apr 25 1864

GENL

I have the honour to enclose report of Conf. States Mil. Prison & report of Guard forces at this post. Allow me Genl most respectfully to point out to you several things which in my humble judgement need some action upon.

The hospital which is within the stockade impedes very much the discipline necessary to keep such a large number of prisoners in proper bounds, beside I am very much in want of the space which the hospital is occupying, prisoners are constantly arriving, and soon I will not be able to quarter new ones. The gates which ought to be closed, are to be left open to give access to the Surgeons, as well as egress to the dead, all these things combined making an alteration most desirable.

There are a great many applications of Prisoners to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, not however with the intention to enter our service, but to be allowed to work to their resp: trades. An increased guard would not only be very acceptable but is a great necessity.

These suggestions Genl I submit to you, & remain

most respectfully

your ob^d serv^tH. WIRZ
Cap^t Com^d PrisonM. I. WRIGHT
Brig. Genl
Present[ENDORSED, *in red ink.*]

B 2207 1. W. G F

[ENDORSED, *in black ink.*]HEAD QRS C S MILITARY PRISONS
ANDERSONVILLE GEO
Apr 25 '64H. WIRZ
Capt Comdg Prisons[ENDORSED, *in red ink.*]

Returned 28th May '64

[ENDORSED, *in black ink.*]

Respectfully submits
his report of the condition of the
Prisons, and suggests Certain alter-
ations.

* In the collection of Doctor Thomas Addis Emmett, New York City.

HD QRS OF POST
ANDERSONVILLE

Apr 25 '64

Respectfully referred

A W PICKENS
Col Comdg
PostGenl
Wright[ENDORSED, *in red ink.*]Rec^d A & I G O May 28. 1864[ENDORSED, *in black ink.*]

A & I G O May 25 '64

Resply refer'd to Genl Winder for his information & action Report of Genl Wright and of Cap^t Bowie more recently sent to inspect, all concur in urging removal of sick from within, the stockade, the great mortality prevailing amongst these prisoners being due to want of shelter, close confinement within stockade & exposure within narrow space of so large a body of men, estimated at 7 feet x 6 pr man, excluding the wet & marshy part of the enclosure.

By order of the Sec^y of War
R H CHILTON

A A G

Respectfully returned—

Orders have been long since
sent to have the Hospitals re-
moved to the outside

Jno H WINDER
B G

May 26th '64

II.—JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTION OF
DELEGATES FROM FORTY-THREE
TOWNS ON THE NEW HAMPSHIRE
GRANTS, JANUARY 16, 1781.*COMMUNICATED BY CAPTAIN W. F. GOODWIN,
U. S. A.

At a Convention of Members from forty-three
Towns on the New Hampshire-Grants begun and
held at Charlestown, January 16th, 1781.

The Honorable SAMUEL CHASE, Esq: was
chosen *Chairman* and

BEZALEEL WOODWARD, Esq: *Clerk*,

* Mr. Slade, Editor of the *Vermont State Papers*, states, in a note on page 128 of that work, that he could not find this Journal; and it is evident that Hon. Hiland Hall, author of the *Early History of Vermont*, never saw it, as he has stated, on page 339, of that volume, that "twelve" of the delegates protested against the proceedings.—W. F. G.

RESOLVED, that General *Bellows*, Daniel Jones, Esq; Col. *Hunt*, Mr. *Woodward*, Col. *Bedel*, Col. *Paine*, Col. *Olcott*, Capt. *Curtiss*, Mr. *White*, Col. *Wells*, Mr. *Knoulton* and Mr. *Townsend* be a Committee to prepare matters necessary to be transacted by this Convention; and that they report the same with all convenient speed.

January 18th, 10 o'clock A. M.

THE Committee above named made report, which being read, is in the words following, VIZ, WHEREAS the Governor of New Hampshire, before and after the close of the last war, did exercise jurisdiction over and grant the greatest part of the Lands within the territory commonly called the *New Hampshire Grants*, on both sides of Connecticut-River, to sundry companies of persons, principally inhabitants of New England; who offered to undertake, and carry into effect, settlements thereon, subject to the jurisdiction of the crown of Great-Britain, in connection with the colony of New Hampshire

AND WHEREAS the said undertakers did undergo infinite hardships, toils and fatigues, in forming settlements in the several townships, on both sides of the river, agreeable to their engagements; induced by the happiness in prospect for themselves and posterity, resulting, in great measure, from an happy union of their settlements on the two sides of the river, under the same jurisdiction; the benefits of which had long been experienced in adjacent governments, and which were plighted to them by the circumstances and conditions under which they received and held their grants.

AND WHEREAS the King of Great-Britain did, in the year 1764, pass an arbitrary decree, that the said territory should be divided at Connecticut River, subjecting one part to the jurisdiction of his Governor of New-York, and continuing the other part under the jurisdiction of his Governor of New-Hampshire, whereby the said territory was divided without the consent or knowledge of the owners and proprietors, in violation of the royal engagements, and contrary to the true interest of the inhabitants; against which measure those most immediately affected, so soon as the matter came to their knowledge, did in the most humble, earnest and affecting manner remonstrate and petition; sent agents to Great-Britain to state before the King their grievances, and humbly interceded for redress; and at the same time took every prudent measure to obtain the interest of adjacent Colonies in their favor, especially that of New-Hampshire, from connection with which they had been separated.

AND WHEREAS the said connection rendered the government of New-Hampshire more extensive than the object of their first incorporation, viz, the Mason patent; which extension has ever

been a source of uneasiness and discontent, to several persons of influence and importance in that government, and the Assembly of New-Hampshire therefore refused to use their influence in favor of a re-union of the grants, after the division of them by the decree in 1764, when applied to for that purpose, in behalf of the owners, proprietors and inhabitants of the said territory.

AND WHEREAS the obligations of the inhabitants of the said territory, as well as of all others in the United States, to allegiance and subordination to the crown of Great-Britain have ceased, on account of the series of unconstitutional and oppressive measures of that authority, towards the American plantations; and independence has therefore been declared by the inhabitants of the said grants, with the United States, whereby all those connections have ceased which resulted from, and were dependant on a subordination to Great-Britain. And as the said territory was never annexed by Charter to any one or more of the American colonies, nor otherwise connected, than by an order of the King to his Governors, to exercise authority there in behalf of the crown, and by a grant of the fees to claim a right to be continued in union with one another in matters of Government; the jurisdiction was of consequence, by the declaration of independence, transferred to the inhabitants; which they had good right to undertake and exercise, whenever they should see fit— Yet the said inhabitants, influenced by attachments to the different governments with which they had been connected (resulting from an habituated submission to despotic power) and not immediately attending to the singular circumstances, under which independence from the power of Great-Britain left them, did many of them passively submit to, and act with those governments, to which the King of Great-Britain had last annexed them: While on the other hand, a considerable part of the inhabitants of the said territory, influenced by uneasiness with the measures of those governments, and being early led to enquire into our peculiar situation (to which others were inattentive) did observe, and publish to the world, their views in respect to our independance; and in conformity thereto, broke off connection with the states of New-York and New-Hampshire,— And as those on the west side of the river, who had withdrawn connections from the state of New-York, viewing only the operation of independence from Great-Britain, in respect to themselves, and not attending that the whole of the Grants were thereby placed in similar situation, did associate together, and set up a new and independent government.

AND WHEREAS as the states of New-York and New-Hampshire, influenced by the refusal of a

respectable number of inhabitants of those parts the Grants, which they severally claimed, to of submit to their respective jurisdictions, complained to the Congress of the United States, of measures taking by the said inhabitants in respect to their independency; and also, made known to Congress, that they had claims to the said territory: And as Congress, on the 24th of September, 1779, did resolve and publish, that they would take upon themselves a final settlement of the disputes respecting the said Grants, provided the states concerned should agree thereto; (and, among other things, recommended that no state should exercise jurisdiction over any of the inhabitants of the said district, except such as should profess allegiance to, and confess the jurisdiction of the same)—which was complied with by the states. And as sundry periods have elapsed, which Congress had appointed for a decision of the said matter, in controversy, without any thing material being transacted on the subject; and as, notwithstanding the claim of New-Hampshire to the whole of the Grants, the evident object of both states, by their agents at Congress, has of late been to establish a division at the river, contrary to the true interest of the inhabitants; as they would thereby be deprived of those advantages, in respect to commerce, and transactions of a public nature, which would naturally result from that union of the two sides of the river, which they had warrant to expect, and have right to demand, from the nature, tenor, and circumstances of the grants which they hold.

AND WHEREAS a considerable part of the inhabitants on the said territory, having disavowed connection with any state already formed, have subsisted for some time without any regular form of government, and have been destitute of civil regulations, for want of which they are reduced to lamentable circumstances; and as they are thereby prevented, in a great degree, from performing that part in the present contest with Great-Britain, which might otherwise reasonably be expected, and which might be of essential service in the grand dispute:— And as the contiguity of the said Grants to the province of Canada, renders the inhabitants a frontier to the New-England states; and as the parliament of Great-Britain have done what in them lies, towards annexing the greater part of the said territory to the province of Canada, by the act commonly called the *Quebec Bill*; for the purpose of obtaining an establishment whereof, it is to be expected they will further employ their force, in attempting the reduction of the inhabitants, or destruction of them and their property. And as the British forces, in conjunction with their savage allies, have of late begun a new scene of devastation among us, by burning

some of our towns, and carrying the peaceable inhabitants into captivity; and it is to be expected that great part of the said territory will be treated in the same manner, unless vigorous measures are taken to prevent them:— And as there is no military force employed by the continent, or any of the states, for our defence, which renders an union without delay absolutely necessary, or great numbers will immediately abandon their habitations, which will give such advantage to the cause of Britain, and so open and extend this frontier, that a much greater force will then be necessary for its defence:— And as nothing considerable can be done by the inhabitants of the said territory, tending to their own defence, until they are firmly united for that purpose, and in measures of government.

THIS CONVENTION THEREFORE, taking the aforesaid matters into their most serious consideration, and being duly authorized by their constituents, the inhabitants of the said territory, do hereby publish and declare, that notwithstanding all the unjust measures which have been, or may be taken to divide us, the right of union still remains to the inhabitants of the said territory, which we are determined to maintain and support; and bind ourselves *by the ties of virtue and honor*, as we are already bound by the ties of interest, to unite in all such lawful measures as the majority of the representative body of the inhabitants of said territory, duly convened, or such as they may appoint under them, shall agree upon, to maintain and support a union of the inhabitants on the whole of the said Grants; *holding ourselves in duty bound to abide the decisions of Congress on the subject, when the matters shall be properly stated before them, and their resolutions thereon be obtained.*

As the primary object of this Convention is, that an union of the whole of the Grants be formed and consolidated, upon principles that the majority think proper; and as a considerable part of the said Grants are represented in the state of Vermont,

RESOLVED, That a Committee be chosen to confer with the said Assembly, at their next session, on the subject of said union; and invite them to join in measures which may be most conducive to obtain the object proposed.

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this Convention be laid before the several towns on the Grants, for their approbation; recommending that those towns which concur in the measures, and have no representatives or delegates in this Convention, appoint members for that purpose; and that each and every town empower their members, to join with the representatives of other towns on the Grants, who shall agree to unite together, in all such measures as shall be

necessary for our internal regulations and defence.

Which declaration and resolutions having been repeatedly read, and maturely considered, the question was put, Whether this Convention do agree with their Committee in their said report?—which was carried in the affirmative.

Whereupon

RESOLVED, That Dr. William Page, Daniel Jones, Esq.; and Mr. Elijah Frink, of the county of Cheshire; Luke Knoulton, Micah Townsend, and John Bridgman, Esqrs. of the county of Cumberland; Col. Peter Oleott, Noah White, Esq.; and Capt. John Strong, of the county of Gloucester; and Col. Paine, Bezaleel Woodward, Esq.; and Mr. Davenport Phelps, of the county of Grafton, be a Committee to confer with the Assembly of Vermont, agreeable to the foregoing resolutions.

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this Convention be printed, and one copy thereof transmitted to each town on the Grants; and that Maj Day, Mr. Townsend, and Mr. Lovel, be a Committee for that purpose.

RESOLVED, That this Convention do adjourn, to meet at the meeting House in Cornish, on the first Wednesday in February next, at one of the o'clock in the afternoon.

In Convention at Charlestown, January 18, 1781. WE the subscribers, delegates from the several towns to which our names are affixed, wishing for, and endeavoring to form a union of the New-Hampshire Grants on both sides of Connecticut River, and contented that they be annexed to New Hampshire, or be a separte state, as Congress may judge proper; but thinking ourselves not authorized by our constituents to unite with the said Grants, in the method resolved by the said Convention; and being of opinion that their proceedings have a tendency to weaken therein of government—to retard the exertions of those who are engaged to oppose the public enemy—to introduce irregularity and disorder in the county of Cheshire, and not conducive to the end proposed; think it our duty to protest against the proceedings of said Convention.

Winchester,	{ SAMUEL ASHLEY,
Walpole,	{ REUBEN ALEXANDER,
Charlestown,	SAMUEL HUNT,
Richmond,	OLIVER CAPRON,
Keene,	{ TIMOTHY ELLIS,
Alstead,	{ DANIEL NEWCOMB,
	NATHANIEL S. PRENTICE,
Claremont,	{ OLIVER ASHLEY,
	{ MATTHIAS STONE,

* There were two members attending from Walpole.—W. F. G.

+ Three members attended from Charlestown, two of whom agreed to the Report of the Committee.—W. F. G.

“Newport, BENJAMIN GILES,”

Extract from the minutes.

BEZA WOODWARD, Clerk.

III.—THE UNITED STATES BANK.

By COLONEL THEODORUS BAILEY MYERS.

The struggle which preceded the veto of the Bill re-chartering this Institution is within the recollection of many. Its powerful control over the financial affairs of the country was claimed to be equalled by its political influence; and it was believed that its favors not only held the leading politicians in the country, but, also influenced many members of both Houses. Its operations in cotton and exchange were of such magnitude, at a period when volume of currency was for less than now, that it could raise or depress the money market and “put on the screws,” before an election, with facility; and to its closing up was mainly attributed the panic of 1836 and the financial disasters which involved many in ruin. It is a remarkable fact, in this connection, that however bitter the hostility arrayed against the Sub-Treasury scheme, which was fatal to Mr. Van Buren’s re-election in 1840, its bitterest opponents, when assuming the control of the Government, failed to make any change in a system which soon commended itself to the people and proved, in the end, by its continuance under the various administrations, down to the present time, what was predicted at the time, that “the sober second thought of the American People” was always right.

The following letter from Mr. Biddle, the President of the Bank—a member of an historical family—who added to the reputation of a distinguished financier, that of an accomplished and elegant gentleman, and whose splendid establishment at “Andalusia, Bucks,” was the centre of a refined hospitality, displays the consciousness of the political dangers which surrounded the Institution, and his apprehension of the breakers through which he failed to steer.

WASHINGTON, Nov^r 22 1829

“DEAR SIR

“I wish to make a suggestion to you which I am sure you will receive as it is intended, proceeding as it does from attachment to our favorite institution. The impressions which I communicated to you by letter some time ago, are fully confirmed since my arrival here. The best feelings are entertained towards the Bank by those whose opinions are most valuable and most useful. I am very desirous of making them continue, and for that purpose am particularly solicitous to avoid giving at the present moment any occasion for the revival of a jealousy which has been so recently and deeply

“felt in regard to the apparent exclusion or omission from the local Boards of persons favorable to the present administration. My stay in Baltimore was too short to allow me to consult with you on the subject, but Mr. Colt mentioned the names of the five gentlemen who were to be nominated all of whom appeared were in opposition to the present administration, so that out of the whole thirteen there are only two gentlemen who are in political harmony with the administration. You know my dear sir how entirely indifferent I am to what are called politics, and how unwilling I am to introduce things of that kind into the affairs of the Bank. At the same time it is proper in itself as well as highly expedient not to give unnecessary offence, and not to do anything which might have the appearance of partiality. I am afraid that this great disproportion, tho’ entirely accidental, may be the ground of objection or reproach & I therefore take the liberty of requesting that you will confer with Mr Cobb, as well as Mr Patterson & Mr White and if you can select at least two gentlemen who are friends to the present administration, and are entirely competent in other respects I will thank you to nominate them at once to the Board. I shall drop a line to Mr Colt on the subject but I address myself more naturally and more in detail to you because I know so well your devotion to the Bank as to be sure that if in order to effect this arrangement which I think very important to its welfare, it may become necessary to omit the two new members whom it was contemplated to bring into the Board and thus postpone till next year the introduction of Mr ———, no one could acquiesce in it more readily, and make the sacrifice of feeling for the good of our institution more willingly than you will

“I have deferred for a day or two writing this letter in hopes of being able to explain the project in person, but being unexpectedly detained I will no longer postpone it. It will not I hope be more than two days after you receive this that I shall see you and in the meantime I remain

“Very truly

“ ——— Esqr “Yrs
“Baltimore” “N. BIDDLE”

IV.—DANIEL WEBSTER'S VISIT TO MAINE, IN 1835.

BY JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, ESQR., OF BELFAST, ME.

The recent appearance of the life of Webster, written by Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, awakens a renewed interest in everything which relates to the great American statesman.

“In *August*, 1835,” says the biography, “Mr. Webster being at Bangor, Maine, on a professional engagement, he accepted an invitation to a public entertainment, and afterwards addressed an immense concourse of people who had come from far and near to hear him.” A note to his speech on the occasion, as published in the revised edition of his works, states that the banquet took place on the twenty-fifth of *August*. There is an error in the month and day. Mr. Webster's visit to Eastern Maine was not until the latter part of *September*, and the first week of *October*.

The dinner was given at the Bangor House, which had been recently opened, and was then the most spacious hotel in the State. Edward Kent, Esq., presided, assisted by several Vice-presidents. “Mr. Kent,” wrote a correspondent of the *Boston Courier*, “made a brief but eloquent and glowing speech on the faithful conduct and high character of Mr. Webster, as a public man: referring, with a master's hand, to the great constitutional battle of 1830.”

Jacob McGaw, Esq., an early and personal friend of Mr. Webster, gave the following sentiment, prefacing it by a few pertinent remarks: “Our distinguished guest, Daniel Webster.”

When Mr. Webster rose, every nook and corner of the large hall was filled; and, at the earnest solicitation of the multitude without, he yielded to their wishes, and made his appearance on the steps of the hotel. “You would have known that *the people* were there,” continued the correspondent above quoted, “by the cheering and acclamation with which they hailed the ready watchman of human liberty. His speech was worthy of Daniel Webster, of his eminent ability and exalted fame. After expressing his acknowledgements to the citizens assembled, for their kindness and courtesy, he adverted to a visit he made to the place more than thirty years before,—attracted by the geographical situation of the spot—the advantages of which must be evident at a single glance on the map—situated on a noble river, navigable for the largest men of war, and the centre of a depot for an immense extent of country. At that time,” said Mr. Webster, “there were about twelve houses only in the limits of the present city of Bangor;” at that time, he crossed the Kenduskeag stream, on floating logs, to visit a friend—a man always respectable, and whom he was happy to meet again, that day, in health and comfort. He alluded to Capt. Wilder, of Kirkland. After some further remarks relative to the local situation and advantages of Bangor, Mr. Webster referred to the notice which had been taken of his services in defence of the Constitution, and reiterated his strong and heartfelt attachment to the Union.” He then

spoke of his attachment to a system of internal improvements; and referred to the tendency of men to rely upon good intentions in their rulers, instead of keeping them strictly within the limits of the Constitution.

Mr. Webster spoke about forty-five minutes, by the clock, although, without that certain evidence the people would insist that it was not over fifteen; and, in conclusion, said that it might be expected that he should offer a sentiment local in its character,—but we were members and citizens not only of this city and State, but of a great nation, and deeply interested in the perpetuity of its institutions. Mr. Webster gave:—

“*Civil liberty*—It can only be preserved by “Constitutional restraints upon political parties.”

On the twenty-eighth of September, Mr. Webster proceeded to Belfast, in the steamer *Bangor*, which, at that time, did not make regular trips into the harbor. On this occasion, out of respect to her distinguished passenger, the boat came unexpectedly to the principal wharf. The unannounced arrival of Mr. Webster prevented any formal public demonstration, although a salute was fired after he had landed. At the Eagle Hotel, a large number of citizens collected and tendered their hospitalities. Mr. Webster soon started, by a private conveyance, for the Kennebec. On his journey, homeward, the citizens of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner availed themselves of the occasion to invite him to a dinner at the Hallowell House. The invitation was accepted; and about two hundred gentlemen were present. The Hon. George Evans presided at the table. After the cloth was removed, Mr. Evans explained the purpose of the citizens of Kennebec to signify their approbation of the public character and eminent service of a distinguished Senator in Congress, now present, and took occasion to refer, at considerable length, to some prominent political events in which Mr. Webster had been a leader and champion, in defence of the Constitution against fearful and violent assaults, from various quarters, but particularly from the administration, or party in power. He concluded by offering the following sentiment:

“*Our distinguished Guest*—DANIEL WEBSTER— The profound civilian—the eloquent “advocate—the enlightened Statesman—None “so worthy the highest honors under the Constitution, as its most untiring and ablest supporter.”

After the applause had subsided, Mr. Webster addressed the company in a speech of three quarters of an hour. This speech is not included among his works: but an abstract may be found in the *Kennebec Journal* of October 6th 1835. He offered as a sentiment:

“*The Constitution of the United States*—The “proudest inheritance of the American people.”

It was intended by the Whigs of Portland, to give a collation, at the City-Hall, on Mr. Webster's arrival in that city, on his way home. The following correspondence passed on the occasion:

“PORTLAND, Oct. 7, 1835.

“HON. DANIEL WEBSTER,

“SIR— In the name of the Whigs of this, “city, we take pleasure in requesting you to “meet them at the City-Hall, tomorrow, at 12 “M. and partake of a collation there to be provided.

“In discharging this duty, as the organ of “this portion of a political party whose principles you have so ably defended and so eloquently sustained, throughout a long series of “usurpations upon the part of the present administration, we beg leave to assure you of our “personal regard, as well as political sympathy, “and are, Sir,

“Your most obedient servants,

“LEVI CUTTER,

“SAMUEL FESSENDEN,

“NOAH HINKLEY,

“MARSHALL FRENCH

“NATHAN CUMMINGS

“HOSEA ILSLEY.

“THOMAS AMORY DEBLOIS

“JOHN EDWARDS”

} COMMITTEE

[*Mr. Webster's reply.*]

“PORTLAND, Oct. 7, 1835.

“GENTLEMEN— It would give me true pleasure to partake of a collation with the Whigs “of Portland, tomorrow, in compliance with “their kind invitation, communicated through “you. But my engagements at home do not “allow me, on this occasion, to stay in the city “long enough to enjoy such an interview. I “take leave to say, that I value highly, their “approbation of my political conduct; that I “accept their offered sympathy with satisfaction “and cordiality; and I pray you to assure them “that, under no circumstances, shall I abandon “those principles of civil liberty and that devotion to the Constitution of the country, to “which I owe the cheering commendation of “the Whigs of Portland.

“With sentiments of warm personal attachment, I am, Gentlemen, your friend and obliged “fellow citizen,

“DANEIL WEBSTER.

“To Messrs

“CUTTER, FESSENDEN, HINLEY, FRENCH, “CUMMINGS, ILSLEY, DEBLOIS and EDWARDS.”

Though the kind intentions of the Whigs were

not consummated, in the form of a public dinner, there was a general gathering of the party at Mr. Webster's lodgings, during the evening that he remained in Portland. The *Advertiser* states, that, "from the hour appointed to call upon him "until nine o'clock, the drawing rooms at the "Cumberland House were thronged with the "friends of the favorite son of New England, "flocking to exchange salutations with one to "whom they feel a strong indebtedness for the "able and fearless manner in which he has ever "sustained their principles. In the course of "the evening, Mr. Webster was addressed by "one of the company, in the name of the rest, "and replied in his usual happy manner."

Mr. Webster left for Boston, the following morning.

V.—FRENCH PROTESTANT REFUGEES, IN KING WILLIAM PARISH, VIRGINIA, IN 1714.

FROM THE UNPUBLISHED MSS. OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CONTRIBUTED BY WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, D.D.

In 1690, William III. sent over to Virginia, a number of French Protestants who had taken refuge in England, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685; and lands were allotted to them on James-river. They were received with great favor, and a special Law was enacted for their naturalization. During the year 1699, another body come over, under the leadership of their clergyman, Claude Philippe de Richebourg. Others followed, in succeeding years, the larger part settling at Monacan town, on the South bank of the James-river, about twenty miles above the falls, on rich lands formerly occupied by the Monacan Indians. The rest were dispersed over the country—some on the James and some on the Rappahannock. The settlement at Monacan town was erected into the Parish of King William, in Henrico-county; and was exempted from taxation for many years. Large donations of money and provisions were given to them by the King and by the vote of the House of Burgesses. Their settlement extended about four miles along the river bank. In the centre, a church was built; and in each family, at morning, noon, and evening, we are told, these pious refugees met for family prayers. From these Huguenots, many of the best known families of Virginia are descended. *Vide Campbell's History of Virginia*, 369, 370, and Hawks's *Ecclesiastical Contributions*, i., 78, 79.

1714.

LISTE GENERALE de tous Les Francois Protestants Refugies, Etablys dans la Paroisse du Roy Guillaume, Comté d' Henrico en Virginia, y Compris les Femmes, Enfants, Veufes, et Orphelins.

NOMS DES HOMMES.	FEMMES.	ENFANS.		TOTAL.
		GARCONS.	FILLES.	
Jean Cairon, Ministre,		3		4
Abraham Sallé,		5	1	7
Pierre Chastain,	1	2	4	8
Charle Perault,	1	1	3	6
Jean Forquerand,	1	2		4
Anthoine Matton,	1	5		7
Isaac Lesebvre,	1	1	3	6
Jacques Bilbaud,	1	1		3
Jacob Amonnet,		3	2	6
Michel Cantepie,	1			2
Jean Voyé,	1	2	2	6
Francois Dupuy,	1		1	3
Daniel Guerrand,	1	2	2	6
Barthelemy Dupuy,	1	3	2	7
Jacques Sobler,	1	1	1	4
Pierre Fauve,	1	1	1	4
Mathieu Agé,	1			2
Thomas Brians,	1	2	3	7
Jean Chastain,	1			2
Francois DeClapié,	1		2	4
Louis Sobler,	1	1		3
Tho. D'allizon,	1			2
Pre Dutoit,	1		2	4
Jean Calver,	1	3	2	7
Jean Farey,	1	3		5
Estienne Chastain,	1			2
Estienne Bonard,	1	2	1	5
Abra. Sobler, lesné,				1
Abra. Sobler, le jeune,	1			2
Gedeon Chambon,	1	1		3
Pre Morisser,	1	1	3	6
31	27	45	35	138
Isaac Lafuitte,	1	2		4
Jean Panetié,	1	1		3
Jean Joanis,	1		2	4
Jacq. Bioret,	1	1		3
Jean Solaigre,	1	1		3
Daniel Manbain,	1			2
Isaac Parenteau,		1	2	4
André Aubry,				1
Guillaume Genin,	1			2
Jean Fonuielle,	1	1		3
Joseph Caillaud,	1		1	3
Joseph Bernard,				1
David Bernard,	1	4	1	7
Estienne Reynault,	1		2	4
Pierre Olliuiér,				1
Pierre Viet,				1
Anthoine Ginaudan,	1	1	1	4
Jean Levillain,	1	2	2	6
Jean Filhon,	1			2
Abra. Michaux,	1	4	6	12
Adam Vigne,	1		1	3
Abra. Remy,	1	1	2	5
Anthoine Trabue,	1	3		5
Jean Marlin,	1	3	1	6
Moize Lcneveau,	1	2		4
Jacob Cappon,	1			2
Pierre Delaunay,				1
Francois Lassin,	1	1	2	5
Jean Powell,	1	2		4
Jean Dupré,	1		1	3
Jean Gorner,				1
Gaspard Gorner,	1	1		3
Mathieu Bonsergent,				1
Jacques LeGrand,	1			2
Pierre David,	1			2

Claude Garry,	1			2
Nicollas Sonillé,				1
Anthoine Rapinne,	1		1	3
Guillaume Martin,	1	3		5
Pierre Deppe,				1
40	30	34	25	129

FEMMES VEUVES ET LEUR ENFANS.	FEMMES.	ENFANS.		TOTAL.
		GARCONS.	FILLES.	
Lavenne Sonillé,			2	3
Lave. Lorange,				1
Lave. Gorry,				1
Lave. Mallet,	1	1		3
Lave. Lannay,		1		2
5 Femmes Veuves		1	4	10

ENFANS ORPHELINS.				
Jean Fauve,				1
Estienne Mallet,	}			3
Suzanne Mallet,				
Marie Mallet,				
Isaac Gorry,	}			2
Jean Gorry,				
Anthoine Benin,				1
Pre Sobriche,	}			3
Jeanne &				
Suzanne,				
Jean Lucadon,	}			2
Pierre Lucadon,				
Suzanne Imbert,	}			2
Jeanne Imbert,				
				14

RECAPITULATION DU TOUT.				
Pre Page, 31	27	45	35	133
2e do 40	30	34	25	129
71	57	79	60	267
Veuves et leurs Enfans,	5	1	4	10
Enfans Orphelins,				14
71	62	80	64	291

VI.—OLD-TIME TRAVELLING, IN NEW YORK.

By JOEL MUNSELL, Esq.*

In the short time that remains for the scientific gentlemen to entertain us with the discoveries they have made, and after what has been so well said already of this interesting locality, I will merely allude to Cherry Valley and its former relations to Albany. In the latter part of the last century, it was a far distant town, as Judge Campbell remarks—an out-post of civilization. It was reached only by private conveyances, and with much difficulty, on account of the badness of the roads and want of traveling facilities.

* This interesting little sketch formed the off-hand "piece" of our honored friend, Joel Munsell, the Albany printer, at Cherry Valley, N. Y., when The Albany Institute held a Field Meeting at that place, during the past Summer.

It will be read with pleasure by Mr. Munsell's many friends.—EDITOR HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

In 1792, a sort of stage was established to run from Albany to Whitestown, near Utica, which performed the route once a fortnight. Some enterprising persons residing in the Genesee country, which was "the Great West" of that day, established another to meet the one at Whites-town. The next year, a stage undertook to carry passengers from Albany to Canajoharie, through Cherry Valley to Cooperstown. The success of these enterprises emboldened others; and it is found that one John Hudson, inn-keeper, at Schenectady, absolutely undertook to run a stage three times a week, between Albany and Schenectady.

A still bolder scheme was undertaken, to run a line of stages between Albany and the Connecticut-river Valley, at Northampton. Before this, the mountain was only crossed on foot or on horseback—the paper for the Albany newspapers being all brought over by the latter mode of conveyance. It was announced, in 1794, that a line of communication, by stage, had been opened from Portland, in Maine, to Whitestown, in the western part of the State of New York. When we consider that Whitestown is in the vicinity of Utica, we can better conceive what travel by stage was, hereabout, in its infancy, and where it was supposed the sun went down.

In 1799, the roads had been so far improved that a stage went from near Utica, to arrive at Geneva the third day, with four passengers. Cayuga Bridge, one and a quarter miles in length, the longest in America, was commenced this year, by the Manhattan Company of New York. The Cherry Valley turnpike was incorporated the same year, beginning at the house of John Weaver, in Watervliet. Turnpikes now came into vogue, in which capitalists eagerly invested. They were a great improvement over the roads in previous use, but never afforded profitable returns.

The old stages were a great phenomenon as they reached one point after another, until they connected with Buffalo. No doubt many will recollect with what interest the villagers gathered at the taverns, on the great lines, to witness the arrival of the stage at the principal halting places, and with what a magnificent flourish the driver came into town, cracking his whip and lashing his steeds to their utmost speed, and fetching up at the hotel, with a turn that struck the spectators with awe and amazement!

By continued gradations, Albany became the centre of a large amount of stage travel, which increased, from year to year, until it engrossed a larger amount of capital than any other enterprise. Lines of stages diverged to every point of the compass; and its streets were thronged with vehicles arriving and departing, sometimes in long processions, at every hour of the day and night. The firms of Thorp & Sprague and

Baker & Walbridge owned an incredible number of stage coaches, which were subsequently laid up, on the completion of the railroads; and many hundreds of worn-out horses went to their rest. The glory of that business has departed: its tired horses and tired men have been superseded by the iron horse that never tires.

In 1848, barely a score of years ago, the stages that ran out of Albany were all gone, but the solitary line which occupied the route over the Cherry Valley turnpike, terminating at Syracuse, through in twenty-four hours, to accommodate such persons as halted at by-places or were doubtful of their entire personal safety behind a locomotive. But the iron horse has, at length, reached Cherry Valley; and now, instead of a tedious ride of a whole day, jolting over bad roads, it is a pleasant trip of four hours, in which the sentimental traveler may ruminate recumbently on the rapidity of riding by rail, the satisfaction of scanning scenery summarily, and the jollity of journeying jauntily without jolting! It brings the savants of Albany to explore its fields and forests, its rocks and streams, and to open an acquaintance with its citizens, who have become, by its instrumentality, as it were, next door neighbors.

VII.—THE PALATINES IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.

A RELIC OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT AT WEST CAMP.⁵²

BY REV. JOHN B. THOMPSON, OF SAUGERTIES.

It is to be regretted that such a great number of our people take so little pride and interest in the preservation of the relics and landmarks of our early history. If our forefathers had been a little more particular in recording dates, names, and localities, it would have been much easier for the antiquary of the present time to collect and preserve relics which are now of great interest to us; and, because of this omission, many interesting incidents, names, and places are now lost to us. It is now clearly our duty to record daily occurrences, where they may be preserved to our children, that they may not grow up and forget us and our good works, which we hope will be many, but will be *few* enough at the most. Our fathers are not to be censured for the omission to post their acts on the ledger of history, for several reasons. **FIRST.** Many were uneducated, and thereby unable to write them and preserve on paper, which is the surest way. **SECOND.** They had no newspapers, or at best very few; and so the *news* of our ancestors must

remain hidden from us. How interesting it would be to read a newspaper of a hundred and fifty years ago, which tallied the scores of the hardy Pioneers who first opened the gates of the wilderness in this vicinity, and cleared away the dangers for us, that we might live in peace. **THIRD.** Many writings which have been made by the early settlers have been lost by the carelessness and neglect of their executors and others who succeeded them, who did not want to be troubled by taking care of, to them, waste paper. Would it not be well if there was some one who would take care of all such old papers and preserve them, where they might be perused by those who take an interest in such? **FOURTH.** The hard and incessant toil of our ancestors, through the day, and the consequent need of rest, at night, prevented them from preserving, by the aforementioned means, facts which have slipped off the table of memory into the waters of forgetfulness and been carried away into oblivion.

I speak of these different ways of neglecting a thing, that thinking persons may take a hint or two and devise different methods of preserving present occurrences, for the edification of future inquirers, after our exit from the stage, when we have acted our parts in the play of life; and as a sort of preface, if I may so speak, to a description of the tombstone of the REV. JOSHUA KOCHERTHAL, the first Lutheran preacher in West Camp, and one of the three in America, at that time, (1700), that is, the time when he began his ministry.

My object in writing of this venerable old memorial, is to bring it into public notice, as there are, perhaps, not two score of the members of the Lutheran Church, in West Camp, who are aware that the grave of their founder is within a few hundred yards of their Church and very *carefully neglected*.

I think that the grave of one of the *founders* of the Lutheran Church in the State of New York is deserving of, at least, a fence around it, *to prevent the cattle from leaving their filth upon it!* Thus I found it, when I went to copy the quaint old inscription on it, for the purpose of letting the people of this town know what a rare relic of our forefathers they were allowing to be desecrated, because *no one takes care of it*. Before I could copy the inscription, I had to clean off the dried cattle filth and kick away a pile of brush which had been carelessly thrown on it. It seems almost incredible that the tombstone and memory of our first Lutheran Minister should be so little respected. We hope, with this comment on it, some one will move in the matter and have the stone either removed and put in the Church, or have it suitably enclosed, with a good strong fence.

⁵² We copy this article from *The Saugerties Telegraph* of November 4, 1870; for a copy of which we are indebted to our friend, the author of the paper.

The inscription on the stone is a very puzzling one, on account of the many mistakes in the spelling, the division of the words, and the many erroneous words—which are not *words*, at all, not being in any language spoken under the sun. The mistakes rendered it very difficult to translate the inscription, which is in the German language, but with Roman letters. There are no less than fifteen mistakes in the inscription, in mis-spelled and badly divided words, etc.

When it came to translating it, I found myself in the dark and unable to get out of the wilderness of crooked words; and, without any light on it, I was advised to call on the Rev. Philip Lichtenberg, the worthy Pastor of the German Lutheran Church of Saugerties. I did so; and he was truly a *Mountain of light* to illumine this truly literary wilderness of, in part, *wild* words. Here is a specimen: *welaneh thons*; this should be *Melanchthon's*, the great reformer's, name. Here is another—*Regherstu*—which should be, *Begerst du*—meaning, literally, *do you wish*, or *want*. These are but a few of the puzzling mistakes that perplexed us, when Mr. Lichtenberg attempted to translate the inscription for me, which he did in a *very* satisfactory manner. Indeed, without his aid, I would have been unable to give a lucid translation of the inscription, in English. He has my thanks for his kind assistance.

This is the inscription as it is on the stone:

“Wisse Wanders man Unter diesem Steine Rusht
 “nebst Seiner Sibylla Charlotte Ein Rechter
 “Wandersman Per Hoch Jeutsehen in Nord
 “America ihr Josua Und der selben an Der Ost
 “and west seite Der Hudsons River rein Luthris-
 “cher Prediger Seine erste an kunft war mit
 “Lrd Lovelace 1707–8 den 1 Januar Seine
 “fweite mit Col Hunter 1710 d. 14 Juny Seine
 “Englandische rue reise unterbrach Seine Seelen
 “Himmelische reise an St. Johannis sage 1719
 “Regherstu mehr Ku wissen So unter Suche in
 “welaneh thons vaterland Wer war de Kocher thal,
 “Wer Harschias, Wer Winchenbach. B. Berken-
 “mayer, S. Heurtin, L. Brevort. MDCCXLII.”

The lettering on this stone must have been done by some one who was entirely unacquainted with the German language; or how could so many uncouth mistakes happen on one stone? The true inscription should be as follows: Wisse Wandersmann Unter diesem Steine ruht nebst seiner Sybilla Charlotte Ein rechter Wandersmann Der Hoch Deutschen in Nord Amerika ihr Josua, und derselben and der Ost und West seite des Hudson's River rein Lutherischer Prediger Seine erste Ankunft war mit Lord Lovelace 1707–8 den 1 Januar Seine zweite mit Col Hunter 1710 den 14 Juni Seine Englandische Rueckreise unterbrach Seine Seelen himmelische Reise an St. Johannistage 1719 Begehrt du mehr zu wissen

So untersuche in Melanethon's Vaterland Wer war der Kocherthal Wer Hasschias Wer Winchenbach. B. Berkeumayer, S. Huertin, L. Brevort. MDCCXLII.

From the latter inscription some sense can be taken, while, as it is on the stone, it is a muddle. Here we have the inscription as it would be in English, as it is translated by Mr. Lichtenberg:

Know, wanderer, under this stone rests, beside his Sybilla Charlotte, a right wanderer, the Joshua of the High Dutch, [*or Germans*] in North America, the pure Lutheran Preacher of them on the East and West side of the Hudson-river. His first arrival was with Lord Lovelace, in 1707–8, the first of January. His second, with Colonel Hunter, 1710, the fourteenth of June. His voyage back to England was prevented [*literally, interrupted*] by the voyage of his soul to Heaven, on St. John's day, 1719. Do you wish to know more? Seek, in Melanchthon's fatherland, who was Kocherthal, who Harschias, who Winchenbach. B. Berkenmayer, S. Huertin, L. Brevort. 1742.

These three last names are probably the names of the persons who placed the stone over the grave of the venerated *Joshua* of the *Germans* in North America; and the date is, perhaps, the year in which it was placed there. We take from the connection of the names of Melanchthon and Kocherthal, that the latter is to be venerated by the Lutherans, in America, as the former is by them, in Germany. Alas, but comparatively few Lutherans in America ever heard the name of Kocherthal.

According to the account given, in the *Early History of the Lutheran Church in New York*, by G. A. Lintner, D.D., on page 12, we learn that East and West Camp were settled by refugees from the Palatinate, in Germany, who were driven from their country by Roman Catholic persecution; and they were aided in their immigration and settlement, by Queen Anne of England, who nobly sustained them in their efforts and sacrifices for religious freedom. We have no idea of the trials and sufferings of this resolute band of pilgrims, as I will shortly show, in a short sketch of the Colony which settled in West Camp; and we ought to honor their memory enough to build an enclosure around the tomb of their leader.

The Colony embarked at Portsmouth, England, on Christmas day, 1709, in a fleet of ten ships—this is the time mentioned on Kocherthal's tombstone, as his second arrival, “with Colonel “Hunter, 1710, the 14th of June.” They were driven about, on the ocean, by adverse winds, for six months; and suffered greatly from colds, want of clothing, provisions, and the ravages of disease. On their arrival at New York, they presented a

heart-rending spectacle of human misery. The city authorities supposed they had brought some terrible disease with them; and they were, on that account, "not allowed to come within the city limits." They were landed on Governor's island, where "many more died before any relief could be provided for them." "John Conrad Weiser, who was one of the sufferers, said that of four thousand persons who left Portsmouth, seventeen hundred died during the voyage and after having landed." When they landed at West Camp, all the shelter they had was huts of logs, bark and brush, and no food for their families. For two long years, they subsisted on the Queen's bounty of "one shilling per day for each man, and eight pence for every woman" and child. "The men were sent in the woods to burn tar," which was their chief avocation, besides clearing the land and building their log huts to shelter them and their loved families from the freezing blasts of our Northern winters.

VIII.—JOURNAL OF THE SURVEY OF THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1741.*

FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHIVES, NOW FIRST PRINTED.

Walter Bryents Journal in running the Boundary between New Hampshire and that part off the Massachusetts Bay called County of York 1741

March

13. Fryday I Set out from New Market with Eight men to assist me in running & marking out one of the Boundary's lodg'd at Cochecho.
14. Saturday Sent our Baggage on logging Sleds to Rochester from Cochecho under the care of three men the other five continuing with me at Cochecho it being foul weather. —
- 15 Sunday Attended Public Worship at Cochecho and in the evening went to Rochester and lodged there
16. Monday Travell'd through the upper part of Rochester and lodg'd in a Logging Camp.—
17. Tuesday, Went on Salmon Fall River & travell'd up Said River on the

ice above the Second pond & Camp

- 18, Wednesday Went to the third pond & about two of the Clock in the afternoon it rain'd & Snow'd very hard & oblig'd us to camp extreme Stormy that night & two men Sick. —
19. Thursday Went to the head of Necha-wannock River and there Set my Course being North two Degrees West, but by the Needle North Eight Degrees East and run a half mile on a neck of Land with three men then return'd to the other five & Camp.
- 20, Friday Crost the head pond which was a mile over and at two hundred Rods distance from S^d head pond was another which lay so in my Course that I crost it three times and has Communication with Mousum River as I Suppose — from the last mentioned pond, for Six mile together I found the land to be pritty even the growth generally White Pitch Pine (N: B: at the end of every mile I mark'd a Tree where the Place would admit of it with the number of Miles from the head of Necha-wornnock River) went over a mountain from the Summit of which, I plainly See the White Hills, & Ossipa pond, which pond bore about North West and was about four mile distant — There also lay on the North Side of Said Mountain at a Mile distant a pond in the form of a Circle, of the Diameter of three miles, the East End of which I Crost, I also Crost the River, which comes from the East, and runs into Said pond & Camp; had good travelling to-day & went between Seven and Eight miles. —
- 21, Saturday In travelling five miles (the land pritty level from the place where I camp last night, I come to a river which runs out from the last mentioned pond & there track'd an Indian & three dogs, Killed two Deer & Camp.
- 22 Sunday Remain'd in my Camp & about nine o'clock at night the Camp

* We are indebted to the attention of our friend, Captain W. F. Goodwin, U. S. A., for this paper.—ED. HIST. MAG.

was hail'd by two Indians (who were within fifteen rods of it) in So broken English that they call'd three times before I could understand what they Said which was "What you do there" upon which I Spake to them and immediately upon my Speaking they ask'd what news, I told them it was Peace they answer'd "May be no" but however upon my telling them they Should not be Hurt; And bidding them to come to the Camp They came & behav'd very orderly and gave me an account of Ossipa pond & River, as also of a place call'd Pigwaket, They told me the way to know when I was at Pigwaket was by observing a certain River which had three large Hills on the South West Side of it which Narrative of Said Indians respecting Ossipa &c^a I found to correspond, pritty well with my observations—They also inform'd me of their names which were Sentus & Pease, Sentus is an old man was in Cap^t Lovells fight at which time he was much wounded and lost one of his Eyes; the other is a young man. They informed me then Living was at Ossipa Pond. They had on Gun, but hatchets & Spears—our Snow Shoes being Something broken they readily imparted wherewith to mend them.—They would have purchas'd a Gun of me, but could not Spare one. They were very inquisitive to know what bro't Englishmen so far in the woods in peace where upon I inform'd them—And upon the whole they Said they tho't it was war finding Englishmen so far in the Woods & further that there were Sundry Companys of Indians a hunting & they beleiv'd that none of S^d Companys would let me proceed if they Should meet with me.—

23, Monday

Parted with Indians & went to Ossipa River which is fifteen miles from the head of Salmon Falls, which number of miles I mark'd on a pritty large Tree that lay convenient (And in my return I found on Said Tree a

Sword handsomly form'd grasp'd by a hand) One mile from Ossipa River came to a Mountain from the Top of which I Saw the White Hills Travell'd over five large Mountains Camp.—

24, Tuesday

Found the Snow very Soft to day So that we Sunk half leg deep in Snow Shoes, See where two Indians had Camp On Hemlock Boughs, Camp, Snow'd all night

25 Wednesday

Continued Snowing all day & night. The general depth of the Snow with what fell last night & to day was four foot & an half or five foot deep.—

26 Thursday

The Weather fair & Clear and in my travel to day Saw the White Hills which were West and by North from me and about Seven miles distant as near as I could guess I also See Pigwaket Plain or Interval Land as also Pigwaket River which runs from the North West to the South East and cuts the aforesaid Interval in two Triangles it lying North & South about eight miles in length & four in breadth. —

About two or three miles beyond Pigawaket I saw a large body of Water three or four miles long & half a mile broad but whether River or Pond I do not know

27, Friday

Finding the Travelling Dillicult by the Softness of the Snow, and the Rivers and Brooks breaking up together with some Backwardness in my men to venture any further, I concluded to return, which I did accordingly and on Wednesday the first of April We got Safe to Newmarket And all in good health. —

WALTER BRYENT

PROF. OF / May 22. 1741—M^r Walter Bry-
N. HAMPS^r / ss ent made oath that this is a true
and exact journal of his Survey, of part of
one of the divisional boundaries between His
Majesty's Province of new Hampshire and the
Massachusetts Bay made by him according to
the best of his skil & observations —

Sworn Before RICH^d WALDRON J^d Peace

the Charge of Runing y^e Dividing Line between
y^e province of newhampshire & y^e province of
Main for my Self & Eight men
to two Days my Self @ portsmr at-
tending on his Excelen y^e Governor
and Counsell in order to an agree-
ment
to one day a Ditto 15/) &
— to Receive my order (&
& three men that were Sworn)
for Lines men @ 10/ Day each)
to my Self Seventeen Days
@ 23/ 1st Day
to Eight men each 17 Days
@ 13/ 1st Day
to a plan & Return by y^e agree-
ment 5 £ (& I gave three)

	£	s	d
	1-	10-	00
	2-	05-	00
	19-	11-	00
	88-	08-	00
	05-	00-	00
	£ 116-	14-	00
Received	85-	00-	00
Remains	£ 31-	14-	00

Errors Excepted by WALTER BRYENT
Newmarket—1741

Hazen —£ 300..00..
Mitchel—£ 50..11..
Briant —£ 85..
435..11..

In the House of Repre-
sent^{ts} fe^{br} 12th 1741: The
within accompt allowed
to be p^d £ 31 : 14.. ..
JAMES JEFFERY Cler^k Ass^{ts}

In Coun feb: 18: 1741.2
Read and Concurr^d R WALDRON Sec^y
Feb: 18: 1741—2 Assented to
B WENTWORTH

IX.—REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL
Z. YORK, BRECKENRIDGE'S CORPS,
C. S. A., JUNE AND JULY, 1864.

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED, FROM THE ORIGINAL
MANUSCRIPT, IN POSSESSION OF CAPTAIN C. W.
ELWELL, NEW YORK CITY.

HEAD QRS YORK'S COMMAND
(HAYS' & STAFFORD'S BRIGADES.) JULY 22nd 1864.

Major R. W. HUNTER
A. A. GENL
GORDON'S DIV.
MAJOR!

I have the honor to
report—that after having participated in the
various engagements of the Army of Northern
V^a, up to the 13th of June, & also in the success-
ful movement up the "Roanoke Valley," my
command left "Staunton on the 28th day of June,

advancing with Joyful step into the "Valley
"District"

The fatigues of the "Wilderness, of Spottsyl-
vania C. H., of Hanover, of the forced march
from Lynchburg to Salem, were forgotten & every
heart & step was light, as we turned our faces
towards the "Potomac.

The hope of gashing with the iron heel of
war, the Enemy's soil, ever inspires with new
alacrity my decimated but willing command,

No fatigue can overcome, no danger appall
them, when the hearthstone of the "Vandal foe
is the hateful goad—

Advancing with eager tread down the great Vir-
ginia Valley, so adorned & blessed by Nature &
so blasted by the grim hand of War, they found
nothing to vary the monotony of long marches—
save the recollections of the past.

This Valley is for my Command classic ground.
As they tread its highways, the Eagle eye, the
nervous frame, the flashing genius of "Stone-
"wall Jackson" are incarnate before them.

Each spot is to them a monument of *his* im-
mortality" Here Jackson conquered "then
"Jackson was victorious" With colors droop-
ing, arms reversed & to the solemn dirge, my
brave Louisianians filed past the grave of the
dead hero at Lexington, garlanded by the taper
fingers of beauty—a very bank of flowers—

But standing in this noble Valley, the scene of
his labors & his triumphs, no follower of Jack-
son could think of him as cased in narrow walls
of earth. As well put the Lightning in a shroud
or the hurricane in bonds.

To his old comrades his spirit stalks along the
mountain tops, or tramps the fertile plain. No
place hold genius. No tomb imprisons Jackson.
The echoes still repeat "Victory," whenever his
guns resounded & the scenes of his triumphs are
the inspiration of success.

So sublime & perpetual is the life of genius.
Louisianians revere the great Chieftain, still liv-
ing in his wondrous acts.

And once more moving through this classic
region under the leadership of one, who enjoyed
the confidence of the Hero gone, their eagerness
is unabated & the bright anticipations of the
present tip the golden memories of the past.

It is proper to record that my Sharpshooters,
led by Captain "Workman & "Lient Reams-
together with the 9th Regt of L^a Infantry, Lient
Col Hodges Comd'g, first entered the town of
"Martinsburg, having driven out the enemy,
after a short but sharp resistance. And I regret
to be compelled to call attention to the fact, that
my command by no means obtained their equit-
able share of the stores captured at this place.

Crossing the Potomac at "Shepherdstown, my
Command took part in the attack on Maryland
Heights" Although exposed to severe shelling

for two days, my casualties at this point were only 2, or 3.

My Sharpshooters as usual took a spirited part in the advance—

Withdrawing from "Maryland Heights" we found ourselves on the 9th day of July in front of "Frederic City Maryland."

After lying in line of battle from 8, O'clock in the morning, at 2, O'clock I moved on a road parallel with the Georgetown Turnpike, across the "Monococacy River" & took position near "Monococacy Bridge"

As the Division to which I have the honor to be attached, moved into action, in echelon of Brigades, the sight was more than imposing.

My veterans marched under fire with the precision of automata.

The spirit of twenty victories burned in their bosoms & flashed along their faces. No eye quailed & no mind doubted. Every motion seemed to say with the valiant "Percy" I will pluck from this nettle danger, the flower of safety."

The position occupied by my Command exposed them to an enfilading fire from the Enemy. And although hotly pressed & with thinning ranks, my men bravely stood their ground & advancing steadily, dislodged the foe from his position & drove him in confusion down the Baltimore road.

I regret to record a heavy list of casualties in this engagement. My loss amounted to 45. Killed & 118. wounded. Among the wounded were Lieut Col Hodges of the 9th La Infantry & Lieut Lynn of the 6th La. both gallant & meritorious Officers. I regret to state that these Officers & many of my wounded, were so badly injured, that it was impossible to remove them & they fell into the hands of the Enemy at Frederic City—

Every provision possible was made for their comfort. Too much praise cannot be awarded to my Officers & Men for their bearing in this engagement. Disciplined by the fire of 20 Battles, they so uniformly & so generally meet danger & death without fear, that it is almost impossible to discriminate in the record of gallantry.

I believe however it will not be invidious particularly to mention, Col Eugene Waggaman 10th La, who led the van of Stafford's Brigade, cheering his Command, in the thickest of the fight by his example, in a way that the bravest might well be proud of

Col R. R. Peck 9th La, of Hay's Brigade, ever present with his gallant command gained new laurels. The Col had his horse killed under him, & his clothes pierced by a ball, slightly wounding him in the breast.

Lieut Col Hodges had the misfortune to be

wounded in the arm, so severely as to require amputation. He is one of the best Officers in the service. The combat of the "Monococacy" although short was a severe test of the endurance of my Command. And the highest commendation I can give them is, that their bearing met the requirements of the occasion—

Moving on towards the Capital of the "United States" my Command took part in the investment of that City.

The sight of its domes & fortifications fired anew my men, & they would have hailed with joy the command for an assault & moved with intrepidity to its execution.

But confiding in the wisdom of their leader, they withdrew at his bidding & acquiesced in any direction for their zeal.

Once more crossing the Potomac sanctified by "Mount Vernon & Arlington Heights, yet now a weary line of contest & of death,

My Command encamped near "Castlemans Ferry" on the Shenandoah, in Clark County Va. Here my command took part in the punishment inflicted on the insolent foe. I am happy to state that my casualties were confined to 2 Privates, wounded, of my Sharpshooters.

In closing this imperfect report of the Operations of my Command I feel it due to those who have sacrificed their lives to make more than a passing mention of their Names: Lieut Robert Lynne Co E 6th La wounded in the combat of the "Monococacy" has since died. He was a brave and deserving Officer. I regret that he was denied, in his last moments, the consolations of tender kindred, But to them he leaves the proud legacy of a noble death in a sacred Cause—

I am grieved to record also the loss of Capt. R. A. Pearson Co "C" 9th La. at "Castlemans Ferry" Capt. Pearson was a pains-taking faithful & remarkably brave Man. His death is no small loss to a Regiment, the record of whose casualties in battle is the best evidence of their gallantry, Capt. W. F. T. Burnett Co F. 9th La killed on the 9th inst, was a grave loss to this same Regt. Captain Burnett added to all the virtues of private life, efficiency as an Officer & uncommon bravery.

Lieut M. Murray Co F. 6th La killed on the Monococacy is a serious, very serious loss to his Command.

An old English Soldier, he discharged his duties with the greatest precision, participated in every engagement & was never absent from his Regt. His regularity was only surpassed by his coolness under fire.

I regret to report amongst the wounded Capt. J. P. Groves Co "B" 1st La, a very faithful Officer, Lieut P. Baron Co A. 10th La, Lieut Arthur Bride Co E 5th La. Lieut N. J. Landlin Co

"G" 8th La. Lient W. C. McBride Co. H. 9th La. & Lient C. R. Haworth Co. "B" 9th La.

Our gallant dead we mourn.

The grave has closed its gloomy portals above their mortal remains.

But their free spirits, clad in the garments of immortality, still live in the memory of deeds well done.

The vestal lamp of patriotism will burn ever beside their tombs.

Its light shall dispel the sombre gloom of the overhanging Cypress.

The works of the dead speak trumpet-tongued to their surviving Comrades.

From the bright example of the departed, the living shall gather new ardor & learn the lessons of duty & of fame.

The tears that water their graves shall bring abundant harvest of patriotism of hope & of zeal.

Pardon me when I presume to add my opinion to that of my Command in saying that the divalorous bearing of our revered Major General in the combat of the "Monococacy" as in all other battles added new lustre to his already brilliant career.

His escape was miraculous, his horse being killed under him at the very front of his Command, where his voice might be heard above the roar of Musketry.

I cannot speak too highly of the gallant bearing of my "Staff Officers, Capt. T. A. McDannold & R. J. Barton, courting danger fearlessly, wherever duty called—I respectfully ask for their promotion for gallant conduct, at the battle of the "Monococacy"

Lient J. L. Scales, Ordnance Officer of my Command rendered efficient service in his department.

Major Campbell my efficient Commissary is worthy of note for his bravery in action.

He renders valuable service in manœuvring the troops in every engagement. The respect shown by both Officers & Men for the Order of Lient Genl Early & for the rights of private property during the invasion of Maryland cannot fail to elicit the commendation of their superiors.

The alacrity of both Officers & Men to meet the requirements of duty; their patient endurance of fatigue; their impetuousness & steadfastness in action; their implicit confidence in their leader; their perseverance in this crusade of liberty, notwithstanding their depleted ranks & reduced numbers; their cheerfulness under long absence from kindred & all they love or cherish, bespeak the spirit of true patriots & true Soldiers & will justify me, I believe in any language of commendation.

I humbly trust that their & my efforts may meet the approval of our Countrymen

Your Major, with much respect,

Your Obedt Servant,

Z. YORK

Brig. Genl.

X.—THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.*

I.—NOTICES OF PIONEERS IN AMERICAN GEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.

By Hon. GEORGE W. CLINTON, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

NEW YORK, 115 BROADWAY,
December 22, 1870.

HENRY B. DAWSON, Esq.

Editor of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

DEAR SIR: When proposing to publish some Sketches of Western New York, in 1844, additional to the volume issued in 1838, about "Western Settlements," etc., I aimed to give some particulars concerning the origin and progress of geological research in this State. Knowing that the Hon. George W. Clinton, of Buffalo, before devoting himself to the legal profession, had had his attention turned towards investigations of this kind, by his father, Governor De Witt Clinton, and that he was a member of an exploring party which traversed the State, for that purpose, while our great Canal System was struggling into operation, I sought information from him, respecting the surveys that General Stephen Van Rensselaer's liberality stimulated Professor Amos Eaton to undertake, for the purpose of examining the natural features of the country which our Canal System might profit itself and the public by aiding to develop.

Judge Clinton promptly complied with my request, by favoring me with the reminiscences embodied in the annexed communication. This contribution to history will, doubtless, be read now with even greater and wider public interest, than it would have secured if printed at a time when less attention was turned towards Geology—a science comparatively young—in fact, only struggling into being as an exact system—less than half a century ago. Among the wonders of late years, few are so remarkable for practical utility as this Science, which has already acquired honorable maturity—of which the official Reports of the Geological Survey of this State, by Professor James Hall and his able associates, furnish some of the most important proofs—the *New York Geological Reports* being now, everywhere, quoted with admiration, while their nomenclature is substantially adopted throughout the scientific world.

Engagements connected with the original extension of the Telegraph System through the United States and other circumstances having prevented the preparation of the additional volume formerly contemplated, as above-mentioned, I now endeavor to accomplish my object by furnishing the *HISTORICAL MAGAZINE* with these reminiscences of Judge Clinton, in the hope that they may invite other surviving Pioneers in our State Geological researches, to favor the public with their recollections concerning the origin and progress of the investigations which have eventuated in placing the State of New York among the foremost in this all-important branch of practical science.

Connected with these reminiscences, I may allude to a kindred matter which occurred about the time when Judge Clinton's interesting statement was written. People who

* We are indebted to our respected friend, HENRY O'BRIEN, Esq., for the following timely article, which we employ as the introductory to a series of papers, by various hands, on this interesting subject, which we propose to present for the consideration of our readers.

This series will include memoirs of distinguished Geologists, who have thus served the States, papers illustrative of the history and results of surveys, bibliographical notices of Reports and other printed works relative thereto, &c.; and we promise ourselves much pleasure and our readers much profit from the collection.—Ed. H. M. Mag.

recollect the state of public opinion, six-and-twenty years ago, need not be told how strong a prejudice prevailed, then, among a large portion of the community, against the Geological Survey, as a thing costing what many considered an extravagant sum and producing little good. Knowing how largely this feeling prevailed among farmers, as well as others, I thought it would prove beneficial to that class, particularly, to embody in the *Annual Report of the State Agricultural Society*, some statements concerning the "practical paying value" of the investment which the Legislature had made in the way of Geological research. With this view, I besought Professor Hall to furnish a brief statement of the prominent features of the Geological Survey, and particularly some facts concerning the economic value of the great enterprise, which I desired to include in the volume of documents forming the Annual Report to the Legislature, from the State Agricultural Society, of which I was then Secretary. I particularly requested Professor Hall to favor the object by including as many illustrations as he deemed necessary for depicting the rocks most prominently developed, as indications of the value of the soil and mineral resources, in different portions of the State.* To people familiar with geological research, it is scarcely necessary to say that that article of Professor Hall was one of the most valuable in that or any other volume of the *Transactions*, and contributed, essentially, among farmers, in promoting something like proper appreciation of the great Geological Survey which forms a most distinguishing feature in the history of science, in its application to the welfare of mankind; although some persons, from whom better might have been expected, tried, for a little while, to be facetious in ridiculing the "pictures" with which the learned Professor illustrated the characteristics of the prevalent rocks—those wiseacres "wanting to 'know' what connection such things have with 'raising' potatoes and corn!"

In connection with, and illustrative of, Judge Clinton's enthusiastic allusion to Natural Science and research, it may be stated that he is yet (1870) evincing devotion to his favorite pursuit, in the intervals of professional duty—as President of the Buffalo Society of Natural History, and as a practical explorer in the field—some of his Reports on the Botany of Western New York, having been lately published by that Society.

In justice to the author and his subject, let me ask the reader to remember the date of Judge Clinton's reminiscences. The six and twenty years that have elapsed since the Judge wrote those memorials, have in few matters been so remarkable as in the broad and bright light thrown on Geology—a branch of knowledge which, as above stated, was scarcely recognized as an exact Science in the days of his early explorations, with Professors Eaton, Beck and Elights, and which was comparatively little appreciated by general readers, even a quarter century ago, when his letter was written.

Some other memoranda, on this subject, may be at your service, in connection with the labors of the Pioneer Geological Explorers, to whom Judge Clinton justly and beautifully alludes in the annexed communication.

Yours truly,

HENRY O'RIELLY.]

REMINISCENCES OF JUDGE CLINTON.]

BUFFALO, October 16, 1844.

To

HENRY O'RIELLY, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have, in vain, endeavored, down to the present time, to secure the leisure to collect and arrange my old materials, in order to answer your letter of the 7th of August last. Even now, I am compelled to write in haste, and without having before me some memoranda and some pamphlets which are, or

ought to be, in my possession. Having, for so many years, been utterly diverted from geological pursuits, I am ignorant, in a great measure, of the theories and discoveries of the last fourteen or sixteen years, and may, peradventure, exhibit the ignorance, rather than the merits, of those gentlemen who were, in my estimation, highly meritorious as the *Pioneers of Geology* in this country.

Your inquiries have sent me to my old note books; and they have recalled some of the most pleasant scenes of my existence. Subsequent changes have made the recollection of those olden days "sweet, yet mournful to the soul." I know not whether to thank or to blame you, for directing my thoughts to those peaceful and happy years, when I was devoted to pursuits, so congenial to my taste and so widely variant from the struggles and passions of my present life. I can truly say, that I could have been contented with poverty and loneliness, in the humble and unregarded study of Nature; and that I have often most bitterly regretted my having been drawn from my devotion to her, by the influence of true but misjudging friends.

In passing judgment upon the earlier geologists, we should remember the difficulties with which they contended. The founder of a Science is generally a greater man, and expends more labor in founding it, than any of the succeeding prosecutors of that Science, who extend its boundaries, and, in fact, know a great deal more about it. The great Cuvier, the father of Comparative Anatomy, knew probably much less about that branch of Science, than is now mastered and comprehended by many gentlemen who are, nevertheless, fated to be forgotten. So it should be, though it seldom is so, with the earlier votaries of a Science. They grope in comparative darkness. They may shed but little light upon that darkness; but that little light, the fruit of a life's labor, is often a life's start to their successors, in the rugged path towards Truth. Their merit should be estimated, and praise accorded to them, not in proportion to the actual attainments made by them, but according to the value of those attainments to those coming after them, regard being had to the circumstances of ease or difficulty under which they made them. I admit that he who reduces unformed accumulations of knowledge to order and founds a Science, does a more immediate and sensible good than those who accumulated the undigested knowledge; still, without pioneers, Science has never appeared in this world; and the humble herbalist should be approved for his labors, at least, because he prepares and smooths the way for the botanist.

I cannot, of course, pretend to fix the comparative deserts of the earlier and the present geologists of this country; but, if the latter be per-

* These statements may be found in the volume of *State Agricultural Transactions* for 1843, published by legislative authority, in 1844.

sons of super-eminent merit, it does seem to me that the former are entitled to great credit for having created and fostered the taste for geological pursuits, and paved the way for their more marked and rapid progress.

Not being confident but that I am ignorant of some great discoveries that may have been made of late years, I cannot say but that the advances made in my time have been so far surpassed as to be utterly valueless now. Perhaps, our supposed discoveries have turned out baseless; and, our locations of our rocks were, perhaps, entirely erroneous. I can merely say that I do not know of one important fact in the economical geology of this State which was not well understood in 1830. I do not know if any mineral product of our State, of any consequence, in Agriculture or the Arts, now known to exist, was then undiscovered; and I am very confident that Coal, in large masses or deposits, was then unlooked for, unless it might be on our Southern border, which was then but little known.

For myself, I claim no merit. What little I did was done for my own satisfaction, and brought its own sufficient reward. I am, however, solicitous that justice should be done to others who have earned and are entitled to gratitude. They had none of those advantages, at the outset, which, prior to my abandoning the Natural Sciences, began to be felt in this State, and which, I am told, for many years, have been so sensibly experienced. Books were few, and difficult of procurement; there was not, as now, a free and rapid intercommunication with European naturalists, and a comparatively easy access to European schools and to large and well-arranged geological cabinets, here and abroad; the all-important science of Organic Remains was peculiarly difficult of attainment: and, above all, the geologist was not then cheered on by the respect of all classes and encouraged by State patronage, but, on the contrary, he was too generally regarded as a visionary and a lumberer of the ground. The geologists of my acquaintance were well aware that, in all probability, they were merely preparing the ground for others. They felt distrust in their own conclusions, and, with some exceptions, did not print them, to my knowledge; still these conclusions, and the facts upon which they were based, were freely conversed about, and circulated, in letters and by word of mouth. They must have reached the later race of our geologists. Their value I do not pretend to estimate.

Apologizing for these preliminary remarks, permit me to proceed to answer the substance of your letter, so far as I can. In order to do so, I must venture a few remarks upon the history of geological investigation in this State, or, rather, refer you to the earlier pamphlets on the subject.

In 1820, under the direction, I think, of an Albany County Agricultural Society, Professor Amos Eaton and Dr. T. R. Beck made an Agricultural and Geological Survey of Albany-county; and it was published, either that year or the next. I have not the pamphlet by me; but my recollection is, that it was highly creditable to those gentlemen, and of great benefit, in itself and as a model for similar explorations.

In 1821, Professor Eaton, aided by Dr. Lewis C. Beck, then a very young man, made a similar survey of Rensselaer-county, which was published, in 1822, at Albany, in a pamphlet. This Survey was made by the direction and request of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer,—a man who, to his latest hour, never omitted an opportunity to do good, and whose memory will be revered for many generations.

In 1822, Dr. John H. Steel, of Saratoga Springs, published *A Report on the Geological Structure of the County of Saratoga*. These three pamphlets, according to my present recollection, are the earliest attempts I have seen, to elucidate the geology of any portion of this State. They contain much interesting matter; and I doubt whether the two former should be regarded as valuable only for their rude antiquity.

Under the patronage of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Professor Eaton published his *Canal Rocks*—in fact, an attempt at a classification and description of the rocks of the State. I have not the work by me, and cannot give the date of the first edition, nor its exact title; but you can readily find the book. I doubt whether the actual desert of any of our more recent geologists, for their works, should, under all the circumstances, be admitted to be superior to that of Professor Eaton, as the author of this first general attempt at a synopsis of the Geology of our State.

And here let me observe, in justice to Professor Eaton, that no man did so much as he, in his day, to promote a taste for Natural History in this country. His several text books, though, perhaps, now superseded, were of incalculable utility. He educated many young men (some of whom are now forgetful of the great obligations they owe to their old master) and inoculated them with his own ardor in the pursuit of Science. He was a man of a clear mind, of great ability, and of varied attainments.

He, perhaps, erred in his geological conclusions, principally from his ignorance of Organic Remains. He considered our American formations as being on a larger and more uniform scale than those of Europe; and was, perhaps, too ready to apply the old hypothesis, that the strata of the earth were superposed and continuous, like the coats of the onion. He erred too, (unless his views

are now verified) in placing among the Secondary, many of our Transition rocks. He adopted a new, though, generally, just and convenient, nomenclature of our strata; and made sad mistakes in identifying the Clay of Albany and the Sand of its plains with the London Clay and Bagshot Sand of English Geologists. But, notwithstanding his errors, he did, perhaps, more than any other man of his day, to investigate and elucidate our Geology.

In May, 1826, I first became acquainted with Professor Eaton, and accompanied him, Dr. James Eights, and a number of the students of The Rensselaer School, on an excursion from Troy to Buffalo, or, rather, to the Eighteen Mile-creek, on the South shore of Lake Erie, on the Canal, and back. A canal-boat was chartered for the purpose; and two months and nine days were consumed in the excursion. The special object was the study of the Canal Rocks and other branches of Natural History. I do not remember that any very notable discoveries in Geology were made; but many interesting facts were ascertained, in that and other Natural Sciences,—a few of which I will mention.

In geodes, in the calciferous sandrock of Eaton, opposite Root's Nose, on the Mohawk, we found quartz crystals, rounded on one or more of their facets, as though they had been fused by the blow-pipe.

We christened a village, on the Canal, "Gas-port," from a fountain of carburetted hydrogen in the Canal, within its bounds. The place, I believe, bears that name, to this day.

We obtained one small specimen of Galena from the limestone of Lockport.

At Salina, in the red-marl, or red sand-stone, we discovered small pseudo-morphous crystals, or rather casts, of the same shape and appearance as the "hopper-formed" crystal of salt. Subsequently, much larger ones, from two to four, and, even six inches, across, were found at Manlius, in the clay, by Dr. Eights.

It should be observed, that we diverged, frequently, from the Canal, to visit Niagara Falls, the Genesee Falls, Trenton Falls, and several other remarkable points; and that our geological observations were such as, with me, at least, and I think with others, to shake our faith in the generalizations of Professor Eaton and in his classification and nomenclature of our rocks.

This journey was important, not, perhaps, so much from its direct results, as from the zeal with which it inspired many young men in the pursuit of Natural History. On this occasion, I became acquainted with Professor Rafinesque, who seems to have been more highly regarded by European than by American naturalists, and who was certainly a man of more universal information, particularly in matters of Natural

Science, than any other individual I ever met with.

From the time of this tour until the commencement of 1828, and, indeed, occasionally, from time to time, down to 1831 or 1832, I gave much time to geological investigations. I cannot claim to have done much, except rectifying some of my old notions. Of correspondents, I had very few. I may here mention that, in 1830, when I was examining the rocks of Ontario-county, I had pointed out to me a singular mineral (?) substance, of which I do not remember to have ever seen any account. It exactly resembles animal fat, or grease. I made no analysis, nor, indeed, any critical examination of it. It occurred about one foot from the surface, in clay, in a marsh about one mile from Rushville, at a place where a man, by the name of Slayton, was, at the time, or professed to be, boring for coal.

With regard to the Helderberg, I spent much time in examining it, with Dr. James Eights, who was familiar with it, before I visited it. Twice, at least, we examined it with great care; and once endeavored to, and succeeded, to our own satisfaction, at least, in tracing its geological connection with the Catskill Mountains, at the Kaater's-kill. I am very confident that I kept, (as was my custom,) full journals of these explorations; but, if so, I have mislaid them. I find, however, among my notes, an abstract of the results of these examinations, made in 1827 and 1828, specifying the various localities which we visited, and the appearances, &c., of the different strata at each. From the adoption, however, of Professor Eaton's divisions and nomenclature, any value they might otherwise possess, is, probably, diminished. In the Helderberg and Catskill, we found, or thought we found, all, or almost all, the "Canal Rocks," and more. Our knowledge of Organic Remains was so imperfect, that, in all probability, we gave to most of those we met with, names by which no geologist of this day would recognize them. Our general conclusion, however, was that the Catskill and the Helderberg were, in fact, entirely composed of Transition Rocks. Whether this is the present view of our men of science, I do not know; and I presume this section of country has been more accurately examined, by gentlemen of superior science, with more leisure and far better opportunities of observation, than were or could be enjoyed by two men, with empty pockets, who carried knapsacks, and did their own hammering.

I do not flatter myself that there is anything in this communication that can be at all valuable to the public, or of sufficient interest to deserve preservation. You may, however, use it as you please, if, in your opinion, it can be of service in securing a due regard to gentlemen who have deserved well, but are not remembered as they

should be. I am very far from claiming for those with whom I had the pleasure of laboring, any exclusive merit, or of postponing to them, more recent geologists, of whom and whose labors I know but little. But, my contemporaries did do much; and common justice requires that they should not be utterly eclipsed by the brighter luminaries of the present day. If the more modern votaries of Geology arrogate all glory to themselves, and withhold the humbler meed of praise which was so clearly earned by the Pioneers, in my humble judgment, they act unwisely, and deserve a gentle reprimand. Buffon's vanity made him supremely ridiculous; and his absurd pretensions will, probably, be recorded when his works are obsolete; and Linnaeus ennobled his own memory and added lustre to his own achievements, by remembering his obligations to his predecessors and encouraging and acknowledging the aid of his humbler co-laborers.

Yours, most truly,
G. W. CLINTON.

XI.—THE OLD FAMILIES OF NEW YORK.

I.—THE VAN VORST FAMILY, 1634 TO 1722.

By HON CHARLES P. DALY, LL. D.

[The following letter was written by Chief-justice Daly, of the New York Common Pleas, to Judge Van Vorst, formerly of the same Court, in answer to a request for information respecting the Van Vorst family.

We publish it, as it contains, probably, all that is known of the early history and genealogy of one of the oldest of the Dutch families by whom the State of New York and the eastern part of New Jersey were settled.]

MY DEAR JUDGE:

I give you, herewith, all that I know respecting the Van Vorst family.

The first emigrant and common ancestor, in this country, was CORNELIUS VAN VORST, who came to the Colony of New Netherland, in 1634, when it was under the government of Wouter Van Twiller.

In 1630, Michael Pauw, under the title of the Lord of Achtienhoven, in Holland, obtained a Patent for a Grant of land upon the New Jersey shore, opposite to New Amsterdam, which embraced what is now Jersey City and much beyond it. A similar Grant was obtained by Van Rensselaer, about the same time, of the lands about Albany; and the object of Pauw, like that of Van Rensselaer, was to establish a feudal Colony, of which he was to be the Patroon, or Lord, and to which he gave the Latin name of PAVONIA. In 1633, he sent out, as his representative, one Michael Paulinsson, who took possession of the Patent and established himself on the Hook, now part of Jersey City, which was called, after him, Paulis Hook, corrupted

into Powles Hook, the name by which it was formerly known.

In the following year, 1634, Cornelius Van Vorst was sent out to supersede Paulinsson, as Pauw's "Commander in Pavonia." He came in a small English barque, from some port in the North of England; and brought with him some "good Bordeaux wine," which appears to have been especially prized; for, immediately upon his arrival, Van Twiller, who according to the narrative of De Vries, "was fond of tasting "good wine," paid a formal visit to the new incumbent, accompanied by Dominie Bogardus, the clergyman, and husband of Anneke Jans, and by De Vries, the navigator. They evidently imbibed very freely of the wine, for the Governor and the Dominie got into a high dispute with Van Vorst, about the murder of an Indian, but were finally reconciled; and, upon their departure, Van Vorst resolved to give them a parting salute with a piece of cannon that stood upon the palisade, in front of his house; when, a spark flew upon the house, which was thatched with rushes, and, in half an hour, it was entirely consumed.

Your classical recollection will recall the custom of making a sacrifice, in honor of a guest, of the best ox, calf, etc; but your ancestor went beyond the ancients, by burning down the house over his head; and we can appreciate how complimented the Governor and his party must have felt, as the flames of the burning dwelling lighted them, on their way, across the Hudson, to the Fort, at New Amsterdam.

Pauw did not succeed in accomplishing his object. It was difficult to do so, in the vicinity of New Amsterdam. It was repugnant to the notions of men brought up under the free institutions of Holland; and Pauw and his commander were so baffled by the opposition of the settlers of New Amsterdam, that, in 1637, he gave up the enterprise and relinquished all his interest in the Patent to the West India Company.

In the following year, 1638, Cornelius Van Vorst died, leaving a widow, Vrouwtje [*Dame*] Ives. He had been twice married. By his first wife, he had two sons, Jan and Hendrick, and two children, a son and daughter, by his second wife, all of whom survived him. The two elder children, by the first wife, were minors, at their father's death—children, under the Dutch law, not attaining their majority until the age of twenty-five. Jan Damen and David Provost were, accordingly, appointed Guardians of Jan, until he attained his majority, which was in 1641; and Dominie Bogardus and Tymen Jansen were appointed Guardians of Hendrick.

Hendrick remained in possession of the farm occupied by his father, which was leased to him

by Governor Kieft, on behalf of the Company. Kieft, also, in the same year, 1639, leased to Jan, the Company's Bouwery [farm] No. 6, on Manhattan-island;* and, in the same year, he leased to the widow, Vrouwtje Ides, for twenty-one years, a farm at Ahasimus, [*Horsimus*], to which she removed with her children; and, to assist her, he supplied her with a certain quantity of sheep.

In 1638, Hendrick was prosecuted by the Fiscal, for illegal trading in furs—that is, I suppose, for infringing upon the monopoly of the Company. In 1639, he went to Holland, taking with him Powers of Attorney from several persons, to act for them, and died there, in 1640—one half of his estate going to his full brother, Jan, and the other half, in equal proportions, to his half brother and sister, the children of Vrouwtje Ides. Of Jan, I know nothing further than above stated.

The widow, Vrouwtje Ides, married Jacob Stoffelsen, who had been one of Van Twiller's Overseers of the Negroes employed in the construction of Fort Amsterdam, in 1635. She died at her farm, at Ahasimus, in Pavonia, in 1641; and Stoffelsen continued to reside there, with her children, until 1643.

In 1641, Vander Horst, of Utrecht, founded a Colony at Hackensack; and, among the colonists, was Garrit Jansen Van Vorst or, rather, *Voorst*, who was shot, in 1643, by a drunken Indian, as he was engaged, there, in thatching a house. The middle name denotes that he was the son of Jan Van Voorst; but he could not have been the son of the Jan, above referred to, who was then but twenty-five years of age, as the Van Voorst that was killed was a married man—the Indians offering an atonement to his widow. His son, Jan Garretsen Van Voorst, born in New Netherland, was married, in 1662, to Sara Waldron, a native of Amsterdam, in Holland. He died, shortly afterwards; and his widow, in 1666, married Laurens Jansen Van Oosten, a native of Leyden.

I may here mention, that it is very difficult to trace a Dutch geneology, by names, from a peculiarity in Dutch nomenclature; for the son received, as his surname, the christian name of the father, with the termination added of *zoon* or *sen*, meaning *son*. Thus, Cornelius Van Vorst's son being christened Hendrick, his name would be Hendrick Cornelissen; and if *his* son was christened Jan, his name would be Jan Hendricksen or, in English, John Hendrickson; and if *his* son was christened Hendrick, his name would be Hendrick Jansen. The difficulty which this caused led to the adoption of a

unchanging patronymic; but not until many years after the arrival of the Van Vorsts in the Colony—not, in fact, until the change had become very general in Holland, where the previous practise had existed for centuries.

In addition to this, there was another difficulty. A man would be called by the name of his trade or, sometimes, from a personal peculiarity. Thus, if Jan Van Vorst had been brought up to the trade of a Brewer, he would be called *Jan Brouwer*; or to a Bleacher, *Jan Bleeker*; or, rather, he would take his father's first name and be called thus, *Jan Cornelissen Brouwer*. For this reason, it is almost impossible to trace Dutch families by names.

The murder of this Garrit Van Voorst led to a collision with the Indians; and, in 1643, a body of Hackensack Indians came to Jacob Stoffelsen, then living, as I have said, upon the farm of his deceased wife, Vrouwtje Ides; and, being a favorite with them, they induced him, upon some pretext, to go to New Amsterdam; and, as soon as he was gone, they murdered all in the household, not a soul escaping, except the little son of Cornelius Van Vorst, by Vrouwtje Ides, whom they carried off, as a prisoner, to Tappan—an act which they followed up by laying the whole of Pavonia in ashes.

Three years after this event, that is, in 1646, Stoffelsen became one of the five founders of the Village of Breuckelen, [*Brooklyn*] which was established on the road from the Ferry to Flatbush, between the Wallobout and Gowanus-creek, or, in about the vicinity of the City Hall of the present City of Brooklyn. Here he had a farm commencing at the meadow, at the head of Gowanus-creek, and extending to the Flatbush road [*Fulton-avenue, from Bond to Smith-street*] and remained there until 1656, when he leased a farm at Ahasimus, from the Company, where he was living, in 1664, having married again.

The boy carried off by the Indians, I suppose to have been Ide Cornelissen Van Vorst, who was afterwards a farmer at Ahasimus. In 1652, he was married to Hilletje Jans, and had four children—Vrouwtje (named after his mother) Cornelius, Peter, and Cornelia. In 1663, he and Stoffelsen were fined for working on Sunday. In 1664, he obtained a Patent for land at Ahasimus, Southeast of the wagon-road to New Jersey, and, the same year, another Patent for land at Schreyer's Hook, "a triangle adjoining the Director General's Garden, in New Amsterdam." In 1674, he and Claes Jans, probably a son of Jan Van Vorst and grandson of Cornelius, had a controversy about the right to certain valley and pasture land, at Ahasimus, with Casper Steymets, which was settled by the authorities. His son, Cornelius, had two children, Ides (1685) and

* This may be a mistake. The Jan here referred to, may have been a brother or connection of Cornelius, the Commander.

Annetje (1694): and, in 1685, he was in possession of land, near Tappan-creek, as appears by a record of the arrest of certain persons, from East Jersey, for disturbing his possession. The group, here especially referred to, are those from whom the New Jersey branch of the family are descended.

Ahasimus, where this branch of the Van Vorsts settled, is now part of Jersey City. It constituted a portion of the island, if I may so call it, which was separated by a creek from the remainder of Hudson-county. Here, and in the immediate vicinity, the Van Vorsts became, and continued to be, extensive landholders. It is said that, in 1802, the title to Powles Hook was vested in Cornelius Van Vorst; and that the title was conveyed to the Associates of the Jersey Company, prior to their incorporation by an Act of the Legislature of New Jersey, in 1804. In 1841, a township, half a mile wide and a mile and a quarter long, was erected, embracing, within its limits, what was, formerly, Ahasimus; and, in recognition of the ancient family whose descendants were then large land-owners, in the locality, it was called Van Vorst. It is, now, I presume, or the greater part of it, absorbed in Jersey City.

In 1655, Joris Van Vorst is referred to as the servant, probably the apprentice, of Adrian Van der Donck, who was a lawyer of New Amsterdam, and a distinguished political leader. This Joris is afterwards put down as a Cooper and Small Burgher: and that is all that I know respecting him.

In 1654, Peter Kock, a single man, residing in New Amsterdam, brought an action in the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens, against Anna Van Vorst, who is described as a maid, living at Ahasimus, for a breach of a promise of marriage, mutually entered into between them, in confirmation of which he had made her certain gifts. It appears, however, as the record states, that the lady had misgivings, and was not disposed to marry him. On her part, she proved, by two witnesses, that he had agreed to give her up, and had promised to give her an acquittal, in writing. But the Court would not excuse her—"as the promise of marriage," says the Court, "was made before the omnipotent God, it shall remain in force;" and they held that neither should marry any other person without the approval of the Court; that the presents should remain with the lady until they were married or until, by mutual consent, they were exempted from the contract; and they were equally condemned in the costs of the suit. This Anna Van Vorst, I suppose to have been a daughter of the first emigrant, by Vrouwtje Ides.

This suit was not like our action for a breach of promise of marriage, by which a pecuniary compensation or damages is sought, but a much more stringent proceeding, by which each party

was prohibited from marrying any one else, unless they mutually agreed to release each other—a decree which might easily be enforced in a small community, in the condition of New Amsterdam, at that period, but which, in the present age, would, perhaps, be productive of little effect.

In 1685, Johannes Van Vorst was married, in New York, to Anneken Hereks, by whom he had six children—Johannes, Sara, Herek, Wyntje, Siebont, and Anneje. Who he was, I do not know. He may have been a son of Joris.

In 1718, John Van Vorst was married, in New York, to Marytje Hummet; and, in 1722, Johannes, probably the elder son of the above named Johannes and Anneken Hereks, was married, in New York, to Elizabeth Barkels.

Your immediate ancestor, I suppose to have been Jellis Van Vorst, who, as an inhabitant of Albany, in 1701, signed the Petition of the Protestants of the Colony to William III., Prince of Orange. All that I know, in addition, is the presentation of a Petition, on his behalf, for his pay for supplying fire-wood to the garrisons of Albany and Schenectady, in 1704; and with this, ends all that I can communicate, in compliance with your request, respecting the Van Vorsts.

I will add a remark respecting the name. "Vorst," in English, "Prince," is a derivative word. The primitive word is "Voorst," meaning "foremost." It has many significations; but all relating to First or Foremost. Thus, the Dutch say "*de Voorst Finger*," "the first or index finger;" "*Voorstappen*," "to step before;" "*Voorstander*," "protector;" "*Voorsteller*," "the proposer;" "*Voorstemmer*," "the first voter;" "*Voorsteng*," "the foretop-mast;" "*Voorsteren*," "the prow of a vessel;" &c., &c.

Was it not for the "VAN," the word "Voorst," as applied to an individual, might be regarded as having come into use to designate the foremost or head man of some particular place or locality, and, in that way, passed into a surname for him and his descendants; but "*Van*," as you are aware, is a prefix, like the French "*de*," meaning "of," or "from;" and surnames with these prefixes are generally derived from places, the prefix following after the christian name, to indicate that the person belongs to, or is from, some particular place, as "*John Van Antwerp*" which, in English, is "*John from Antwerp*." There is a small place in Holland, in the Province of Gelderland, near the river Yssel, called "*Voorst*," and another, in Belgium, in the eastern part of the Province of Antwerp, called "*Vorst*," formerly in Holland. Your ancestral name may be derived from either of these places; and was, probably, from one of them—the "*Van*" indicating a local origin.

In the Petition to William III., before referred to, the name of your immediate ancestor, Jellis, is spelled, "Van Voorst." He, it would seem, adhered to the original form; whilst the others gave to the substantive part of the name the specific meaning of "Prince," by omitting a letter; but, should you follow his example, you will have to expand by adding one.

Very Truly, Yours,

CHARLES P. DALY.

HON. HOOPER C. VAN VORST.

NEW YORK May 29, 1870.

XII.—THE MASSACRE AT FRENCHTOWN, MICH., JANUARY, 1813.*

BY REV. THOMAS P. DUDLEY, ONE OF THE SUR-
VIVORS.

[A. T. GOODWIN, Esq.,

Secretary Western Reserve Historical Society:

DEAR SIR:

I take pleasure in forwarding to your Society, an interesting and *reliable* narrative, by the Reverend Thomas P. Dudley, of this city.

Very Truly, Yours,

LESLIE COOMBS.

LEXINGTON, June 1st, 1870.]

On the seventeenth day of January, 1813, a detachment of five hundred and fifty men, under command of Colonel William Lewis, with Colonel John Allen and Majors Benjamin Graves and George Madison, from the left wing of the Northwest Army, was ordered to Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, where it was understood a large number of British had collected, and were committing depredations on the inhabitants of that village. On the seventeenth, at night, the detachment encamped at the mouth of Swan-creek, on the Maumee of the lake. On the eighteenth, they took up the line of march, meeting a number of the inhabitants retreating to the American camp, opposite to where Fort Meigs was subsequently built. Our troops inquired whether the British had any artillery, to which the reply was, "They have two pieces about 'large enough to kill a mouse.'" They reached the River Raisin about three o'clock in the afternoon; and, while crossing the river on the ice, the British began firing their swivels, when the American troops were ordered to drop their knapsacks on the ice. Reaching the opposite shore, they raised a yell, some crowing like chicken-cocks, some barking like dogs, and others calling, "Fire away with your mouse can—"non, again." The troops were disposed as follows: The right Battalion, commanded by Colonel

Allen, the center by Major Madison, the left by Major Graves. The latter Battalion was ordered to dislodge the enemy from the position occupied by them, "being the same occupied by the "American troops in the battle of the twenty-"second," during which the right and center were ordered to remain where they were, in the open field, until Major Graves's command should force the enemy to the woods. While Graves was driving the enemy, occasional balls from the woods, opposite Colonel Allen's command, wounded some of his men. Hence Colonel Allen ordered a partial retreat of some forty or fifty yards, so as to place his men out of reach of the Indians' guns. Just as this order was accomplished, we discovered, from the firing, that Major Graves had driven the enemy to the woods, when he was ordered to advance the right and center. Up to this time, the fighting was done by Major Graves's Battalion. So soon as the right and center reached the woods, the fighting became general and most obstinate, the enemy resisting every inch of ground, as they were compelled to fall back. During three hours the battle raged, the American detachments lost eleven killed and fifty-four wounded. About dusk, Major Graves was sent by Colonel Lewis, to stop the pursuit of the enemy and direct the officers commanding the right and center, who had been hotly engaged in the conflict and had killed many of the enemy, to return to Frenchtown, bearing the killed for interment, and the wounded for treatment. Nothing of importance occurred until the morning of the twentieth, when General Winchester, with a command of two hundred men, under Colonel Wells, reached Frenchtown. Wells's command was ordered to encamp on the right of the detachment who fought the battle of the eighteenth, and to fortify. The spies were out continually, and brought word, on the twenty-first, that the enemy were advancing, in considerable force, to make battle. On the morning of the twenty-first, Wells asked leave to return to the camp, which he had recently left, for his baggage. General Winchester declined giving leave, informing Wells that we would certainly and very soon be attacked. In the afternoon, Wells again applied for leave to return for his baggage. General Winchester again replied, "The spies bring "intelligence that the enemy have reached "Stony-creek, five miles from here. If you "are disposed to leave your command in the im-"mediate vicinity of the enemy, when a battle "is certain, you can go." Wells left and went back.

On the twenty-second, just as the reveille was arousing the troops, about daybreak, the first gun was fired. Major Graves had been up, some hours, and had gone to the several Companies

* This paper forms the first number of *The Historical and Archaeological Tracts*, of The Western Reserve Historical Society, to which reference is made in another part of this number.—Ed. Hist. Mag.

of his Battalion, and roused them. Upon the firing of the first gun, he immediately left his quarters and ordered his men to stand to their arms. Very many bombs were discharged by the enemy, doing, however, very little execution, most of them bursting in the air; and the fighting became general along the line, the Artillery of the enemy being directed mainly to the right of our lines, where Wells's command had no protection but a common rail fence, four or five rails high. Several of the Americans, on that part of the line, were killed, and their fence knocked down, by the cannon balls, when General Winchester ordered the right to fall back a few steps and reform on the bank of the river, where they would have been protected from the enemy's guns. Unfortunately, however, that part of the line commenced retreating, and reaching Hull's old trace, along the lane, on either side of which the grass was so high as to conceal the Indians. At this time, Colonels Lewis and Allen, with a view of rallying the retreating party, took one hundred men from the stockade, and endeavored to arrest their flight. Very many were killed and wounded, and others made prisoners—among the former Colonel Allen, Captains Simpson, Price, Edmundson, Mead, Doctor Irwin, Montgomery, Davis, Mellvain and Patrick, and of the latter, General Winchester, Colonel Lewis, Major Overton, etc. The firing was still kept up by the enemy on those within the pickets, and returned with deadly effect. The Indians, after the retreat of the right wing, got around in the rear of the picketing, under the bank, and on the same side of the river, where the battle was raging, and killed and wounded several of our men. It is believed that the entire number of killed and wounded, within the pickets, did not exceed one dozen: and the writer doubts, very much, whether, if the reinforcements had not come, those who fought the first battle, although their number had been depleted by sixty-five, would not have held their ground, at least until reinforcements could have come to their relief. Indeed, it was very evident the British very much feared a reinforcement, from their hurry in removing the prisoners they had taken, from the South to the West of the battle-ground, and in the direction of Fort Malden, from which they sent a flag, accompanied by Doctor Overton, Aid to General Winchester, demanding the surrender of the detachment, informing they had Generals Winchester and Lewis, and in the event of refusal to surrender, would not restrain their Indians. Major Graves being wounded, Major Madison was now left in command, who, when the summons to surrender came, repaired to the room in which Major Graves and several other wounded officers were, to consult with them as to the propriety of surrendering. It is proper here to state

that our ammunition was nearly exhausted. It was finally determined to surrender, requiring of the enemy, a solemn pledge for the security of the wounded. If this was not unhesitatingly given, they determined to fight it out; but, O! the scene which now took place! The mortification at the thought of surrendering the Spartan band who had fought like heroes, the tears shed, the wringing of hands, the swelling of hearts; indeed, the scene beggars description. Life seemed valueless. Our Madison replied to the summons, in substance: "We will not surrender without a guarantee for the safety of the wounded, and the return of side-arms to the officers"—we did not intend to be dishonored. The British officer haughtily responded: "Do you, Sir, claim the right to dictate what terms I am to offer?" Major Madison replied: "No; but I intend to be understood as regards the only terms on which we will agree to surrender." Captain William Elliott, who had charge of the Indians, it was agreed, should be left with some men, who, it was said, would afford ample protection, until carryalls could be brought from Malden to transport the prisoners there; but the sequel proved they were a faithless, cowardly set. The British were in quite a hurry, as were their Indian allies, to leave after the surrender. Pretty soon, Captain Elliott came into the room where Major Graves, Captain Hickman, Captain Hart, and the writer of this—all wounded—were quartered. He recognized Captain Hart, with whom he had been a *room-mate*, at Hart's father's, in Lexington, Kentucky. Hart introduced him to the other officers; and, after a short conversation, in which he (Elliott) seemed quite restless and a good deal agitated, (he, I apprehend, could have readily told why, as he could not have forgotten the humiliation he had contracted in deceiving Hart's family, pecuniarily) he proposed borrowing a horse, saddle, and bridle, for the purpose of going immediately to Malden, and hurrying on sleighs to remove the wounded. Thence, assuring Captain Hart, especially, of the hospitality of his house, and begging us not to feel uneasy; that we were in no danger; that he would leave three interpreters, who would be an ample protection to us, he obtained Major Graves's horse, saddle, and bridle, and left; which was the last we saw of Captain Elliott. We shall presently see how Elliott's pledges were fulfilled. On the next morning, the morning of the massacre, between daybreak and sunrise, the Indians were seen approaching the houses sheltering the wounded. The house in which Major Graves, Captains Hart and Hickman, and the writer were, had been occupied as a tavern. The Indians went into the cellar and rolled out many barrels, forced in their heads, and began drinking and yelling.

Pretty soon, they came crowding into the room where we were, and in which there were a bureau, two beds, a chair or two, and, perhaps, a small table. They forced the drawers of the bureau, which were filled with towels, table-cloths, shirts, pillow-slips, etc. About this time, Major Graves and Captain Hart left the room. The Indians took the bed-clothing, ripped open the bed-tick, threw out the feathers, and apportioned the ticks to themselves. They took the overcoat, close-bodied coat, hat, and shoes from the writer. When they turned to leave the room, just as he turned, the Indians tomahawked Captain Hickman, in less than six feet from me. I went out on to a porch, next the street, when I heard voices in a room, at a short distance; went into the room where Captain Hart was engaged in conversation with the interpreter. He asked: "What do the Indians intend to do with us?" The reply was: "They intend to kill you." Hart rejoined: "Ask liberty of them for me to 'make a speech to them, before they kill us.'" The interpreters replied: "They can't understand." "But," said Hart, "you can interpret for me." The interpreters replied: "If we undertook to interpret for you, they will as soon kill us as you." It was said, and I suppose truly, that Captain Hart subsequently contracted with an Indian warrior, to take him to Amherstburg, giving him six hundred dollars. The *brave* placed him on a horse, and started. After going a short distance, they met another company of Indians, when the one having charge of Hart spoke of his receiving the six hundred dollars to take Hart to Malden. The other Indians insisted on sharing the money, which was refused, when some altercation took place, resulting in the shooting of Hart, off the horse, by the Indian who received the money. A few minutes after leaving the room, where I had met Hart and the interpreters, and while standing in the snow, eighteen inches deep, the Indians brought Captain Hickman out on the porch, stripped of clothing, except a flannel shirt, and tossed him out on the snow, within a few feet of him, after which he breathed once or twice, and expired. While still standing in the yard, without coat, hat, or shoes, Major Graves approached me in charge of an Indian, and asked if I had been taken. I answered "No." He proposed that I should go along with the Indian who had taken him. I replied "No. If you are safe I am satisfied." He passed on, and I never saw him afterward. While standing in the snow, two or three Indians approached me at different times, and I made signs that the ball I received was still in my shoulder. They shook their heads, leaving the impression that they designed a more horrid death for me. I felt that it would be a mercy to me if they would shoot me down, at once, and

put me out of my misery. About this time, I placed my hand under my vest, and over the severe wound I had received, induced thereto by the cold, which increased my suffering. Another young warrior passed on, and made signs that the ball had hardly struck, and passed on: to which I nodded assent. He immediately took off a blanket capot, (having two,) and tied the sleeves around my shoulders, and gave me a large red apple. The work of death, on the prisoners, being well nigh done and the houses fired, he started with me, toward Detroit. After going a short distance, he discovered my feet were suffering, being without shoes; and he having on two pair of moccasins, pulled off the outer pair, and put them on my feet. Having reached Stonycreek, five miles from the battle-ground, where the British and Indians camped the night before the battle of the twenty-second of January—their camp fires were still burning, and many had stopped with their prisoners to warm—in a short time, I discovered some commotion among them. An Indian tomahawked Ebenezer Blythe, of Lexington. Immediately, the Indian who had taken me resumed his march; and soon overtook his father, whom I understood to be an old Chief. They stopped by the road-side, and directed me to a seat on a log, and proceeded to *paint me*. We reached Brownstown, about sundown, in the evening, when, having a small ear of corn, we placed it in the fire for a short time, and then made our supper on it. A blanket was spread on bark, in front of the fire, and I pointed to lie down. My captor, finding my neck and shoulder so stiff that I could not get my head back, immediately took some of his plunder and placed it under my head, and covered me with a blanket. Many Indians, with several prisoners, came into the Council-house afterward; and they employed themselves in dressing, on hoops, the scalps of our troops. There was the severest thunder-storm, that night, witnessed at that time of the year. The water ran under the blanket, and the ground being lower in the centre, around the fire, I awoke some time before day and found myself lying in the water, possibly two inches deep. Got up and dried myself as well as I could. About day-break, they resumed their march toward Detroit, stopping on the way and painting me again. We reached Detroit, about three o'clock in the afternoon; and, as we passed along the street, a number of women approached us, and entreated the Indians not to kill me. Passing on, we met two British officers on horseback, who stopped and chatted with the Indians, exulting with them in the victory, to whom the women appealed, in my behalf; but they paid no more regard to me than if I had been a dog. I passed the night, with the Indians, at the house of a white woman in the city, who, the next morning, asked liberty to give

me a cup of tea, with a loaf of bread and butter. In the afternoon, the Indians paraded, with their prisoners and the trophies, *scalps*, and marched to the Fort. After remaining, some time, in the guard-house, where all the prisoners were surrendered but myself, my captors arose to leave with me. When we reached the door, the guard stopped me, which seemed to excite the Indians considerably. Major Muir, commanding the Fort, was immediately called for, and entered into a treaty for my release. It was said, he gave as a ransom for me, an old broken down pack-horse and a keg of whisky. My Indian captor took affectionate leave of me, with a promise to see me again. Let me here say, my Indian captor exhibited more the principle of the man and the soldier, than all the British I had been brought in contact with, up to the time I met Major Muir. The next day, the British officers, Hale and Watson, invited me to mess with them, so long as I remained in the Fort. Three or four days afterwards, and the day before our officers, Winchester, Madison, and Lewis, were to leave for the Niagara-river, one of these officers accompanied me across the Detroit-river, to Sandwich. When passing to the hotel, where they were, when I came opposite the dining-room door, I saw Major Madison sitting down to supper. The temptation was so strong, I entered the door, to the astonishment of the Major and other officers, who supposed I had been murdered with many other prisoners. I am constrained to acknowledge, the great mercy of God in my preservation, thus far. On the following morning, when arrangements were being made for transportation of officers to Fort George, but none for me, my heart felt like sinking within me, at the thought of being left to the care of those I had no confidence whatever in. Providentially, a Canadian Lieutenant was listening; and, so soon as all, both British and American officers, left the room, he nobly came to me and said, "I have a good span of horses and a good carryall. You are welcome to a seat with me." I joyfully accepted his offer; and I hereby acknowledge that I met, in this person, a whole-souled man and a soldier, through whose kindness, mainly, I reached Niagara-river. When I was once more permitted to look on the much-loved flag of my country, and paroled and put across the Niagara-river, on American soil, then, with all my suffering, I felt that I could once more breathe freely. I have again to acknowledge the goodness of God, in providing for reaching my home and friends, after traveling more than one thousand miles, badly wounded, a half once ball buried in my shoulder. But I lived to be fully avenged upon the enemies of my country, in the battle of the eighth of January, 1815, below New Orleans.

I have omitted many minor incidents that were

in this communication, the writing of which has given me great pain in my wounded shoulder.

THOMAS P. DUDLEY.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 26, 1870.

XIII.—RICHMOND HILL.

BY GENERAL PROSPER M. WETMORE.

The memories clustering round the spot once known by this name, have not lost their freshness in the passing away of two generations of our people; while its many living traditions of social and political events, extend over a space of time fast approaching the close of a century.

This princely estate, so well known to our elderly citizens, was for many years one of the chief attractions of the suburban scenery of New York. Situated on a commanding eminence, surrounded by groves of ancient trees, a short distance West of the centre of the island, it extended, through intervening vales, to the shores washed by the waters of the Hudson.

The hand of Art and the guidance of taste had adorned its broad expanse of cultivated grounds, with all the luxuriance of gardens, arbors, and shrubberies; while Nature lent to the perfection of the landscape, her choicest productions and the ripening influences of her beneficence.

The chequered fortunes of the owners of this beautiful region were not more remarkable than the conflicting conditions which followed the title to the estate, as it passed into the hands of its successive proprietors.

About ten years anterior to the Revolution, an English gentleman, Major ABRAHAM MORTIMER, at one period of his life a Commissary of the English Army, acquired possession of the principal part of this eligible tract of land, which was then held under Grant from the Colonial Government, by the Episcopal Church of the City of New York. This religious organization, afterwards under the sanction of law, adopted the more definite title of "Trinity Church."

The Grant to the Church embraced immense possessions within the bounds of the rising city, a goodly share of which is still retained under the same authority. Having secured from the Church a lease of the property for a long-extended term of years, the new proprietor erected, on a conspicuous eminence, a spacious and imposing edifice, to which, with a natural fondness for familiar English names, he gave the designation of "RICHMOND HILL." He speedily commenced, on a scale of generous expenditure, to improve and ornament its grounds. This disposition, on his part, growing with the

opening attractions of his new home, continued until the outbreak of hostilities, or, according to the local traditions, until his premature death. While the property remained in his possession, Major Mortier devoted much of his time and no small share of his fortune to the embellishment of his highly-prized acquisition.*

At the commencement of active hostilities, in the neighborhood of New York, under the tenure of military power, General WASINGTON, with his family, were, for a portion of the year 1776, the occupants of Richmond Hill.

It was during this period that Colonel Aaron Burr was appointed an Aid, with the rank of Major, on the Staff of the Commander-in-chief, and, thus early, became personally acquainted with the advantages and attractions of the place.

It is not within the design of this brief sketch, to follow the successive changes of title and possession, between the departure of Mortier and the removal of Washington's Head-quarters, from Richmond Hill, to the Roger Morris house, near the Point of Rocks. The movement of the American forces was consequent on the subjugation of the city by the British troops, and preceded only, by a short time, the capture of Fort Washington.

During the seven years occupation of the Island of New York, little is known of its internal condition: but, undoubtedly, some superior British officer enjoyed the advantages and administered the unpaid-for hospitalities of Richmond Hill.

The year 1783 witnessed the departure of the unsuccessful supporters of Royalty and the gradual return of citizens to the peaceable resumption of their property and rights.

The legal tenure of the rights held under the Church-lease, to the Richmond Hill property, was maintained, and the buildings and improvements were not disturbed nor injured while in adverse occupancy.

During the first year of the Government, under the newly-adopted Constitution, while President Washington was living, with some display of courtly splendor, at the Franklin mansion, on the corner of Pearl and Cherry-streets, JOHN ADAMS, of Massachusetts, the first Vice-president, occupied the house and grounds of Richmond Hill.

How much the delightful surroundings of that beautiful residence were enjoyed by its inmates, at this period, is pleasantly depicted in the letters of Mrs. Abigail Adams, the wife of the Vice-president. She writes to her relative, Mrs. Shaw, in the following glowing terms:

* This property is traced on the Map, published from a Survey made, in 1766, by Major Montresor.

“ RICHMOND HILL, (N. Y.)

“ 27th September, 1789.

“ I write to you, MY DEAR SISTER, not from “ the disputed banks of the Potomac, the Sus- “ quehanna, or the Delaware, but from the “ peaceful borders of the Hudson; a situation “ where the hand of nature has so lavishly dis- “ played her beauties, that she has left scarcely “ any thing for her hand-maid, Art, to perform.

“ The house in which we reside is situated “ upon a hill, the avenue to which is interspersed “ with forest-trees, under which a shrubbery, “ rather too luxuriant and wild, has taken shel- “ ter, owing to its having been deprived, by “ death, some years since, of its original proprie- “ tor, who kept it in perfect order. In front of “ the house, the noble Hudson rolls its majestic “ waves, bearing upon his bosom innumerable “ small vessels, which are constantly forwarding “ the rich products of the neighboring soil to “ the busy hand of a more extensive commerce. “ Beyond the Hudson, rises to our view the fer- “ tile country of the Jerseys, covered with a “ golden harvest and pouring forth plenty, “ like the cornucopia of Ceres. On the right “ hand, an extensive plain presents us with a “ view of fields, covered with verdure, and past- “ ures full of cattle. On the left, the City opens “ upon us, intercepted only by clumps of trees “ and some rising ground which serves to height- “ en the beauty of the scene, by appearing to “ conceal a part. In the back-ground, is a “ large flower-garden, enclosed with a hedge, “ and some very handsome trees. On one side “ of it, a grove of pines and oaks fit for com- “ templantation.

—“ “ In this path,

“ “ How long soe'er the wanderer roves, each step,

“ “ Shall wake fresh beauties; each last point present

“ “ A different picture, new, and each the same.”

“ If my days of fancy and romance were not “ past, I could find here an ample field for “ indulgence; yet, amidst these delightful “ scenes of Nature, my heart pants for the “ society of my dear relatives and friends, who “ are too far removed from me.”

In another letter, written a year later, to her friend, Mr. Brand-Hollis, living in England, she repeats and enlarges her description of the beauties of the scenery by which she was surrounded, at her delightful residence of Richmond Hill; and when the removal of the Government from New York to Philadelphia, required the official families to change their residences, the regrets of Mrs. Adams were feelingly expressed.

In the year 1797, this property was in the possession of an eminent foreign gentleman by the name of TEMPLE; and a good deal of public excitement was awakened by an extensive robbery committed on the premises, the

perpetrators of which were never discovered. Just at this period, the Richmond Hill estate came into the possession of AARON BURR, by whom it was retained, as a country residence, for about fifteen years.

Colonel Burr retired from the Army, in consequence of greatly impaired health, some years before the Revolutionary contest had ceased. He had entered, actively, into the practice of the law, at New York, in which he had already acquired no little distinction, elsewhere. Subsequently elected to the Senate of the United States and, at the close of that service, elevated to the office of Vice-president, much of his time was necessarily spent at the seat of government; but all of his home life was passed in the society of his family, at Richmond Hill. While his business-offices and temporary lodging-apartments were in the crowded city, his hours of enjoyment and the brilliant scenes of his social entertainments always found him at this chosen spot.

It was here that he received, with fitting honors, the distinguished strangers, from every land, who came to study the features of the country and to estimate the characters of the people, newly entering into the family of nations. Certainly, no man of that day was better qualified to perform the duty he had taken upon himself. Born, as it seemed, to adorn society; rich in knowledge; brilliant and instructive in conversation; gifted with a charm of manner that was almost irresistible; he was the idol of all who came within the magic sphere of his friendship and his social influence.

In his immediate family circle, were centred his purest joys, his highest hopes. His married life had been one of uninterrupted happiness, save from the declining health of his affectionate wife. The correspondence between them, which is extant, affords undeniable evidence of the truth of these statements. His daughter, THEodosia, after the death of her mother, was the delight of her father's heart, the chosen companion of his hours of ease and relaxation. She conducted, with rare tact and discretion, the generous hospitality of the Richmond Hill establishment; and the felicity of her management and the charm of her manner were, frequently, the topic of admiration and commendation, in the best social assemblages of those happy days.

Among the frequent guests at Burr's house, during this period of his highest prosperity and popularity, were the accomplished Volney, the courtly Talleyrand, and the princely-born Louis Phillippe. Expatriated, under the misrule of the French Revolution, these were all of a class of men whom Burr delighted to entertain and who could appreciate and enjoy the elegant hospitality which was extended to them. About this

time, also, while the Vice-president was at his post of duty, in Washington, he requested his daughter, whom he had left in charge of his country establishment, and who was then fourteen years of age, to give a dinner-party, at Richmond Hill, to the celebrated Indian Chief, Brant. The entertainment was eminently successful; and Burr was exceedingly proud of his daughter's household accomplishments. Colonel Stone, in his life of Brant, gives the particulars of this affair, which were derived from Burr himself. "Miss Theodosia," says Colonel Stone, "received the forest Chief with all due courtesy and hospitality, and performed the honors of her father's house, in a manner that must have been as gratifying to her absent parent as it was creditable to herself. Among the guests selected by her to meet the distinguished visitor, were Bishop Moore, and Doctors Hosack and Bard, gentlemen who ranked among the most eminent of the citizens of that time. In writing to her father upon the subject, she gave a long and sprightly account of the entertainment. She said that, in making the preliminary arrangements, she had been somewhat at a loss in the selection of such dishes as would probably suit the palate of her principal guest. Being a savage warrior, and in view of the many tales she had heard, of

"The cannibals that each other eat,
"The Anthropophagi, and men whose heads
"Do grow beneath their shoulders,"

she added, sportively, that she had a mind to lay the Hospital under contribution for a human head, to be served up like a boar's head, in ancient hall, barbaric. But, after all, she found him a most christian and civilized guest in his manners." These details are from Par-ton's *Life of Burr*.

The years that were passed, (with occasional absences on public duty,) at Richmond Hill, in the companionship of his wife and daughter, comprised the six years of allotted service in the Senate and the four years incumbency of the office of Vice-president of the United States. In that brief period of time, culminated, declined, and passed away, for ever, the fame, distinction, and happiness of Aaron Burr.

There is no parallel in personal history for such a fate, so sudden and so irreparable, as that which befell the once honored, respected, admired, and feared master of Richmond Hill.

As a brave and faithful soldier of the Revolution, he was without fear and without reproach. In his first battle, he was chosen to lead the forlorn hope, at the assault of Quebec: and, while under fire, he bore the body of Montgomery from the crimsoned snow-bank where he fell. Chosen by Washington, to fill the responsible

post of Aid, he remained in that confidential position until he voluntarily accepted the office of the like distinction by the side of Putnam; and thence only changed his line of duty, to accept the more active service in the command of a Regiment.

Distinguished in the arduous duties of maintaining the integrity of "the neutral ground" of Westchester, his conduct won the admiration of every judicious commander. Successful whenever he led an independent command, on the disastrous field of Monmouth, he made the final sacrifice of his health and ambition, to the cause of his country.

Retiring from duty, as an invalid, he declined to accept the proffered privilege of leave from active service with continued compensation, and returned to the walks of private life, with shattered health, but with few of the honors and none of the rewards of his faithful service.

This is the brief, but true, military record of Aaron Burr. Is there nothing in such a record to justify the hope of a memory worthy to be cherished, rather than to meet the execration of undying enmity? One act of Burr's life made him an outcast, not alone from the society he had adorned and honored, but from the country which had given him birth, and in support of whose liberties he had freely perilled his life. Of the great host of enemies, so suddenly raised up, and who so relentlessly followed the footsteps of the stricken man, how many were there who should have shuddered with the infamy of casting the first stone?

At the closing of his official duties, as Vice-president, Burr followed out a long and well-considered purpose of opening a justifiable enterprise for the conquest of one of the Provinces of Southern America. Through the perfidy of one or more of his trusted agents, he was arrested, imprisoned, and tried for treason, in the City of Richmond, Virginia. After months of enforced delay, for sinister purposes, the trial was held before the most distinguished of all the Chief-justices of the Supreme Court of the United States: and, while the whole power of the Government of the Nation was arrayed against the persecuted defendant, under the advice and ruling of John Marshall, he was honorably acquitted and restored to all the rights of a citizen. And yet, there are men who continue to write and speak of Aaron Burr as a traitor!

How many years was he in advance of that glorious enterprise which secured Texas as one of the States of the American Union!

His subsequent career was one of long-continued and almost crushing sorrows. The sad sufferings which his misfortunes had cast upon his noble-minded daughter, Theodosia, who had previously become the wife of Governor

Alston, of South Carolina; the melancholy death of her only child; and the loss of the devoted mother, on her voyage to meet and welcome home her beloved father, after his long years of absence abroad, altogether make one of the most pathetic stories in the whole range of personal literature.

This painful episode has led our reflections far away from the subject of Richmond Hill; and we now, again, take up the thread of our story.

Before Burr's loss of fortune, he had contemplated parting with this property, and had opened negotiations with a wealthy capitalist, to that end. Having suddenly determined to visit Europe, in the hope and expectation of obtaining pecuniary assistance in the prosecution of his Mexican enterprise, he departed, leaving his business affairs in a condition of irretrievable embarrassment. The necessary consequence was, that the Richmond Hill property was sold, to satisfy the most pressing of his creditors, for a very small part of its actual value; and that, finally, the larger portion became incorporated with the vast estate of Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

A part of the property held by Burr, was not embraced under the Church Lease, but had been purchased from other parties; and so much as had been thus acquired, with a title in fee, had been disposed of, some years prior to the ultimate catastrophe from which there was no recovery.

While writing these lines, we have lying before us an attested copy of a Conveyance, with an attested Map of the premises attached, from Aaron Burr to John Jacob Astor, bearing date the eighteenth of November, 1803. This instrument purports to convey a piece of land known as the "Triangle," comprising about forty city lots, bounded by the line of the Church property, and is conveyed, in fee, to the purchaser. The location of this section is indicated, by its boundaries, on Downing, Bedford, and Village-streets—the latter name being now obsolete.

It is a significant fact, in relation to Burr's well-known business relations, that this piece of property was conveyed, subject to an existing mortgage, in favor of the Manhattan Company.

We have also before us, an original instrument, certified of record, by T. Wortman, Clerk of the City and County of New York, purporting to be a mortgage, executed by Timothy and Mary Green, to Aaron Burr, covering certain lots, formerly part of the estate of said Burr, and which had, previously, been part of the estate of Elbert Herring, and was bounded by property held by Burr, under a Church

Lease. This Mortgage bears date the twenty-third day of October, 1802; and appears to have been assigned, on the same day, to the Manhattan Company.

These ancient documents are only interesting to antiquaries, in search of disputed or forgotten boundaries, and were found, with many other unconsidered trifles, among the multifarious articles seeking a purchaser in the stock of a dealer in old paper. They are entirely at the service of any person who can find them of any value.

Thus passed away, into other hands, the possessions once held and dearly prized by the dwellers in the spacious halls and on the broad lands of Richmond Hill.

From time to time, between the years 1806 and 1818, the premises, diminished in size and attraction, were noticed in the public papers to be rented, for private residences; and thus, as time passed on, the fortunes of Richmond Hill declined.

The writer remembers the place well. In the year 1813, the noble mansion remained in good preservation, with its broad entrance, under a porch of imposing height, supported by tall columns, with balconies fronting the rooms of the second story, and with an aspect of distinction altogether beyond the ordinary private dwellings of that day.

The outer entrance to the premises, at the period mentioned, was through a spacious gateway, placed between highly ornamented columns, at the then termination of McDougal-street, about two hundred feet North of Spring-street. The grounds, at that time, had been reduced in size, by the interposing barriers of newly opened streets, and no longer extended to the river. The beautiful piece of water, long known as "Burr's Pond," remained, intact, with a full supply of the needed element which, in Winter, gave excitement and enjoyment to all the noisy urchins fond of the exercise of skating. On this point, the writer can speak from personal knowledge. "Burr's Pond," so far as its exact location can now be traced, must have been on, or near, the piece of ground known as "the Triangle," as it has been followed to a point where it meets the junction of Bedford and Downing-streets.

In the year 1820, the final excavation of the high ground was completed; and, in 1822, a public Garden was opened, and soon became a popular resort for the neighboring inhabitants, to whom refreshments were served from the main building. A turtle feast became, also, a standard entertainment, and was frequently presented to an appreciative public, by a Society gifted with a knowledge of such culinary accomplishments.

Having thus passed through all the mutations of city suburban property, these premises followed the fortunes of other localities;—the Street Commissioner made his influence felt; Streets and Avenues were opened; buildings were demolished or removed; profile Maps came into vogue; hills disappeared and valleys were filled; until, at length, the old Richmond Hill mansion found itself shorn of all its grandeur, stripped of its verdant groves, despoiled of its gardens and lawns, sitting, sadly, far beneath its former altitude, at the noisy and somewhat unsavory corner of Charlton and Varick-streets. Its stately portals no longer opened wide, to welcome the entrance of distinguished guests from foreign lands, or the brilliant crowds who came to mingle in the gay receptions of joyous and sparkling Theodosia. Poor Theodosia! whose grave had been made for her beneath the surging billows of the ocean.

Alas! for the changes wrought by the relentless hand of Time!

The tenacity of life with the old mansion was remarkable; and, after the gardens had ceased to be remunerative and other similar attractions had failed, a new and more pretentious effort was made to embellish its history and to keep alive, a little longer, the distinction attached to its name.

On its new foundation, the house was placed with its front, still wearing the adornments of columns and balconies, some twenty feet withdrawn from Varick-street, extending along the line of Charlton-street.

About the year 1831, the premises were leased and a new building constructed, in the rear, connected with the principal edifice and running back about fifty feet, with the view to form a dramatic temple, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HILL THEATRE." When completed, the management of the establishment was entrusted to Mr. Richard Russell, an experienced and respectable member of the theatrical profession.

Shortly before the opening night, the Manager invited, by public notice and the offer of a prize, the co-operation of our city's literati, in the production of a *Poetical Address* for the occasion. The Committee selected to award the prize, sat in one of the reception chambers of the old time-honored mansion. It was an afternoon to be remembered. As the twilight deepened into the evening, the shadows of departed hosts and long-forgotten guests seemed to hover round the dilapidated halls and dismantled chambers. Silence and a saddening gloom weighed heavily on the spirits of the selected party. But the lights came, the feeling of depression soon passed away, and the disordered fancy was roused to resume the duty of the hour.

Mr. Gulian C. Verplaack was chosen to break the seals of a couple of dozen envelopes. The writer of this paper was permitted to be a sharer in the ceremonies. As the poems were read, or glanced at, some few were placed on the right hand, but much the larger number on the left. Of course, there could be but little hesitation in making up the final verdict. The successful competitor bore the name of FITZ-GREENE HALLECK; and, with these pages, the original manuscript of the following beautiful Poem is placed in the hands of the Editor of THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

PRIZE POEM,

Written for the opening of the Richmond Hill Theatre.

"ADDRESS."

"Where dwells the Drama's Spirit?—not alone
"Beneath the palace-roof, beside the throne,
"In learning's cloisters, friendship's festal bowers,
"Arts pictur'd halls, or triumph's laurel'd towers:—
"—Where'er man's pulses beat, or passions play,
"She joys to smile or sigh his thoughts away,
"Crowd times and scenes within her ring of power,
"And teach a life's experience in an hour.
"To night she greets, for the first time, our dome,
"Her latest, may it prove her lasting home,
"And we, her messengers, delighted stand,
"The summoned Ariels of her mystic wand,
"To ask your welcome. — Be it yours to give
"Bliss to her coming hours, and bid her live
"Within these walls, new-hallowed in her cause,
"Long in the untrailing warmth of your applause.

"'Tis in the public smiles, the public loves,
"His dearest home, the actor breathes and moves:
"Your plaudits are, to us, and to our art,
"As is the life-blood to the human heart;
"And every power that bids the leaf be green
"In nature, acts on this her mimic scene.
"Our sunbeams are the sparklings of glad eyes,
"Our winds, the whisper of applause that flies
"From lip to lip, the heart-born laugh of glee,
"And sounds of cordial hands that ring out merrily:
"And heaven's own dew falls on us in the tear
"That woman weeps o'er sorrows pictur'd here,
"When crowded feelings have no words to tell
"The night, the magic of the actor's spell.

"These have been ours, and do we hope in vain,
"Here, oft, and deep, to feel them ours again?
"No—while the weary heart can find repose
"From its own pains in fictions joys or woes;
"While there are open lips and dimpled cheeks
"When music breathes, or wit or humor speaks:
"While Shakspeare's master spirit can call up
"Noblest and holiest thoughts, and brim the cup
"Of life with bubbles bright as happiness,
"Cheating the willing bosom into bliss;
"So long will those who, in their spring of youth,
"Have listened to the drama's voice of truth:
"Marked in her scenes the manners of their age,
"And gathered knowledge for a wider stage;
"Come here to speed with smiles life's summer years,
"And melt its winter's snow with warmest tears;
"And younger hearts, when ours are hushed and cold,
"Be happy here, as we have been of old.

* This is an exact copy of the Address, carefully compared with the original manuscript, in Mr. Halleck's well-known hand-writing, which is now before us.—EDITOR HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

"Friends of the stage! who hail it as the shrine
"Where music, painting, poetry entwine
"Their wedded garlands, whence their blended power
"Refines, exalts, ennobles, hour by hour,
"The spirit of the land; and, like the wind,
"Unseen, but felt, bears on the bark of mind;
"To you, the hour that consecrates this dome
"Will call up dreams of prouder hours to come,
"When some creating Poet, born your own,
"May waken here the drama's loftiest tone,
"Through after years to echo loud and long;
"A Shakspeare of the west—a star of song!
"Brightening your own blue skies with living fire,
"All climes to gladden, and all tongues inspire,
"Far as beneath the heaven, by sea-winds fanned
"Floats the free banner of your native land."

However promising may have been the opening of the theatrical speculation, it did not, in the end, restore the fortunes or rescue the name of the Richmond Hill House. The situation was not well adapted for such a place of amusement; and its existence was not a protracted one.

What is known as "the regular drama"—Tragedies and Comedies—failing to attract a sufficient support, an Operatic Company was called into requisition. Some well-appointed musical entertainments were offered; but usually with inadequate results. One of the most effective performers, in Italian Opera, and with a superb voice, was presented at this house. Pedrotti, will long be remembered for her charming acting and singing.

Several of the Actors, of established reputations, from other theatres, appeared here for short engagements. Cooper occasionally reminded his admirers of an earlier day, of the gratification his acting had afforded them; while those well-remembered favorites, Mr. and Mrs. Hilson, whose names were household words with a New York audience, sometimes wandered away from the Park, to receive a cordial welcome at Richmond Hill. But the chief incident in this dramatic episode, was the entrance into the management of JOHN BARNES, so long and well known as one of the leading Comic Actors, from the Park Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes were sterling performers. They had brought, from their old theatrical homestead, all the prestige of a life-long stage success. They had also acquired a moderate competency in the practice of their profession; and had won the warm regard and respect of a large community of friends of the Drama, by the excellency of their deportment and habits of life. Mr. Barnes first appeared at the Park Theatre, in the year 1816, and Mrs. Barnes, at the same time. They both soon established themselves in public favor, and remained at the Park, until the Spring of the year 1832, when Mr. Barnes accepted the Management of the new Theatre. The enterprise was a signal failure, much to the regret of those who witnessed the misfortune which befell the Manager and his accomplished companion.

In opening the second season, in May, 1832, Mrs. Barnes delighted her audience by reciting a brilliant Address, from the pen of a gentleman who shone among the literary lights of that day. Mr. Charles P. Clineh, with characteristic, but not to be commended, modesty, withheld his poem from the press; and it cannot, therefore, lend grace and beauty to these pages.

The Theatre, with the aid, occasionally, of a Circus Company or a Menagerie, continued its feeble existence, for about ten years; and, at the close of 1842, it finally surrendered to a fate that was inevitable—its doors were closed, never again to be opened.

And thus passed away the glories and the shadows of Richmond Hill. All that remains of them, are a few fleeting memories and a page or two of history, fast fading into oblivion.

[NOTE. The writer of this paper desires to acknowledge the kindness of Colonel THOMAS F. DAVOL, in granting the use of his extensive and valuable collection of materials for the local history of New York.]

XIV.—FLOTSAM.

[These scraps have been picked up in various places and brought to this place, "as they are," without any voucher for their correctness and with no other object than to secure for them the attention of our readers.

We invite discussion concerning each of them; and if any of them are incorrect or doubtful, we invite corrections.—EDITOR HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.]

SOME OF THE POETIC NAMES OF THE VARIOUS STATES which compose the Union are cleverly conceived, while others seem to have been bestowed without much discrimination. The following is a list of most of these fanciful appellatives:

Arkansas,	<i>Bear State.</i>
California,	<i>Golden State.</i>
Connecticut,	<i>Free-stone State, Land of Steady Habits, Nutmeg State.</i>
Delaware,	<i>Blue Hen, Diamond State.</i>
Florida,	<i>Peninsula State.</i>
Illinois,	<i>Garden State, Prairie State, Sucker State.</i>
Indiana,	<i>Hoosier State.</i>
Iowa,	<i>Hawkeye State.</i>
Kansas,	<i>Garden of the West.</i>
Kentucky,	<i>Dark and Bloody Ground, Corn Cracker.</i>
Louisiana,	<i>Creole State.</i>
Maine,	<i>Lumber State, Pine Tree State, Star in the East.</i>
Massachusetts,	<i>Bay State.</i>
Michigan,	<i>Lake State, Wolverine State.</i>
Mississippi,	<i>Bayou State.</i>
Missouri,	<i>Iron State.</i>
Nevada,	<i>Silver State.</i>
New Hampshire,	<i>Granite State.</i>

New Jersey,
New York,

North Carolina,

Ohio,
Pennsylvania,
Rhode Island,
South Carolina,
Texas,
Vermont,
Virginia,

Wisconsin.

Camden and Amboy.
Empire State, Excelsior State.
Old North State, Turpentine State.
Buckeye State.
Keystone State.
Little Rhody.
Pulmetto State.
Lone Star State.
Green Mountain State.
Mother of Presidents, Mother of States, Old Dominion.
Badger State.

It will be observed that Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and West Virginia are still unbaptized by the poets. Some of the names, like "Camden and Amboy," "Wolverine State," "Corn Cracker," and "Bear State," are certainly not complimentary to the people who inhabit the Commonwealths thus characterized. Those applied to the original thirteen States are, in general, more happily chosen than those bestowed on the new members of the Union.—*Hartford Courant*, Sept., 1867.

LORD LYNDBURST.—*Mr. Editor:* If it is of sufficient importance to know the exact time that Lord Lyndhurst left this country, for England, allow me to state that he was a passenger on board the ship *Minerva*, Captain Callahan, which sailed from Marblehead, May 27, 1775, with fourteen other cabin passengers, thirty-nine souls in all, on board. The cabin passengers were Mrs. Callahan, Joseph Green, Esq. and lady, Mr. John Amory and lady, Mrs. Copley and three children, Mrs. Jackson, Samuel Quincy, Esq., Lieutenant William Augustus Merriek, of the Royal Navy, Mr. David Green, Mr. David Sears, Mr. Nathaniel Baleh, Mr. Isaac Smith, Jr., besides servants, and six steerage passengers. The above is from the Diary of a fellow-passenger, who landed at Dover, 24th June, and arrived in London, 6 P. M., next day. Lord Lyndhurst was born on the twenty-first of May, 1772—of course, he was just three years and six days old.—*Boston Evening Transcript*, May 22, 1862.

BY WHAT LAW?—Perhaps the history of the human race does not furnish a parallel for such marvellous coincidences as occur in the following items, which are well authenticated, both by documentary testimony and that of Mr. Sylvester R. Hazard, of Newport, who is now living:—

George Hazard was born in South Kingston, R. I., March 3, 1727.

Thomas H. Hazard, eldest son of George, was born in South Kingston, March 3, 1765.

Sylvester R. Hazard, eldest son of Thomas, was born in South Kingston, March 3, 1793.

Christopher G. C. Hazard, eldest son of Sylvester, was born in Newport, R. I., March 3, 1818.

Since the birth of Thomas, an anniversary has always been held by the family, on the third of March, to commemorate the event.—*Banner of Light*.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—It is, perhaps, unknown to thousands who have visited Germantown by the railroad, that the woods at which they land were once vocal with the voice of Penn, the Founder, preaching forth to the assembly, close by, "the words of eternal life," at the base of the woods, near where glides the waters of the Wingohocking-creek, and near where stands the primitive and peculiar-looking house of the original German settler, Schumaker, a Friend, at whose house Penn sometimes tarried, and from whose green lawn, standing on a small rock, still visible there, he was wont to preach. The house is of one story, with a remarkably high roof, and, on the lintel of the door, may be seen inscribed '1683,' the year of its foundation. To a thinking mind, which can appreciate the wonderful changes which have intervened since the days of the pilgrim settlers, the whole scenery is full of reflective and ideal presence. The house and the rock are both in sight of the ticket-office house.—*Poulson's Daily Advertiser*, August, 1832.

THE STANDARD OF THE THREE COUNTY TROOP.—One of the interesting papers read at the meeting of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, on Wednesday last, was a communication from William H. Whitmore, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Heraldry, on the standard of the Three County Troop, a Massachusetts military organization belonging to the Counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Middlesex, in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Colonel Joseph L. Chester, of London, recently sent to a member of the Historic-Genealogical Society, a drawing of a flag, found in the work-book of a herald-painter of the time of Charles II., among the Additional MSS., in the British Museum. The charge on the book was for "worke don for New England, "for painting in oyle one both sides a Cornett "one Rich crimson damask with a hand and "sword & invelloped with a Scarfe about the "Arme of gold, black & silver."

The items are given, amounting to £95.02.06. The above entry describes the flag very clearly. It bore a motto which Colonel Chester read, "*Three County Trom*." The motto was a mystery. The person to whom the drawing was sent, handed it to Mr. Whitmore, as the Chairman of the Heraldic Committee, who informed him that he had received a similar drawing from Horatio G. Somerby, Esq., who agreed in reading the inscription "*Three County Trom*."

Mr. Whitmore investigated the matter, and satisfied himself that this was intended for the standard of the "*Three County Troop*," a Company of Cavalry, frequently mentioned, by that name, on the Records of the Massachusetts Colony, from 1663 to 1677. The Troop is mentioned, without a name, May 28, 1659, as "late-ly raised." Edward Hutchinson was then confirmed by the Court as its Captain. Mr. Whitmore thus closes his remarks upon this flag: "We may allow ourselves to imagine that "it was ordered from England before King "Phillip's war, and that under its folds the "best soldiers of the three Counties took part "in the fight. It is an additional proof, if any "were needed, that the first settlers here not "only depended on England for articles of "luxury, but that they were able to command "them."—*Boston Evening Transcript*, September 10, 1870.

INTERESTING INCIDENT, IF TRUE.—In the course of his lecture, on Lafayette, at the Academy of Music, recently, Mr. Sumner related the following interesting incident, connected with Lafayette's visit to this country, in 1824, which took place at Boston—*which may be true or it may not*.

"This visit was full of memorable incidents, "sometimes most touching, among which I select one now little known. At one of those "receptions which took place wherever the "national guest appeared, a veteran of the "Revolution, in his original Continental uniform, with the addition of a small blanket, "or rather a piece of blanket, upon his "shoulders, and with his ancient musket, "which had seen service on many fields, "came forward and, drawing himself up in the "stiff manner of the old-fashioned drill, made "a military salute, which Lafayette returned, at "once, with affection, tears starting to his eyes. "for he remembered, well, that uniform, and saw "that an old soldier, more venerable than himself, in years, stood before him. 'Do you "know me?' said the soldier, for the manner "of the General persuaded him that he was "personally remembered, although nearly fifty "years had passed since their service together.

"'Indeed I cannot remember you,' the General replied, frankly. 'Do you remember the frosts and snows of Valley Forge?' 'I can never forget them,' said Lafayette. The veteran then related that, one freezing night, as the General went his rounds, he came upon a sentry, thinly clad, with shoes of raw cowhide and without stockings, on the point of perishing with cold; that he took the musket of the sentry, saying to him, 'Go to my hut, you will find stockings there, and a blanket, which, after warming yourself, you will bring here: meanwhile, give me your musket and I will keep guard.' 'I obeyed,' the veteran continued, 'and returning to my post, refreshed, you cut the blanket in two, retaining one-half and giving me the other half. Here, General, is the one half of that blanket, and I am the sentry whose life you saved.' By such tribute, in unison with the universal popular heart, was the triumph our benefactor carried beyond that of any Roman, proudly ascending the Capitol with the spoils of war."

TEACHERS IN NEW ENGLAND, SEVENTY YEARS AGO.—The records of the First School District, in the town of Franklin, Connecticut, show that the following votes, passed at meetings held in 1798:

"VOTED, That the Saybrook Platform, Westminster Catechism, and Spiritual Songs shall not be taught in school and chanted so loud that they may be heard to Pleasant Hill.

"VOTED, To hire a man to instruct the school for four months, at \$8 per month, finding his own board, to keep six days in the week, and twenty-six days for a month; and that no partiality be used on the part of the master.

"VOTED, That a Summer school be kept by a qualified woman, and to pay her 67 cents per week, and that she keep three weeks on trial, and upon the petition of three, having sufficient cause, applying to the District Committee, he is obliged to warn a meeting on the occasion."

ADMIRAL PORTER'S STORY ABOUT THE CAPTURED CANNON.

To the Editor of *The Sun*,

SIR: You and I both know Admiral Porter. Everybody at Vicksburg, about Grant, except Grant himself, knew Porter was not his friend. Some of us told Grant so, but he would not listen to the charge, patiently.

You remember when Porter had made his unsuccessful assault on Grand Gulf, and proposed to renew the assault, the next day. Porter said he had disabled all the guns but one: and that he

would silence next day. Grant could not wait. That night, he ran his transports by Grand Gulf. Every gun that was used against the gunboats, opened on the transports. Grant marched his army to Hard Times; crossed the Mississippi; and landed at Bruinsburg. You were with him, when he fought the enemy and routed him, near Port Gibson.

The next morning, early, about four o'clock, the rebels exploded their magazine and evacuated Grand Gulf.

As soon as Porter heard the explosion of the magazine and knew the enemy had abandoned his works, he crossed the river, and captured the deserted fortifications and their siege guns, with an unarmed tugboat.

He immediately ordered the fort dismantled, and had the guns brought to the landing and marked "Captured by the U. S. Mississippi Flotilla, D. D. Porter, A. A. R., commanding, May 1, 1863."

The Army knew it was a lie, and was indignant at it. The Navy knew it was a lie, and blushed at it. Grant knew it was a lie, and despised its author. You knew it was a lie, and so reported to Washington. And yet this man remained publicly unexposed until he climbed the tree high enough to expose himself. It is hoped that Grant has had enough of Porter.

VICKSBURG.

OLDEST PAPER.—Professor Pond, of Bangor, disputes the claim confidently urged by the press, in Philadelphia, that the *Remembrancer* of that city, published in 1813, was the first religious paper in this country. He has two complete volumes of the *Christian History*, a weekly paper, by Kneeland & Greene, Boston, in 1743, edited by Thomas Prince, Jr., son of the venerable Pastor of the Old South, at that time.

This weekly was devoted, mainly, not exclusively, to the spread of religious intelligence, and was, probably, the first newspaper of the kind in the world.—*Boston Traveller*, Sept. 5, 1866.

SCRAPS.—The last extraordinary discovery is that of a letter, purporting to have been written by Edgar A. Poe, to a Mr. Daniels, of Philadelphia, under date of Sept. 29, 1849, in which he confesses that he was not the author of the *Raven*, so long and closely linked with his name; but that it was written by Samuel Fenwick of New York, and sent to Poe, who put his name to it, in a fit of intoxication. Then follows this paragraph:

"The sensation it produced, made me dishonest enough to conceal the name of the real author, who had died, as you know, some time before it came out; and, by that means, I

"now enjoy all the credit and applause myself. "I simply make this statement to you for the—"

The above facts have been communicated to a Mr. C. C. Macon of New Orleans, says the *Times* of that city, by Rev. J. Shaver of Burlington, N. J., who declares that he found the letter referred to, among documents in possession of John T. Tompkins, of the latter town.

—The present site of Bridgeport, Conn., seems to have once been an immense Indian burial ground. Skulls and bones have been found in many parts of the city. In digging, recently, for the new wing of a school-house, some fifty graves were exposed. In each case, the body was buried in a sitting posture; and a number of pikes and other Indian relics have been discovered.

—While the authorities are debating the question, Who wrote *Rock me to sleep Mother?* another dispute has arisen concerning the original authorship of that other popular poem, *Over the River*, which has always been accredited to the late Mrs. Wakefield. It seems that another very similar poem, under the same name, was written by a Miss Donelson, of Coleraine, and published in the *True Flag*, in 1855, two years before the appearance of Mrs. Wakefield's production in the *Springfield Republican*. There is certainly a striking resemblance between the two; but whether Mrs. Wakefield is guilty of plagiarism, or the case is one of unconscious repetition, is uncertain.

—How many times the missionary hymn *From Greenland's Icy Mountains*, has been sung! But of the many who have sung it, how few have known its origin? Forty years ago, the story runs, the Clerk of the parish-church in Wrexham, Wales, whose duty it was to arrange the singing for an approaching service in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, came to the Vicar in great trouble, because he could find no hymn appropriate to the occasion. Now the Vicar's son-in-law happened to be visiting him, at the time, and being something of a poet, the task was imposed upon him of supplying the deficiency. "Let the hymn be of some simple, "easy measure," said the Vicar, "and we will "have it printed, and sing it on the Sabbath." Away went the son-in-law, Reginald Heber was his name, to a retired nook; and, in an hour and a half, reappeared, bearing the extemporized hymn, whose two first lines were,

"From Greenland's icy mountains,

"From India's coral strand;"

The equally popular tune to which this hymn is invariably sung, was composed in Savannah, Georgia, in 1827, by Lowell Mason, then living in that city.

—In 1731, the people of Star-island, now Gosport, Isle of Shoals, gave a call to Mr John Tooke (or Tucke), to settle there as their Minister—offering him one hundred and ten pounds, in money, as an annual salary. In 1738, fifteen pounds were added; and, in 1750, when there was not money, it was voted to pay him in fish.

XV.—NOTES.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq., the historian of the towns of Norridgewock and Industry, Maine, now nearly ninety-one years of age, has sent to us the following interesting autobiography, which originally appeared in the *Maine Farmer*; and we gladly make room for it, in our pages.

Our venerable friend has occasionally employed his pen for THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE—an article of his preparation is in the number for April, 1870—and we rejoice to hear that, notwithstanding a recent attack of inflammation of the lungs, he is now enjoying his usual good health. May he be long spared to enjoy the honor which has been so nobly earned by a long life of industry and integrity.

"HOW I BEGAN FARMING.

"I commenced learning to clear new land "and to cultivate the soil, in the wilderness of "Sandy-river, in Maine, seventy-eight years ago; "and served an apprenticeship eight years, without fee or reward. I then, in 1800, began on "my own account, in the woods, on the Plymouth "Patent, (now Industry,) in the County of "Franklin, Me.; felled the trees, on eight acres; "and burned the cut down. On the sixteenth of "April, 1801, I commenced burning off the logs, "and cleared up three acres, by hand, in three "weeks, and sowed two bushels of wheat on two "acres and one bushel of rye on one acre. Having "no funds to begin with, I procured seed "on credit; hired a yoke of oxen; and harrowed "the three acres, as well as I could, in one day; "and then grubbed, with a hoe, round the stumps, "two days, and thus covered the seed not covered "with the harrow. The wheat and rye grew "finely; and the two bushels of wheat yielded "forty-two, and the bushel of rye over thirty "bushels, of excellent quality. I picked up the "limbs on the remaining five acres, on which I "planted corn, and raised one hundred and "twenty-eight bushels of sound corn, for market.

"When I could leave my work, on my new "land, I worked at haying and other work, for "hire; made shoes, in the Fall, and taught school "in the Winter; paid for my board and some "for clothing; husbanded my resources, as well "as I could, to raise money to pay for my land; "and, at the end of the year, found myself

"worth two hundred dollars. I continued to "clear up about four acres a year, till I had "cleared fifty acres, planted an orchard, and "erected suitable farm-buildings and fences.

"I was at Hallowell, the greater part of the "time, in 1805, '6, and '7, on wages. In the Fall "of 1807, I married and settled on my farm; "was prosperous and never failed to raise a good "crop from what I sowed or planted; and, at "the expiration of eleven years, I had gained, "by my labor, two hundred dollars per year. That "is, my farm-buildings and assets were estimated "at two thousand dollars, the avails of my new "farm and wages earned. In 1812, I was called "to an official station; moved to the shire-town of "the County; and was constantly employed in "places of trust and profit, many years; and did "not give up doing business, entirely, until nine- "ty years of age."

CORRECTIONS.

I.

We take this opportunity to make a few corrections to the article on John Cabot's voyage of 1497, in Volume III, Second Series, of THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

I. In the first paragraph, read *Richard Biddle*, instead of *Robert Biddle*.

This gentleman was a brother of Nicholas Biddle, the President of the Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia.

II. On page 131, second column, tenth line from the bottom, the sentence must read thus: "Pasqualigo says, 'he coasted for three hundred "leagues,"' which, if leagues of seventeen and a half to the degree are meant, would be one thousand and twenty-nine nautical miles, a distance, allowance being made for over estimates, that agrees remarkably with the view taken in this paper.

III. On page 132, first column, tenth line from the bottom, the sense would be clearer by substituting for, "*an approach in a direct "Southeast line*," the words, "*an approach on a "direct line from the Southeast*" etc.

A number of small typographical errors in the text and in the quotations, may be noticed; but as they do not interfere with the sense, it will be hardly necessary to enumerate them.

BROOKLYN.

J. C. B.

II.

NEW YORK, November 7, 1870.

* * * * *

My attention has lately been called to a typographical, or clerical error, in the dates of two letters of my Father's, printed on page 204, No. III., Vol. V., New Series, (March, 1869.) I refer to the Extracts No. 3, and 4—the form-

er from "Ruin Bridge," the latter from "Camp "Shades of Death"—the former should be dated May 21, 1779, and the latter June 11, 1779; and they each bear the date of 1776, as printed. I hope that you may be able to print a "corrigendum," giving the correct date.

Very Truly, Yours,

HAMILTON FISH.

FATHER MATHEW AND ENGLISH LORDS—HOW AN OLD ONE WAS LED TO SWEAR HE WOULD KEEP THE PLEDGE, FOR A CERTAIN TIME, AND KEPT IT.

—It is remarkable, that when the good man publicly inaugurated his Mission, at Cork, April 10th, 1838, he was seconded by neither a Roman Catholic nor an Episcopalian. When about to sign his name, he said: "Here goes, in the name "of God." His signature was followed by those of the Protestant Priest, Charles Duncombe, the Unitarian philanthropist, Richard Dowden, and the stout Quaker, William Martin.

What success he had with the members of the House of Lords, appears uncertain. If any statements have been made, I have not seen them. Mr. Maguire, in his life of Father Mathew, observes that, at a large party, in London, the Father tried to make a convert of Lord Brougham, who resisted, good humoredly, but resolutely, saying, "I drink very little wine; only half a "glass at luncheon and two half glasses at dinner, "and, though my medical adviser told me I should "increase the quantity, I refused to do so." "Ah!" said the Father, "they are wrong in advising you to increase the quantity, and you are "wrong in taking the small quantity you do; but I "have hopes of you." And so, after a pleasant resistance, on the part of the learned Lord, Father Mathew invested him with the silver medal and ribbon. "Then I'll keep it," said Brougham, "and take it to the House [*of Lords*] where I "shall be sure to meet old Lord — the worse for "liquor; and I will put it on him." He was as good as his word; for, on meeting the veteran Peer, he said "I have a present from Father "Mathew for you;" and passed the ribbon quietly over his neck. "Then I'll tell you what it is, "Brougham. By — I will keep sober for this "day," was the acknowledgment. And, it is said, he kept his word, to the great amusement of his friends.

E.*

THE SALMON CLAUSE, IN APPRENTICES' INDENTURES.—We cut the following curious query from the *Western Weekly News*, Plymouth, England:—

* This "Note," although not strictly American in its character, is admitted to these pages as a contribution, thereto, one of his last, by our late friend, Hon. Thomas Ewbank. Our readers will not object to its appearance therein.—ED. HIST. MAG.

"SIR: I see that "INDEX" refers to the above "widely-spread myth, the tradition of which, I believe, was found, by the Salmon Fishery Commissioners, to exist in every part of England. "In an old book of mine, there is the following "manuscript note, which I think I may date at "about 1730 or 1740: 'Formerly, servants bar- "gained not to eat salmon more than twice a "week, in Gloucestershire." Evidently, then, "more than a century ago, the clause, if it ever "really existed, had become a mere tradition, as "no sort of date can be extracted from a word "so vague as 'formerly.' Some years ago, a "correspondent of the *Field* offered £5. for the "mere sight of one of these indentures; but I "never heard that the money was claimed by "any one. Recently, this irrepressible salmon "clause has started into fresh life; and Brother "Jonathan, who has restored so many forgotten "Anglicisms, gives us this, also, in a western "dress. 'Once,' says Elihu Burritt, speaking of "salmon, 'they herded in the Connecticut-river in "such multitudes that a special stipulation was "inserted in the indentures of apprentices, in the "vicinity of the river, that they should not be "obliged to eat salmon more than a certain num- "ber of times in a week. Now, if a salmon is "caught between the mouth and source of the "river, it is blazoned forth in the newspapers, as "a very extraordinary and unnatural event." — *Walk from London to John o' Groat's*. Most "probably, the idea was carried to the States by "the early English settlers, and localised, to suit "the first salmon-river with which they became "acquainted. At all events, as Wethersfield, the "oldest town in Connecticut, was not founded "until 1634, a limit may be put to the date with- "in which, if ever, the clause must have existed "across the water; and, perhaps, some American "antiquary may be able to afford the informa- "tion which, in England, has been searched for, "in vain.

"Yours faithfully, N. D.

"Jan. 8, 1867."

To which we add the still more interesting notes of a scholar and antiquary, of this city, whose initials are widely known:

"I suspect that an American antiquary would "have no better success than the English, in "searching for apprentices' indentures contain- "ing 'the salmon clause.' That some such "stipulation was, at some time, inserted in in- "dentures, is one of those quaquaversal tradi- "tions, as common in New England as in Old, "which the antiquary finds it much more easy "to catch than to hold. 'N. D.' is, probably, "correct in his supposition 'that the idea was "carried to the States by the first English "settlers and localised to suit,' not only 'the "first salmon-river,' but every place where, in

"the progress of settlement, scarcity of fish or "game succeeded abundance. One writer after "another has given currency to the story, with- "out taking the trouble to verify it; and the "restrictive clause has as many 'various read- "ings' as a Delphin classic. In one locality, "it was *venison* to which apprentices made "objection; in another, *wild turkies*; and at "Boston, Nuttall (*Manual of Ornithology*, p. "800) tells us, 'according to information re- "ceived from Lieutenant-governor Winthrop,' that "the *prairie-hen* (*Tetrao cupido*, Wilson) was "once 'so common on the ancient bushy site of "the city, that laboring people or servants stip- "ulated with their employers not to have them "brought to table oftener than a few times in "the week!"

"On the banks of the Connecticut, the restric- "tion was naturally made to apply to *salmon*, "which, for the first century after the settle- "ment of Hartford and Wethersfield, sold at a "penny per pound, or less. So late as 1786, the "price had not advanced beyond three pence " (four cents) per pound, at Hartford or North- "ampton; while the *shad*, at the same period, sold "for two or three 'coppers' (a penny half- "penny) each.

"In Chase's *History of Haverhill, Massachu- "setts*, published in 1861, it is stated that, with- "in the memory of persons then living, fresh "salmon, taken in the Merrimac-river, sold for "less than five cents per pound, in the fishing "season; and that 'it is well authenticated, that, "at one time, it was nowise uncommon to stipu- "late, in the indentures of apprentices, *that they "should not be obliged to eat salmon oftener than "six times a week!*' Dr. J. V. C. Smith, in his "*Natural History of Fisheries of Massachusetts*, " (p. 139,) gives another version of the same "story. 'In many rivers, in which salmon were "formerly so abundant that *farmers' servants "stipulated to have them only twice a week, as "food, not one is now to be found:*' but he "did not cite his authority for the statement he "quoted and italicized.

"Robert's *Social History of the Southern "Counties of England*, published (London) in "1856, transfers the traditional clause from the "apprentice's *indentures* to the town or borough- "law book: 'While the richest persons in the "West buy salmon as delicacy, at a high price, "so that it is" [now] "an expensive luxury, our "town worthies carefully legislated, and no "doubt it was requisite, that apprentices should "not eat salmon more than three times a week, "for dinner, when it was sold at one penny a "pound. Our rivers *then* abounded with sal- "mon' (p. 186) 'Our town' appears to be "Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire; and the time in- "dicated, to be that of Queen Elizabeth, or a

"preceding reign. Many of the Colonists of
 "Massachusetts—and some who came thence to
 "Connecticut—were from Dorsetshire. Per-
 "haps they brought with them the town-law
 "against excessive salmen-eating—or the tradi-
 "tion of such law. J. H. T."
 —*Hartford Press.*

MAINE, IN 1779.

TO THE SELECTMEN OF PEPPERRELLBORO^a
 GENTLEMEN.

We the Subscribers Inhabitants of said
 Pepperrellboro^a Request you to Call a Meeting
 of the Inhabitants of s^d Pepperrellboro^a as soon
 as Possible to see if they will agree to Hire Six
 Men to Reinforce the Continental Army agreea-
 ble to a Resolve of this State [*of Massachusetts*]
 of June 9th 1779 and to Hire Two men more to
 go to Rhode Island agreeable to a Resolve of s^d
 State of June 8th 1779, also to see whether the
 said Inhabitants will for the future agree to Hire
 men to Reinforce the Continental Army if any
 more [*are*] requested, also to see whether they
 will raise Money sufficient for one or both of s^d
 Purposes. PEPPERRELLBORO June 21. 1779.

THOS CUTTS
 NATHL SCAMMAN
 HUMPHREY PIKE
 JOSEPH BRADNEY
 JAMES FOSS
 SAM BOOTHBY
 JAMES GRAY
 RICH^d BURK or Buck.
 SAMUEL DENNETT

[*From the original, in the Archives of the
 York Institute, at Saco, Maine.*

BOSTON.

J. W. T.]

THE STORY OF THE RHODE ISLAND PIG AND THE
 WAR OF 1812.*

SENATE CHAMBER,
 June 14th, 1864.

THE HON^{BLE} HENRY B. ANTHONY,
 Senator U. S. from Rhode Island.

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request of yes-
 terday, I have the honor to state, that I have
 examined the Journal of the Senate, with the view
 of furnishing you with the desired information.

* There is a tradition, afloat, that an unruly pig, in Rhode
 Island, broke into the enclosure of its owner's neighbor
 and produced unfriendly feelings between the neighbors;
 that this unfriendliness resulted in a change of the party-
 vote of the town, from Federal to Republican; that that
 change of a town-representative's party secured a change in
 the relative strength of parties in the Legislature, and
 elected a Senator from Rhode Island, who was a supporter
 of the War instead of an opponent thereto; and that it was
 that particular vote which secured the passage of the Bill
 declaring the War. How little foundation, in fact, there is
 for all this so-called "history," will be seen in this letter.

In the proceedings of the Senate, on "the Bill,
 "from the House of Representatives, declaring
 "War between Great Britain and her dependen-
 "cies, and the United States and their territor-
 "ries," a Motion was made by Mr. Greig, of
 Pennsylvania, to re-commit the Bill to the Spec-
 ial Committee, "with instructions to *modify and*
 "*amend* the same in such a manner as to au-
 "thorize reprisals upon the public and private
 "ships of Great Britain, by the public ships of
 "the United States; and to grant Letters of
 "Marque and reprisal, to private armed ships
 "and vessels of the United States."

This seems to have been presented as an alter-
 native, in place of a direct Declaration of War;
 and upon it the Senate divided, there being sev-
 enteen votes for the instructions and thirteen
 votes against them—Mr. Howell, of Rhode Island,
 voting in the affirmative.

A Motion having been made to include retri-
 als against France, it was determined in the
 negative, Yeas fifteen, Nays seventeen—Mr. How-
 ell having voted in the negative.

The question then arose on striking out *the*
Declaration of War and inserting *the reprisals*;
 and it was decided in the negative, Yeas 16,
 Nays 16, Mr. Howell voting in the affirmative,
 or in favor of reprisals, rather than War; but
 the Senate being equally divided, the question
 was lost; and the original Bill, declaring War,
 was resumed. This is the only occasion, in the
 proceedings of the Senate, on this Bill, on which
 the Senate was equally divided.

The question on the passage of the Bill, declar-
 ing War, was determined in the Senate, on the
 seventeenth of June, 1812, by a vote of Yeas 19,
 Nays 13; and Mr. Howell, of Rhode Island,
 voted in the *Negative*.

Presuming that this statement embraces the
 desired information.

I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir, Yours Truly,
 W. HICKEY, Chief Clerk.

SENATE CHAMBER,
 June 14th, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR:

I send you General Hickey's memorandum,
 touching the historical question that I wrote to
 you about.

Yours, Very Truly,
 HENRY B. ANTHONY.

[*Addressed:*]

HENRY T. DROWNE, Esq.,
 52 Wall-street, New York.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NORTH CAROLI-
 NA.—The Church in this State had organized it-
 self into a Diocese, in 1792, and sent Deputies to

the General Convention, held in New York, in September of that year.

Previous to the General Convention of 1795, an effort was made to obtain the Episcopal succession for this Diocese; and a Convention was held, for that purpose, in Tarboro', to elect a suitable person for the office of Bishop, as will appear by the following copy of a document, recorded in the history of the Church.

"We, the subscribers, having met in Convention, at Tarborough, North Carolina, on the twenty-eighth day of May, 1794, for the purpose of considering the declining situation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, and having chosen the Rev. CHARLES PETTIGREW as a person fit to be our Bishop, and worthy to be recommended for consecration to that holy office—but being sensible that the great distance at which the laity, as well as the clergy, of this State live from each other, deprives us of sufficient personal acquaintance with one another, to subscribe a testimonial in the words prescribed by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, have thought it necessary and proper to make some deviation therefrom, which we presume to hope will be no obstacle to our laudable pursuit. We therefore do hereby recommend to be consecrated to the office of Bishop, the said Rev. Charles Pettigrew, whom, for his morality, religious principles, piety of life, from his general reputation in a clerical character, from the personal knowledge we have of him, and from his sufficiency in good learning and soundness in the faith, we are induced to believe worthy of being consecrated to that important office. We hereby promise and engage to receive him as such, when canonically consecrated and invested therewith; and to render that canonical obedience which we believe to be necessary to the due and proper discharge of so important a trust in the Church of Christ. And we address the Right Reverend, the Bishops in the several United States, praying their united assistance in consecrating this our said brother, and canonically investing him with the apostolic office and powers.

"In testimony whereof, we hereunto subscribe our names, the day and year above written.

"Clergy—N. BLOUNT, J. S. WILSON, J. GURLEY, S. HALLING, R. J. MILLER.

"Laity—J. LEIGH, M.D., J. GUIN, M.D., R. WHITE, Lawyer, B. WOODS, Lawyer, W. CLEMENTS, L. DESSEAUX, W. GRIMES, R. GODLY."

The Rev. Charles Pettigrew, thus elected to the office of a Bishop, set off to attend the General Convention of 1795, which was to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in the month of September, with a view to his consecration, but was prevented from prosecuting his journey, by the

prevalence of an epidemic fever in Norfolk, which had suspended the accommodations for traveling. Before another opportunity for his consecration occurred, the Bishop elect died. D.

BOSTON NOTIONS.—The following paragraph occurs in the Dedication (p. xviii.) of *An Oration on the Beauties of Liberty, delivered at the Second Baptist Church, December 3, 1772. By a British Bostonian*. Fourth edition. Boston, 1773:

"However, my Lord, there is another idea arises in my mind (and it is no wonder, for the *Bostonians* are very notional,) which is, if there is any law broken, is it not the King and Ministry who have broken it?"

From this, it would appear that "Boston notions" were recognized, nearly a century ago.

BOSTON.

S. A. G.

XVI.—QUERIES.

EARLY BAPTISTS IN NEW YORK.—Will those who know, oblige me by informing me *when* and *where* the Baptists first appeared in the city of New York—anything, indeed, which relates to their history, whether individual or as a church, prior to the organization of the existing "First Baptist Church," which formerly worshipped in Gold-street?

Is there in existence, either a drawing or an engraving of the old meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, in Gold-street; and, if so, where may it be seen?

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

DICK.

MACKENZIE'S LIVES OF VAN BUREN, ETC.—Some quarter century or so ago, two volumes were published, containing private letters and other papers, written by various gentlemen, prominent in public life, and various statements, more or less minute and important, concerning the writers of those letters and their friends and families. These volumes purported to have been written by William Lyon Mackenzie, a refugee from Canada, who had spent some months, a short time before, as the energetic Actuary of the Mechanics' Institute, in the basement of the City Hall.

Can any of the readers of the Magazine inform me, through its columns, what hand beside Mr. Mackenzie's engaged in the preparation of those volumes for the press or their introduction to the public—able and untiring as Mr. Mackenzie was, he evidently enjoyed the assistance, in that work, of some one whose name is not seen on the title-pages of the volumes which were thus published.

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.

THE MUNICIPAL GAZETTE.—Some twenty-five years ago, there was published in New York, and circulated gratuitously, a quarto publication bearing the above title. It was published irregularly, numbered irregularly, and paged irregularly; but it contained a great quantity of highly important material, relating to the City of New York and to the State.

My copy includes Nos. 1–41, although there are really forty-four numbers in it, each with its appropriate head, *except the numbers*. It is paged from 1 to 560, inclusive; but it has neither title-page nor index.

Was there any more of the work published than I possess? If so, of what did it consist, how was it numbered, and how paged?

MORRISANIA, N. Y.

H. B. D.

JONATHAN DICKINSON AND THOMAS FOXCROFT.

—In Dr. Chandler's *Life of Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson*, some account is given of his controversy, on the subject of Episcopacy, with the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson of Elizabethtown. It is there stated that after Dickinson had conducted the discussion for some time, and published several pamphlets, the controversy, on his side, was taken up by Rev. Thomas Foxcroft of Boston, who wrote still more largely on the subject.

Yet, in the various Catalogues which give more or less complete lists of Foxcroft's writings, found in the public libraries, there is no mention of anything of the kind, after the date of Dickinson's publication—sat least, nothing to justify the statement of Johnson's biographer. It seems quite probable that whatever came from Foxcroft's pen, was published anonymously. Is it possible, now, to recover the titles of the works which he issued?

In a volume, from the library of Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of New York, I find two publications, bound together, the first of which—although both are anonymous—is unquestionably by Dickinson, although credited to him in no list of his writings which has come under my eye. It is entitled, *The Scripture Bishop Vindicated. A Defence of the Dialogue between Prelatics and Eleutherius, upon the Scripture Bishop, or the Divine Right of Presbyterian Ordination and Government, Against the Exceptions of a Pamphlet, Intituled The Scripture Bishop Examined. By Eleutherius, V. D. M. In a Letter to a Friend*. This was published in Boston, in duodecimo, pp. 126, in 1733. A few years later, Beckwith, of Lyme, Connecticut, in a small treatise of his, on the same subject, quotes from it, and ascribes it, without any qualification, to Dickinson.

From all this, it appears that *Eleutherius*, or Mr. Dickinson, first published his *Dialogue on the Scripture Bishop*; that this was answered,

probably by Dr. Johnson, in a pamphlet, *The Scripture Bishop Examined*; and that, to this, Dickinson published, in 1733, his anonymous reply, *The Scripture Bishop Vindicated*.

But, in the second piece contained in the volume, and which bears the title of *Eusebius Inermatu. Just Remarks on a late Book entitled Eleutherius Enervatus &c.*, another writer takes up the pen, on Dickinson's behalf, remarking, in his Preface, that "it was thought convenient that the replications to both the Episcopal answers should be published under one cover. But by reason of *Eleutherius's* distance from the press, we could not expect, reasonably, to receive his reply to this other answer.

"Therefore, I've taken the liberty to stand his second in this polemic engagement; tho' conscious I need to make an apology for my officiousness, in appearing, unasked, in defence of one who needs no assistant."

The author of the second piece also states that it was sometime after the *Scripture Bishop Vindicated* was in the printers' hands, "that we were saluted with another answer to the *Dialogue between PRELATICUS and ELEUTHERIUS*, bearing the title of *Eleutherius Enervatus &c.*" Although he regards the *Scripture Bishop Vindicated* as a sufficient answer to both the replicants, yet, that none might complain of neglect, he chooses to answer the second reply himself.

Thus the two pieces were issued together, in the same volume, and at the same date—1733. Is there any conclusive evidence that Foxcroft was the author of the last? The probability of it is very strong, since the piece was written near the press (undoubtedly in Boston,) and Foxcroft, originally an Episcopalian himself, and also an able writer, would naturally be selected as the champion, on Dickinson's side, and for many years had been settled over a church in Boston.

It may also be asked when was Dickinson's *Dialogue* published? Was Dr. Johnson the author of the Reply—*The Scripture Bishop Examined*? If so, who wrote the other reply, a Boston publication, doubtless, and bearing the title, *Eleutherius Enervatus, or an Answer to a Pamphlet entitled, The Divine Right of Presbyterian Ordination, &c.*, argued. *Done, by way of Dialogue, between Eusebius and Eleutherius*.

The two letters mentioned in the title, were written by "A Layman." Who was this coadjutor of the clerical controversialists? Was it T. Cradock, or some one else?

It should, perhaps, be stated that the second piece and the volume which contains Dickinson's defence of his *Dialogue*, is much the more extended of the two. It contains one hundred and fifty-eight duodecimo pages, of much finer print than Dickinson's piece; and must have, at least, fifty per cent more matter.

Can any of the correspondants of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE throw light on these questions concerning the controversy in which Dickinson and Foxcroft were both engaged?

HARLEM, N. Y.

E. H. GILLET.

THE FOLLOWING extract is taken from the *Letters on the Eastern States*, by William Tudor, Boston, 1821, and may have furnished the origin of the expression "*Modern Athens*," as applied to Boston. The "Letters" were written, according to a note in the first edition, in 1818: "This town" [*Boston*] "(for it is not a city) is, perhaps, the most perfect, and certainly the best regulated, democracy, that ever existed. There is something so imposing in the immortal fame of Athens, that the very name makes everything modern shrink from comparison: but, since the days of that glorious city, I know of none that has approached so near, in some points, distant as it may still be from that illustrious model."—p. 364.

Is there an instance, earlier than this, of so direct a comparison between the two cities?

BOSTON.

S. A. G.

XVII.—REPLIES.

THE RUSH ANONYMOUS LETTER.—In the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, as long ago as July, 1867, is an inquiry as to the evidence on which the authorship of the anonymous letter to Patrick Henry, inculpating Washington, is attributed to Doctor Benjamin Rush. No answer having been given to this very reasonable inquiry, it is the intention of the writer to give one which he thinks is conclusive.

1. The authorship was never denied by Doctor Rush, in his life time, nor has it ever been, by his family, since.

2. Anonymous and slanderous letter-writing was a habit with Doctor Rush. Charles Lee's *Memoirs* are full of them.

This may be considered the negative evidence. The positive is this:

1. The letter itself is now in existence and is in Doctor Rush's well known writing. It is in the autograph collection of Mr. Ferdinand J. Dreer of Philadelphia, who procured it from James H. Castle, Esq., a well-known member of the bar, who found it, and other papers on the same subject, among the papers of Caleb P. Wayne, the printer of the first edition of Marshall's *Washington*.

2. On it, General Washington has written these words: "The superscription on the back, from its similarity, proves that Doctor Rush was the author of the letter to Governor Henry; and for that purpose it is filed with it." There is, also, endorsed on it, "Mount Vernon, June 18,

"1784, Before perusing the letter, I can take upon me to declare that, from the knowledge I have of Doctor Rush's handwriting, I have not the least doubt but that it was written by him." WILLIAM GORDON, of Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts Bay."

3. On the first perusal of the letter, on the twenty-eighth of March, 1778, Washington wrote to Governor Henry: "The anonymous letter, with which you were pleased to favour me, was written by Doctor Rush, so far as I can judge from a similitude of hands. This man has been elaborate and studied in his professions of regard for me; and long since the letter to you." He also wrote, the day before: "Being intimately acquainted with the man I believe to be the author of the letter transmitted, and having always received from him the strongest professions of attachment and regard, I am constrained to consider him, as not possessing, at least, a great degree of candour and sincerity. This is not the only secret, insidious, attempt to wound my reputation. There have been others equally base, cruel, and ungenerous, because conducted with as little frankness and proceeding from views perhaps as personally interested." In 1794, he wrote to Henry Lee, to the same effect, without mentioning Rush's name.

Such is the negative and the positive evidence. I add what may be described as cumulative, though it is quite unnecessary.

1. The anonymous letter to Henry bears date at Yorktown, the twelfth of January, 1778. Its contents need not be referred to, further than that it spoke of the Army as a mob without generalship, and praised Gates, Lee, and Conway at the expense of Washington. On the twenty-first of October, 1777, Rush wrote to John Adams, (the letter is now before me): "I have heard several officers who have served under General Gates, compare his army to a well-regulated family. The same gentlemen have compared General Washington's imitation of an army to an unformed mob. Look at the characters of both! The one on the pinnacle of military glory—exulting in the success of schemes planned with wisdom and executed with vigour and bravery—and, above all, see a country saved by their exertions! See the other out-generalled and twice beaten; obliged to witness the march of a body of men, only half their number, through 140 miles of a thick-settled country; forced to give up a City, the capital of a State; and, after all, out-witted by the same army, in a retreat. If our Congress can witness these things and suffer them to pass without an inquiry, I shall think we have not shook of monarchical prejudices and, like the Israelites

"of old, we worship the work of our own hands." On the thirty-first of October, 1777, ten days later, he wrote: "The Romans never trusted the command of their armies to any man but to the '*Filicissimus Dux*.' An unsuccessful practitioner of physic is always ignorant or negligent of his business. You have Brigadiers in your army who would do honour to the rank of Major General. Conway, etc., is at the head of them."

2. In the anonymous letter to Henry, the writer says: "The author is one of your Philadelphia friends. A hint of his name if found out by his writing, must not be mentioned to your most intimate friend. Even the letter must be thrown into the fire. But some of its contents ought to be made public, in order to awaken, enlighten, and alarm our country. I rely on your prudence, etc." The letter of October, to Mr. Adams, thus concludes: "Should you think it worth while to read any parts of this letter, it will, perhaps, give some weight to them if you conceal the name of your friend and humble servant, B. RUSH."

3. But, finally, Doctor Rush, in his life-time, and his family and friends since, have, by direct implication, admitted that he wrote the Henry letter. This is conclusively proved by other documents in the hands of Mr. Dreer, of Philadelphia. They are the correspondence of Chief-justice Marshall and Judge Washington, in 1804, (Doctor Rush living,) with Caleb P. Wayne, the printer of Marshall's Washington, then in the press. It having come to the knowledge of Doctor Rush and his family that the anonymous letter and General Washington's comments on it were about to appear, they supplicated, if not for the suppression of the whole, at least, for the suppression of the General's sharp comments on the writer. Nobody pretended to deny that he wrote the letter: "With respect to names," wrote Marshall to Wayne, "I wish you to be guided by Mr. Washington;" and Judge Washington wrote: "I think, with Mr. Marshall, that it will be best not to insert the name of Doctor Rush where it is now left blank. This is seldom done in history, during the lives of the persons concerned, unless in party works." Mr. Wayne, on the eighth of September, 1804, wrote: "I should sincerely lament were there any disposition to comply with Doctor Rush's request, even if the letter was not yet printed. If done in this instance, every man, who may in any way be implicated in the course of the work, would expect his name and certain parts, perhaps the most material, of his letters to be omitted. I did not wish to put Dr. Rush's name to the letter, which is anonymous, but only in General Washington's let-

ter, where he mentions him in his reply to Governor Henry, as being the author. Young "Mr. Rush, attorney-at-law," [*the late Richard Rush*] "has been with me, to get General Marshall's address; I suppose he means to write in behalf of his father to Genl M———. The real enemies and the real friends of General Washington ought now to be known." The importunity of the Rush family, however, prevailed with the kind-hearted Virginia gentlemen; and, though the anonymous letter was printed, Washington's identification of the author was omitted; and, according to the Chief-justice's explicit direction, "the omission made apparent," by asterisks. Being free from the Philadelphia influence, and it not affecting, injuriously, any body in New England, Mr. Sparks printed it all, without mutilation, in 1835, in the Appendix to his fifth volume of the Washington correspondence. This is the plain history of the whole affair.

Doctor Rush's bitter hostility to Washington never abated. In 1800, he described him as an infidel and an old fox. In 1790, he wrote to John Adams, that, among the mistakes of our history, was "the incense offered to one of the military characters of the Revolution, who only acted an executive part, and that, too, after the foundation of it was laid, in principles and opinions disseminated by Otis, Quincy, yourself, Samuel Adams, Dickinson, and a few others." And he adds: "To prevent my children being deceived by the histories of the day, I have nearly filled a large quarto volume, begun in 1778," [*the date of the anonymous slander*] "with anecdotes and characters of the principal agents in the Revolution. Besides this collection, I have filled two small pocket octavos with facts connected with characters and events, in 1776 and 1777, during which years I was in Congress or in the Army." Doctor Rush died in 1813; and though these manuscripts have been furtively shown to several—Mr. Bancroft among the rest—the descendants of the writer have never, in the long lapse of nearly sixty years, ventured to put them in print. When published, they will make manifest that the objects of Doctor Rush's chief malevolence were Washington, whom he secretly assailed in 1778, and, nearer home, Washington's friend, Joseph Reed, of Pennsylvania, whom, also, anonymously, he attacked in 1782.

LETTER FROM THE MARYLAND CLERGY, 1696. [*H. M. II. iii., 151*].—While I have my pen in hand, you will excuse me for mentioning a typographical mistake in the letter of the Maryland Clergy of 1696. The name, at its close, "Son-

"MAN," one of the subscribers, should be "TUB-MAN." His descendants are still among us.

Besides the eight subscribers to the letter, there were seven other clergymen in the Province.

BALTIMORE, MD.

E. A.

REPLIES, ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS. [H. M. II. v., various pages.]

I should be glad to see the query of Mr. Scott, regarding General Bradstreet's Expedition of 1764, answered; as the subject is one that has excited my interest, for a long time.

I have the narrative of his expedition against Fort Frontenac, in 1758, in which he was accompanied by Captain Woodhull, afterwards General, and mortally wounded at Brushville, on Long Island, soon after the battle of the twenty-seventh of July, 1776. This work is entitled, *An Impartial Account of Lieut. Col. Bradstreet's Expedition to Fort Frontenac. To which are added, A few Reflections on the Conduct of that Enterprize and the Advantages resulting from its Success. By a Volunteer on the Expedition. London: 1759. Duodecimo. Title-page; reverse blank; and pp. 1 to 60.*

Mr. Parkman alludes to most of the sources of information regarding Bradstreet's expedition, in his *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, 449. See, also, correspondence with General Gage and Sir William Johnson; and a "MS. containing numerous details of his conduct in the Campaign of 1764, drawn up by the Officers serving under him." This MS. was, lately, in the possession of Mr. William L. Stone, Editor of the *College Journal*.

Mante's *History of the Late War in America*, Book XII., pp. 477 to 542, is almost wholly devoted to the subject of Bradstreet's expedition. Mante was a Major under Bradstreet, in this Campaign.

Morris's *Journal of his dangerous Mission to Pontiac, from Colonel Bradstreet*, also contains some interesting particulars regarding it.

Mr. William M. Darlington, of Pittsburgh, recently obtained a remarkable document, written by Captain Stobo, while a prisoner at Fort Duquesne. It is the original plan of the Fort, with his instructions regarding the strength of the garrison and method of approaches. This, with Gist's MS. Journal and other papers, was sold at auction, at Philadelphia, in 1868. Is it not possible that these very valuable papers, obtained by Mr. Darlington, are part of the store of "intercepted letters containing his letters and plans," referred to by your correspondent, and that the rest are scattered?

Mr. Wynne, of Richmond, has also performed a much-desired task, in his collection of the Vir-

ginia Historical Society publications. They were so complicated, between the *Collections*, in one volume; the *Historical Register*, in six volumes, or twenty-four numbers; the *Historical Reporter*, in one volume of three numbers; and Volume II. in one number; the volume, by Conway Robinson, of *Discoveries on the Coast of America; The Diary of Washington*; and, lastly, the six Addresses before the Society, that it was scarcely possible to say when one had them complete. I have all mentioned by Mr. Wynne; and I have not seen any not mentioned in his article.

The Magazine types have played some mischief with his article. They make *Grigsby* to be *Grigsly*, and they make Colonel John Stuart's *Memoir on Indian Wars*, to be a *Memoir on Indian Names*.

Now with regard to the suggested errors in the authenticity of the views in the *Historic and Antiquarian Scenes in Brooklyn*. Artists and authors have painted and written much relating to the buildings and localities associated with the military operations in Brooklyn. Unfortunately, their knowledge of them was derived during casual visits, from persons who were more zealous to be useful than anxious to be correct. Mr. Bancroft spent a great part of three days, in visiting the various localities of the long line of battle—more than five miles in extent. He was accompanied by one of the best-informed gentlemen of the Island, himself an antiquary and Civil and Military Engineer; yet Mr. Bancroft frankly admitted that the localities were so changed, the movements so complex, and the reports so obscure, that he declared the topographical description of the battle to be impossible.

Now, there were three tide-mills, all painted yellow, so that you may have an original sketch of a yellow mill, but not of the one referred to, in the reports of the battle—the one burned by Colonel Ward. The view in the *Historic and Antiquarian Scenes of Brooklyn* was taken from an original sketch of the Mill, erected in its place, about six years before it yielded to the progress of city improvements.

You question whether De Sille ever built, or even ever saw, the house at New Utrecht. I can only say that you may see in *Documentary History of New York*, a copy of the terms of the contract, with Jacob Hellickers, for its erection. The De Sille house exactly corresponded with the contract, in dimensions and description. De Sille was the chief magistrate of the town of New Utrecht; and would, doubtless, have resided in his own house. Senator Murphy was so well satisfied of De Sille's residence in this house, that he says, in his Memoir of De Sille, prefixed to a translation of his poems: "He resided

"there in 1659, and in 1674, and probably until "his death." I think you will concede that there is no one living who has given so much attention to the lives of the Dutch notables as Mr. Murphy; nor is there a writer, living or dead, more scrupulous in his statements.

With regard to General Woodhull, we have each some material, probably, which the other has not seen. What you may have in the "other room," I cannot even guess: I am confident, however, that if you had read the MS. Journal of Lieutenant Fitch, you and I would never differ regarding that affair.

All of which discussion, replies, and rejoinders, may *Maga* survive a thousand years.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

T. W. F.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. (*H. M. II.*, vi., 251.)—The following list is submitted, in response to "Dick's" enquiry, concerning the minor publications of Historical Societies, as far as that enquiry relates to this Society:

1863. *By-Laws and Certificate of Incorporation of the Long Island Historical Society.* Brooklyn: 1863.
- .. *Long Island.* By W. Alfred Jones. Read before the Society, November 5th, 1863. New York: 1863.
1864. *First Annual Report of the Board of Directors, the Librarian and Treasurer,* presented at the Annual Meeting of the Long Island Historical Society, May, 1864. Brooklyn: 1864.
1865. *Second Do.* Brooklyn: 1865.
1866. *Third Do.* Brooklyn: 1866.
- .. *Early History of Suffolk County, L. I.* By Hon. Henry Nicoll. Read before the Society, November 16, 1865. Brooklyn: 1866.
1867. *Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Directors, the Librarian and Treasurer,* presented at the Annual Meeting of the Long Island Historical Society, May, 1867. Brooklyn: 1867.
- .. *Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society: Volume I.* Journal of a Voyage to New York, and a Tour in several of the American Colonies, in 1679-80, by Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter, of Wiewerd, in Friesland. Translated from the original manuscript, in Dutch, for the Long Island Historical Society, and edited by Henry C. Murphy. Brooklyn: 1867. *Octavo*, pp. *xlvi*, 440. *With twelve lithographic illustrations of Old New York.*
1868. *History and its Sources.* By James Carson Brevoort, President of the Society.

HIS. MAG. IX. 4.

Read at the Annual Meeting, May 7, 1868. Brooklyn: 1868.

- .. *Louis XVII. and Eleazar Williams. Were they the same person?* By Francis Vinton. S. T. D. Read before the Society, October 23, 1863. N. Y.: 1868.
- .. *List of the Principal Illustrated Books in the Library of the Long Island Historical Society.* Brooklyn: 1868.
- .. *Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Directors, the Librarian and Treasurer,* presented at the Annual Meeting of the Long Island Historical Society, May, 1868. With the President's Address. Brooklyn: 1868.
1869. *Sixth Do.* Brooklyn: 1869.
- .. *Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society. Volume II.* The Battle of Long Island, with connected preceding events and the subsequent American Retreat. Introductory Narrative by Thomas W. Field. With authentic Documents. Brooklyn: 1869. *Octavo*, pp. *ix*, 549. *With two Maps and five Engravings.*
1870. *Medical Department of the Library of the Long Island Historical Society.* An Account of its formation, with a Catalogue of the Books. Brooklyn: 1870.
- BROOKLYN, N. Y. G. H.

SHEA'S LIBRARY OF AMERICAN LINGUISTICS. (*H. M. II.*, vi., 251.)—In the absence of any other response, we take from our own copies, the titles of this celebrated series of volumes.

- I. *A French-Onondaga Dictionary*, from a manuscript of the seventeenth century. By J. G. Shea. N. Y.: 1860.
- II. *A Selish or Flat-head Grammar.* By the Rev. Gregory Mengarini. N. Y.: 1861.
- III. *A Grammatical Sketch of the Hare Language*, translated from an unpublished Spanish manuscript, by Buckingham Smith. N. Y.: 1861.
- IV. *Grammar of the Mutsun Language*, spoken at the Mission of San Juan Bantista, Alta California. By Father Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta, of the Order of St. Francis. N. Y.: 1861.
- V. *Grammar of the Pima or Nécome, a language of Sonora.* From a Manuscript of the XVIII Century. Edited by Buckingham Smith. N. Y.: 1862.
- VI. *Grammar and Dictionary of the Yakama Language.* By Rev. Mic. Cles. Pandosy, Oblate of Mary Immaculate. Translated by George Gibbs and J. G. Shea. N. Y.: 1862.
- VII. *Vocabulary of the Language of San An-*

- tonio Mission, California. By Father Bonaventure Sitjar, of the Order of St. Francis. N. Y.: 1861.
- VIII. *A Vocabulary or Phrase Book of the Mutsun Language of Alta California.* By the Rev. F. Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta, of the Order of St. Francis. N. Y.: 1862.
- IX.* *Alphabetical Vocabulary of the Chinook Language.* By George Gibbs. N. Y.: 1863.
- X. *Radices Verborum Iroqueorum.* Auctore R. P. Jacobo Bruyas, Societatis Jesu. Neo-Eboraci: 1863.
- XI. *Alphabetical Vocabularies of the Clallam and Lummi.* By George Gibbs. N. Y.: 1863.
- XII.—*A Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, or, Trade Language of Oregon.* By George Gibbs. N. Y.: 1863.
- XIII.† *Grammar of the Mikmaq Language of Nova Scotia.* Edited from the Manuscripts of the Abbé Maillard, by the Rev. Joseph M. Bellenger. N. Y.: 1864.

We are not aware of the publication of any other volumes, in this Series.
MORRISANIA, N. Y. H. B. D.

DR. FRANKLIN AND MRS. STANTON.—Shortly after the acquittal of Mr. McFarland, for killing Mr. Richardson, a meeting of women was held in New York, to condemn the action of the Jury. At this meeting, Mrs. E. C. Stanton, a prominent stump-speaker in the Women's Rights party, made a speech, in which she made an attack upon Dr. Franklin, for going to England, and leaving his wife at home to nurse the children, and see them safely through "the spine-jaundice, red-gum, whooping-cough, measles, scarlet-fever, and fits."

At the time of Dr. Franklin's first visit, after his marriage, to England, his son William had been married for two years; his other son, Francis, had been dead for two years; and his only daughter, Sarah, afterwards Mrs. Bache, was seventeen years of age.

If some women would devote some of the time which they waste upon politics and other subjects outside of their "sphere," to the study of history and biography, they would not make so ridiculous a figure when they mount the platform.

PHILADELPHIA, D

* This volume is erroneously numbered, on the bastard-title, as "VIII." The date will show the error; besides, Mr. Shea's published advertisement of the Series refers to it as "IX."

† This volume is also erroneously numbered, on the bastard-title, as "IX." The remarks submitted, under the title of No. X, as evidence of the error of the printed number of that volume, will apply also to this.

THE CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This Society has published, beside its Charter and By-laws, only the volumes of *Collections* and the following tracts: *A Discourse on the Early Constitutional History of Connecticut, delivered before the Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, May 17, 1843.* By Leonard Bacon. Hartford: 1843, pp. 24; and *A Historical Discourse delivered before the Connecticut Historical Society and the Citizens of Hartford, on the evening of the 26th of December, 1843,* by Thomas Day, President. Hartford: 1844, pp. 36.

It has occasionally assisted, by subscription or purchase, other publications, taking a certain number of copies, for distribution to other Societies. It subscribed for fifty copies each of the first two volumes of the Colony Records of Connecticut; for the same number of Cothren's *History of Ancient Woodbury*, (1854); and for a part of the edition of Phelps's *History of Simsbury, Granby, and Canton*. The last issue of the Charter and By-laws was in 1860, prefixed to the first volume of *Collections* and also printed separately.

HARTFORD.

J. H. T.

XVIII.—BOOKS.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers and others sending Books or Pamphlets for the Editor of THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, are respectfully requested to forward the same, either direct to "HENRY B. DAWSON, MORRISANIA, N. Y.," or to MESSRS. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., Booksellers, 654 Broadway, New York City, as shall be most convenient for them.]

A.—PRIVATELY PRINTED BOOKS.

1.—*Papers relating to the History of the Church in Virginia, A. D., 1650-1776.* Edited by William Stevens Perry, D.D. Privately printed. 1870. Quarto, pp. xvii., 585.

In this sumptuous quarto, one of the most elegant of modern issues from the press, we have the first fruits of the judicious labors, in behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, of the late Rev. Francis L. Hawks, LL.D., whose mission to England, years ago, to collect the scattered documentary evidence of the establishment and early growth of the Established Church, in America, was so successful, has promised so much but been so long unproductive, and is, at last, as far as published, so fruitful.

The body of the work is purely documentary; relates exclusively to the Church in old Virginia; was gathered by the learned Doctor, from the Archives of the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, from those of the Bishop of London, at Fulham, and from the letter-books of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and furnishes material for history of the highest importance. "The

"papers comprised in this volume offer the *verba ipsissima* of the men who gave their lives to the work of founding the Church in a new world; and, though often betraying personal or party prejudices, though sometimes written with sinister ends in view, and, from time to time, displaying much that the historian would necessarily or willingly conceal, still these letters and papers must be examined and studied by those who would acquaint themselves with the story of the Church's introduction into our land."

The volume before us was printed as prepared for the press by the original editor: and, although the body of the work is wholly documentary, it is enriched with notes of great value, as illustrative of the text, and with an Index of ample proportions. It is, therefore, an absolute necessity to every one who would learn of the colonial history of Virginia, whether in its ecclesiastical or its civil relations; and those who are looking into the history of other Colonies, in America, and other branches of the Christian Churches, may usefully run over its pages and glean, therefrom, the scattered material which illustrates, so admirably, the intricate and hidden subjects of their inquiry—we found, for instance, herein, one of the most important illustrations of the most difficult question which we have yet encountered in our enquiries concerning the early history of old Trinity-church in New York.

As the edition of this important volume was less than two hundred copies, and as it was printed almost exclusively for subscribers, it will very soon become a volume of great rarity; and collectors of such works may usefully receive the suggestion that, in the work of securing copies, there is no time better than the present.

2.—*Gulian C. Verplanck; his ancestry, life, and character.* Delivered before the Century Club, April 9, 1870, by Charles P. Daly, LL.D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1870. Octavo, pp. 62.

Mr. Verplanck was descended from one of the earliest and most notable settlers of New Netherland; and, as Judge Daly truly remarks, to him "must be accorded the metropolitan honor of having been the most distinguished descendant of the men who, nearly two centuries and a half ago, founded the city of New York." "It may be doubted," he continues, "if there be any family now extant in the city, with the single exception of the Browsers, who can trace their connection with its early history as far back as the one of which he" [*Mr. Verplanck*] "by direct chain of lineal descent, was, at the time of his death, the gifted head."

Judge Daly first traces, in this address, the family of the Verplancks, from Abraham Planck, who married Maria Vinge, through their son, Gulian, and his descendants, to the last Gulian C.: and then, having noticed his "ancestry," he delineates the "life and character" of his subject, with great precision and commendable impartiality. Indeed, it has seldom been our good fortune to read an eulogy which has so carefully exhibited both the good and bad points of the character of its subject; and still less frequently have we seen such a paper which has dealt so liberally with facts and so sparingly with mere rhetoric, and that without the least frigidity and, seemingly, with all the ornaments of style which the subject and the occasion required.

We are not inclined to especially contrast this with any other particular paper of the kind; but, we may be allowed to say that, of the three eulogies which Mr. Verplanck's death has produced, this, by Judge Daly, from the evident care with which the details of his subject were studied, and the excellent judgment exercised in the employment of the material thus carefully selected, and the peculiar fitness of the entire structure of the address to the peculiar purpose for which it was prepared, we do not hesitate a moment in stating our entire preference of the paper before us, as decidedly the most appropriate presentation, which we have yet seen, of the peculiar traits of character, as a man, a scholar, a lawyer, a statesman, a judge, and a Christian gentleman, of Gulian Crommelin Verplanck.

Had the proof-reader looked for "turned letters" a little more diligently, and marked his proofs more carefully, the very handsome typography in which this tract appears would have reflected more credit on the Appletons' press than that establishment will now secure from it.

This edition of the address, numbering "about a hundred copies" only, was printed expressly for its learned author, and has been privately circulated among his personal friends.

3.—*Genealogical Sketch of the first three generations of Prebles, in America; with an account of Abraham Preble, the emigrant, their common ancestor, and of his grandson, Brigadier-general Jedidiah Preble and his descendants,* by Geo. Henry Preble, Capt. U. S. N. Boston: Printed for family circulation. 1863. Octavo, pp. 4 (unpaged) iv., 5-337.

Like many of his countrymen, Captain Preble has varied the monotony of a professional career—in his case, one which has been less monotonous than most others—by looking into the history of his own family: and that agreeable duty, he tells us, has been his amusement, during his leisure hours, during the past twenty years.

The origin and progress of the mere publication of his results have been marked with a peculiarity which is worthy of a passing notice. In the Spring and Summer of 1868, two short papers concerning, respectively, the founder of the family in America and his grandson, General Jedidiah, were prepared for *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, "without thought of their separate publication"; and, subsequently, a few copies of the first of these papers were struck off, separate from the *Register*, for private circulation. Having thus inaugurated a movement, which was evidently an agreeable one, the Captain proposed and carried out first one and then another improvement of his original plan; and, sometimes on the Pacific and sometimes on the Atlantic coast, sometimes commanding at sea and sometimes ashore, at the head of a bureau, he has prepared his "copy" for the press, and signature after signature, in print, have followed each other, unto those whom the author has favored with his friendship, until the end has been reached—the last half-sheet sent to the favored few who had acquired a title to it—and the distant master-workman, by his faithful proxy, at home, has pronounced the work "complete."

The peculiarity of this process might have puzzled a "Philadelphia lawyer"; but the tenacity of the author to his plan of operations, as an author, is worthy of a Preble, even in the better days of the Republic. *First*, there is a memoir of the head of the American family, and a list of, it is supposed, all his descendants, for three generations; *Second*, there is a memoir of General Preble, one of the third generation, with his Diary and Correspondence, during the War of the Revolution; *Third*, as perfect a record as can be made of all the General's descendants, to the present day, follows; *Fourth*, various errors have been corrected, various newly-discovered facts have been recorded, and various Prebles, not yet grouped, have been named and located; and, *Last*, a very complete Index of Names closes the work. All this has been carefully and successfully accomplished; and Captain Preble has not only served his own immediate family connection, by thus tracing the origin of the family and the subsequent descent of its members, but he has also served the student of American history, by preserving and extending the usefulness of various family papers, of the greatest interest, in the volume which he has thus leisurely produced.

This volume, as we have intimated, "is not published; and only a few copies have been printed for private distribution, designed to perpetuate, within and for the family, the memory of its principal members." The edition

numbered only one hundred and twenty-five copies, of which our copy is "No. 123."

It is very handsomely printed, by David Clapp and Son; and it is illustrated by several *fac-similes*, wood-cuts, and portraits—some of the latter being photographs.

4.—*Historical Sketch of the Chamber of Commerce, 1856 to 1870.* New York: Press of the Chamber of Commerce. Octavo, pp. 2, unnumbered, xiii-clvii.

In 1856, Charles King wrote a kind of a history of this venerable corporation; but it was such a history as might have been reasonably expected from such a historian—a stream cannot rise above the level of its natural head.

In this tract, that apology for a history of the Chamber has been unduly honored with "a continuation;" and, were it not for the magnificent volume prepared by its recent Secretary, we could wish that some competent hand might be employed in constructing a history which is worthy of the Chamber, below this "continuation," in order that the latter might have a fit foundation on which to rest.

The sketch before us makes no pretensions to elegance of style and, therefore, presents a mere record of the doings of the Chamber, during the past fourteen years, without the least ornament or meaningless display. It is not less valuable, however, because of its matter-of-fact character; and it is not less worthy of its subject, notwithstanding its author was not, probably, an LL.D.

B.—PUBLICATIONS BY SOCIETIES.

5.—*Collections of the Vermont Historical Society.* Prepared and Published by the Printing and Publishing Committee, in pursuance of a vote of the Society. Vol. I. Montpelier: Printed for the Society. 1870. Octavo, pp. xix, 508.

With the exception of a number of independent tracts, this volume is, we believe, the first extended publication by the Vermont Historical Society; and we earnestly congratulate that body on the solid success which has attended the experiment—may the financial result be as much of a success; and such as to warrant a speedy renewal of the attempt to make itself useful.

After the preliminary papers, devoted to a record of the Society's Charter, By-laws, Membership, etc., the Minutes of those meetings of "The Green-mountain Boys" which ultimately led to the formation of the State of Vermont, properly finds a place—a series of papers which, for historical importance to every Vermonter, has no existing equal.

Unfortunately, however, in this case, the Society employed a *copy* instead of the *original manuscripts*; and, it has, consequently, fallen

a victim, in several cases, to the incompetency of either its copyist or its proof-reader.

Without noticing the multitude of changes which we have seen in the spelling and capitalization of the words, in the structure of the paragraphs, and in the general style of the work, a merely casual glance at the teachings of the re-constructed record has satisfied us that it is entirely unreliable, as material for history. As evidence of this, we need only refer to the following more important errors, in this very important portion of the volume.

1.—The Warrent for the first meeting, dated, according to this version, "ARLINGTON, 10th Dec'r, 1775," was really dated "ARLINGTON, 20th Dec'r 1775;" and the third article of the same Warrent, instead of providing "To see if the Law of New York shall have free circulation where it *doth* infringe on our properties, or Titles of Lands, or Riots (so called) in defence of the same," as indicated in this volume, really provided "to see if the Law of New York shall have free Circulation where it *doth not* infringe" etc.—a distinction with a difference, which will be useful to those who shall study the temper of the Vermontese of that period, with due attention.

2.—The "Oliver *Everts*" who was one of the Assistant Clerks of the meeting, at Dorset, on the sixteenth of January, 1775, as indicated in this volume, was really "Oliver *Ecits*;" and the "James *Hurd*," who served on the Committee to whom the third Article in the Warrent, just noticed, was referred by that Convention, was really "James *Hard*."

3.—The Order in Council, relative to the Grants, referred to in the Remonstrance and Petition which was presented to the Continental Congress, in behalf of the insurgents, by Heman Allen, was really recorded—either accurately or otherwise—in the Minutes of the Convention at Dorset, of the twenty-fourth of July, 1776, as of the date of "the *fourth* day of July, A.D. 1764:" the re-constructed *Minutes*, before us, presents it as "on the 20th day of July, A.D. 1764."

4.—In the same Petition and Remonstrance, reference was made, as duly recorded by the Clerk of the Convention, on the Minutes of the Convention, reference was made to the aggregate body of "Land Traders" whom the Vermontese were then resisting: in the re-constructed *Minutes*, by interpolating the words, "of New York," those who have controlled the volume before us have managed to secure a new weapon for their use, in their contest with the phantoms, *from New York*, which have so long haunted them.

5.—The *official signatures* of the Chairman

and Secretary of the Dorset Convention of the sixteenth of January, 1776, which this version of the *Minutes* presents, in the record of the same Petition and Remonstrance, at the foot of the nineteenth page of this volume, *are not in the original Minutes, as left by the Secretary who wrote them*; and, to those who are unacquainted with the facts, this strange error, of either the Editors or the Printer of this volume, will serve to destroy the usefulness of the entire entry, and to mislead those who are groping, in this dark subject, for the exact truth of the matter.

6.—The interpolation of a line, assigning a motive for the sudden attempt of Heman Allen to withdraw the insurgents' Petition and Remonstrance from before the Continental Congress, was simply a piece of impertinence on the part of the Editors and is a fraud on those who shall read these re-constructed *Minutes*: there is no such reason assigned, in the real Minutes, as written by the Secretary of the Convention.

7.—In the Dorset Convention of the twenty-fifth of September, 1776, "Mr Abraham Ives" really represented "N. Wallingford," wherever that town may have been; not "*Wallingford*," as these re-constructed *Minutes* would have us suppose.

8.—In the Westminster Convention of January 15, 1777, this version of the *Minutes* of that body would have us believe that "Lt. Leonard Spaulding" and "Lt. Dennis Lockland" jointly represented "Dummerston," and that the town of "Putney" was not represented in that Convention, by any one: the fact is, that "Dummers-ton" had only *one* Delegate—"Lient Leonard Spaulding"—; that "Putney" *was* represented in the Convention; and that "Lieut Dennis Lockland" was *her* Delegate, instead of Dummerston's.

9.—In the same Convention, "Major *Joseph Williams*" appeared for Pownal: not "Major *Josiah Williams*," as represented in this volume.

10.—The re constructed *Minutes* of the same Convention present a formal introduction of seven lines, to the Report on what is, in fact, Vermont's Declaration of Independence—certainly, as far as Vermont is concerned, an instrument of the first importance, as material for history—the original Minutes of the Convention itself, which constitute the original record of the paper, presented no such introductory matter, nor any other—our friends of the Committee to the contrary, notwithstanding.

11.—In the same important instrument, as originally recorded, a most important extract from the Journals of the Continental Congress, certified by the Secretary of that Congress, was introduced, as the foundation of the Conven-

tion's proposed action on that subject: in the reconstructed Minutes, the record of that Resolution is changed in its terms, and the verification of the Secretary is altogether omitted—a curious and significant coincidence.

12.—In the original record of the same important paper, as well, it seems, as in the copy of it which Mr. Slade published in his well-known *Vermont State Papers*, it is said "that the District of Territory comprehending and Usually known by the name and description of the N. Hampshire Grants of Right ought to be and are hereby declared forever hereafter to be considered as a Seperate Free and Independent Jurisdiction or State by the Name & to be forever hereafter called and known and distinguished by the Name of New Connecticut Alias Vermont and that the Inhabitants" etc.: in the volume before us, it is said "that the district of territory comprehending and usually known by the name and description of the New Hampshire Grants, of right ought to be, and is hereby declared forever hereafter to be considered as a separate, free and independent jurisdiction or state; by the name, and forever hereafter to be called, known and distinguished by the name of *New Connecticut*; [1] and that the inhabitants" etc.—the blank space being illustrated with a foot-note, informing us that, "here, in the copy in Slade's *State Papers*, the words 'alias Vermont' are inserted;" but that "they could not have been in the original declaration appears from the subsequent use of the name 'New Connecticut,' alone, and from the proceedings in the Convention of the fourth of June following. "when the name was changed to 'Vermont.'" The manuscript copy of the original with which General Phelps had favored the Society and the published copy of the same which Governor Slade had presented in his *State Papers*, were both before the Committee when it issued this reconstructed record; and we confess we are not acquainted with the principle which warrented the Committee, in the face of the two distinct copies of the original, to not only omit from its version of the *Minutes* the words "Alias Vermont," but to discredit the fidelity of the only text which it employed, by doubting the existence of the words, elsewhere. Such is Vermont history, as written by Vermont historians.

13.—The latter part of the Report, or Declaration of Vermont's Independence, is so perfectly muddled—there are not less than five serious errors, affecting the sense, within the last six lines—that no one, except an expert in Vermontese history, can possibly understand it, accurately.

14.—"Messrs. John Sessions and Simeon Stephens" were the two Representatives from

Cumberland-county, in the Convention of the State of New York, whom the insurgents, in Vermont, directed to withdraw from that body: "Messrs. John Sessions and Simon Stephens" are said, in this reconstructed record, to have thus officiated as such Representatives, in the Legislature of New York, of which State Vermont was then a part.

There are many other errors which we have not space enough to allude to; but we have said enough to show how entirely useless this portion of the volume is, as an authority in historical enquiry. It may serve the purpose for which it was probably intended, among those who read the history of Vermont from the Vermontese stand-point; but to those who read history for the purpose of ascertaining what the truth is concerning those, within the recognised territory of New York, who refused obedience to the laws and public officers of the State of which they openly professed to be citizens—of those, in fact, who led all others in the grave offence of secession from a recognized Government, exercising legal and publicly-recognised authority over them—some other authority will be requisite. These, probably, will not be contented with either Vermont history or Vermont historians, as the the former is now written and as the latter now write.

Following these *Minutes* are re-prints of several ancient tracts concerning the land-disputes, an extended series of papers, illustrative of the history of the Northern Campaign of 1777, and a re-print of Ira Allen's *History of Vermont*—we have not the means to compare the copies of the former with originals nor with complete copies of them: the latter is not so scarce that any one of even ordinary means cannot employ the original instead of this copy; and a comparison of the two will, therefore, be wholly unnecessary—and a meagre Index closes the volume.

We are not insensible of some of the differences of opinion which are said to have led to the re-production of some of the old tracts and Allen's *History*; and we are free to say that we approve the selection of materials, as it stands, rather than that which was originally proposed. The general good judgment of the Committee of Publication, in the choice, *per se*, of offered material, is amply apparent—we wish we could say as much for its accuracy of details, in using what it selected—and the very handsome volume which it has produced, is as creditable to its book-making faculties as it will be acceptable to every Vermonter who shall look into it.

6.—*Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society. Volume II.* Hartford: Printed for the Society. 1870. Octavo, pp. 4, unpagéd, 380.

The composition of the Committee in whose hands the Society placed authority for the preparation and publication of this volume—Messrs. Trumbull, Brinley, and Hoadley—was such, that we have reasonably expected, as the necessary result of its labors, an addition to American historical literature of which Connecticut might reasonably be proud; and our expectations have been fully realized. It is, in fact, a volume of rare merit; and it will be welcomed as warmly by the close students of American history, generally, as by those of peculiarly Connecticut and New England topics.

The contents of the volume are, *First*, Mr. Trumbull's exhaustive tract *On the composition of Algonquin Geographical Names*, to a privately printed copy of which, in independent form, we alluded in our number for February last; *Second*, an exceedingly important body of *Papers relating to the Controversy in the Church in Hartford, 1656-9*, mainly from the Lansdowne Manuscripts, in the British Museum, which will serve to throw light on that bitter and eventful church-quarrel—a quarrel which has served not only to illustrate the sad truth that Christians, so called, are not always Christians, in fact, and to vindicate those who have maintained that even a Christian's heart is very often "deceitful above all things and desperately wicked"—and, *Last*, the very important *Correspondence of Silas Deane, Delegate to the First and Second Congress at Philadelphia, 1774-1776*—a series of letters, to and from that widely-abused gentleman, which will serve to illustrate not only his own true character and associations but those of many others, in both Connecticut and the other Colonies, at that period of riot and revolution.

Those who are at all interested in the three distinct subjects which are peculiarly represented in the contents of this volume, will recognise the relative importance, to them, of each of these papers; and they will unite with us in thanking the Connecticut Society for so valuable an addition to the supply of material for history, both special and general, civil and ecclesiastical.

The typography of the volume is worthy of the honorably-known press of Case and Lockwood, of Hartford.

strong, M. A. Vol. I. Phila.: The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. 1870. Octavo. pp. lix, 380.

James Logan was the Secretary of *William Penn*—not of "the Province of Pennsylvania," as Mr. Armstrong seems to suppose, since no such "Province" then existed—from the Spring of 1699, onward. He came with Penn, from England, in that year; was a member of his household, in Philadelphia; was left in his city house, as his man of business, when he moved to Pennsburg, and in America—when he returned to England—attending to all kinds of business, both for Penn and his wife and children, from "letting John have the coach ready, and horses put in it, that [he might] be helped home," and the sending of a gallon of linseed-oil, from his store-room, in Philadelphia, to his country-place, to the writing of Proclamations, the collecting of rents, and the purchase of Exchange on England. In short, James Logan was Penn's faithful "man Friday," in America, doing everything and anything which Penn desired him to do, no matter how menial or how honorable; and he was rigidly devoted to the personal interests and the personal whims of the family whose individual servant he was.

The letters which passed between the master and the man, in such a case, must be peculiarly interesting and important to every earnest student of the history of the Pennsylvania of that period, because the subjects of that correspondence embraced, at once, the germs of unseen empire and the waspish outcroppings of waning Quaker feudalism; and, if the Pennsylvania Historical Society has really secured, in this volume, accurate and unclipped copies of all that remains of those letters, or if it will have secured as much, when it shall have completed its issue of the series of which this is the initial volume—of which we are pleased to say, there seems to be a reasonable probability—that excellent but somewhat slowly-moving association will have done for the cause of History, at large, and for that of Pennsylvania, especially, a service, compared with which all its previous services will become utterly insignificant.

We are gratified to learn, as we have learned from one of its officers, that the Society has exercised unusual caution in securing entire completeness and accuracy to this work, notwithstanding the obscurity which the Editor has thrown over that matter in his title-page and Preface—the former claiming the use of "the original letters in the possession of the Logan family," as the copies used in the printing of the volume; the latter, without qualification, referring, to the use for that purpose, of certain copies of those papers, made by Mrs. Logan and now in the possession of *The American Philo-*

7.—*Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Vol. IX.* Phila. The Pennsylvania Historical Society. 1870. *Correspondence between William Penn and James Logan, Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania, and others, 1700-1750.* From the original letters in possession of the Logan family. With Notes by the late Mrs. Deborah Logan. Edited, with additional Notes, by Edward Arm-

sophical Society. The fact is said to have been, notwithstanding this obscurity, that, "with a view to be entirely correct in printing the Logan Correspondence, the original letters were used; and that nothing that Mrs. Logan had seen should be overlooked, for it might have occurred that accidental displacement was possible, the copies made by Mrs. Logan," [many years ago] "were also in the hands of the Editor. By this means, correctness and fulness, or, rather the certainty of completeness, were attained."

It is really refreshing to learn that such unusual pains have been taken to secure not only accuracy but completeness in such a matter as this: and we cheerfully recognize this evidence of good judgment, in Mr. Armstrong and the Society whom he served, and as cheerfully welcome the volume which has been issued under such favorable circumstances.

The volume is a very handsome one, from the press of the Lippincotts.

8.—*Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society.* Vol. III. Part I. St. Paul: 1870. Octavo, pp. 138.

We rejoice to see such excellent evidence as is produced in this volume, of the vitality of a correct historical taste in the midst of the bustling, money-making West and of the liberality of the Society in thus presenting the results of that unusual taste and good judgment to the historical world.

The volume before us opens with a translation of so much of the *Relation of Penicaut*, a simple shipwright who accompanied Le Sueur, in his early explorations of the West—recently purchased, in Paris, for the library of the Congress—as relates to Minnesota, with an illustrative opening Note of Rev. E. D. Neill. A very excellent *Bibliography of Minnesota*, by J. F. Williams, Esq., the Librarian of the Society, follows; and this is followed by a series of papers, concerning Western men and Western history, from the pens of Mrs. Van Cleve, Revs. S. R. Riggs and S. W. Pond, the Librarian of the Society, and General H. H. Sibley.

In every page of the work, there is evidence, as we have said, of a correct taste, both in the selection of the material and in the mode of presenting it; and the Committee, under whose direction the work has been accomplished, and the intelligent Librarian—whose "W", scattered throughout the volume, very properly indicates whose pen was employed by the Committee—who edited it, under the Committee's direction, have earned the thanks of those working students who shall venture, sometime, to look into the history of that rising Empire.

The volume is very handsomely printed; and,

very sensibly, it has been sent out "uncut"—an example which some very knowing-ones, East of the mountains, may very usefully study and imitate.

9.—*The Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio. Organized 1867. Circular, of one page.*

List of Manuscripts in Binding, No. 1. April 1, 1870. Circular, of one page.

.....No. 2. August 1, 1870. Circular, of one page.

Historical and Archaeological tracts. Number One: Battle and Massacre at Frenchtown, Michigan, January, 1813. By Rev. Thomas P. Dudley, one of the survivors. Octavo, pp. 4.

We have pleasure in presenting the above to the notice of our readers, as the small beginnings of what, we trust, will soon become a useful Society, in the historical literary wilderness of Ohio—a State which seems to be as unaware of the fact that she has a history which is worthy of her, as she is evidently insensible of the importance which attaches to that very obscure subject.

In fact, were it not for the disinterested patriotism of Robert Clark, in publishing the feeble literature of the history of the West, that of Isaac Smucker and his humble band of "Pioneers," at Newark: that of the Firelands Pioneers, at Newark; and that of this outgrowth at Cleveland—of which our venerable and respected correspondent, Colonel CHARLES WHITTESEY, is the worthy President—Ohio would present a miserable blank to those who seek either information or support, in their explorations of her Past; and we have the greater pleasure, therefore, in bidding God-speed to those brave men who, even in these humble productions, dare become singular among those—fellow-citizens of theirs, in the third of the sisterhood of Commonwealths—who surround them, thinking only and caring only for money and how they may make it, in order to become, as "millionaires," less useful, than they now are, to themselves, to their fellow-men, and to the State.

10.—*Proceedings of the New York Historical Society on the announcement of the death of Thomas J. Bryan. 1870. New York: 1870. Large Octavo, pp. 10.*

Among the most liberal of the many individual donors to the New York Historical Society, was THOMAS J. BRYAN, Esq., whose extensive and valuable "Collection" of paintings graces the Galleries of the Society and adds attractions to what, even without it, was, before, one of the most delightful stopping-places for visitors, in the city of New York.

It was our good fortune to enjoy an intimate acquaintance with this genial and well-read gentleman, whose cheerful greetings and ample funds of anecdote and information have often served to

revive our spirits and dispel the dreariness of cold historical labors; and his death was not the least of those drafts, on the ranks of those with whom we were intimate, which have made a retrospect of the past two or three years so exceedingly unwelcome.

It was proper that the memory of one who, while in health, had served the Society so well and whose regards for it had ceased only with his life should be duly honored by it; and the tract before us forms the record of the manner in which that sad duty was discharged—a service which, in such a case as this, is always performed with peculiar propriety and marked ability.

The pamphlet is a neat one.

11.—*Constitution and By-laws of the New Jersey Historical Society, as Amended, May 19, 1870.* Newark, N.J.: 1870. Octavo, pp. 14.

Beyond the fact that it contains a very complete description of the contents of the "Publications of the New Jersey Historical Society"—from which, however, every intimation of the publication of any minor publications is diligently excluded—this tract contains only the plan of Government of the Society and a couple of Circulars descriptive of its character and purposes. As one of the Society's publications, apart from all other considerations, we notice its appearance, for the benefit of those who collect such works.

12.—*Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society* Second Series. Vol. II. No. 1. 1870. [Newark: 1870.] Octavo, pp. 53

This number of the *Proceedings* contains a record of the Society's annual meeting, in January, 1870, with President Tuttle's elaborate paper on *The Early History of Morris-county*, which was read by him at the May meeting, in 1869.

The character of the *Proceedings* of this Society is so well known and they have so often honored the drafts of the working-men of the historical world that we need give no more space to this installment of them than is necessary to announce its issue and to welcome it to our table.

13.—*A Discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, October 27th, 1870, Commemorative of the Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D.D.* By John William Wallace, President of the Society. Philadelphia: 1870. Octavo, pp. 64.

The proceedings of the Society, commemorative of the distinguished Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, find an appropriate place in this neatly-printed tract.

Doctor Dorr was a native of Massachusetts; graduated at Dartmouth; studied Law at Troy, in this State; and Divinity at the Seminary in

New York; was ordained by Bishop Hobart; served the churches at Lansingburg, Waterford, and Utica, the Board of Missions—as its Secretary—and the church at Philadelphia; employed his pen, not unfrequently, in historical literature; and died, in the latter city, in September, 1869. He was universally respected, both as a man and a Pastor; and the record of his worth, as it appears in this tract, written by one who knew him well, is evidently as just as it is appropriate.

14.—*Medical Department of the Library of the Long Island Historical Society.* An account of its formation, with a catalogue of its books. Brooklyn: Printed by the Society. 1870. Octavo, pp. 32.

A sketch of the origin and result of the formation of a *Medical Department* in the library of the Society; and an evidence of the judicious activity and consequent usefulness of that earnest and successful association.

This tract will be necessary to all who collect the minor publications of Societies.

15.—*American Antiquities*; read before a joint meeting of the Pioneer Associations of the Counties of Franklin, Muskingham, and Licking, at their celebration of the National Anniversary, at Pataskala, Ohio, July 4, 1870. By Samuel Park, Esq. Terre Haute: 1870. Octavo, pp. 22.

Our respected friend, Isaac Smucker, Secretary of the Licking-county pioneers, "wanted a paper on the mound question;" and he urged Mr. Park to write it—how wisely he did so is no longer questionable.

We do not know who Mr. Park is nor what are his antecedents; but the paper before us is undoubtedly the result of extended and careful observation, of independent thought, and of the exercise of such strong common sense as we seldom see applied, by unpractised minds and pens, to such unusual investigations as this. The effect of this is an entire rejection of the theories of Atwater and his successors that these mounds are either the remains of military works, thrown up by some ancient people of warlike propensities, or the monumental structures which commemorate the departed greatness of bygone individuals; and the proposition, instead, that they are the remains of structures, cast up by a pastoral people, for peaceful purposes—not unfrequently the remains of structures which have returned, like those who occupied them, to the mother earth in which they originated, exemplifying that grave truth that "dust we are and to dust we must return."

There is no pretence to elegance of style or superiority of intelligence in its author; but, on the contrary, there is a minuteness in his descriptions which indicates a complete knowledge of the patent facts of the subject; while

the clearness of his argument, in support of his simple theories, as clearly indicate his sturdy common sense, his manly independence of thought, and his entire devotion to what he conceives to be the truth of his subject.

We are pleased to see such excellent results of home investigation, in the West; and we can very well afford to make room for home-made theories, if those theories are to be as sensible and as well-timed as this. By all means, let Mr. Park push forward his enquiries in this well-searched repository of hidden truths.

16.—*The Centennial Celebration of the settlement of Bangor, September 30, 1869.* Published by direction of the Committee of Arrangements. Bangor: 1870. Octavo, pp. 4, unpagged, 182.

We are fond of recognizing birth-days, both those of individuals and those of communities. We like to receive the affectionate congratulations, year after year, as our hair grows greyer and our strength grows weaker, of those who habitually cluster around us and bid us "God speed" on our journey; and we joyfully unite with others, young and old, when "Ma's birthday" and "the fourth of July" offer an opportunity to reciprocate, as best we may, the greetings which we have enjoyed a few weeks or a few months before. We can understand, therefore, the feelings which, in May, 1869, prompted the burghers of Bangor to keep the centennial of their good city; and we can understand, too, when they afterwards saw what they had done and that it was good, why they endeavored to close the good work by making a fair record of it.

In the beautiful volume before us, we find the record of which we have spoken—a full report, officially published, of that grand recognition of the opening of another century in the career of that good old community which, a hundred years before, had seated itself on the Penobscot—and we have pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to it.

The volume opens with a Minute of the preliminary arrangements for the celebration; and a more extended one of the celebration occupies the remainder of it. The day was ushered in with the ringing of bells; and every available conveyance was employed in bringing into the city the thousands who thronged there to witness the proceedings and do honor to the occasion. An extended procession absorbed all that was moveable—military, charitable, municipal, mercantile, aboriginal, firemen, tee-total, educational, mechanical, and social—and that which was not moveable was "there to see," on the sidewalks, and trees, and fences, and stoops, along the entire route of the procession. A

tent, on the Common, afforded a place for the exercises of the day; and, after prayer by Doctor Pond, music by the Penobscot Musical Association, an opening address by the President of the day—Hon. G. W. Pickering—and a Centennial Hymn, the Hon. John E. Godfrey delivered the principal address; which was followed by *The Star Spangled Banner*, a poem, and music. The Fire Department subsequently made a trial of its skill, in competition with those of other places; a regatta, in which both bateaux and canoes participated, furnished amusement, in the afternoon, to others; a dinner, with the usual flow of speeches, followed, in the evening; and bonfires, fire-works, and illuminations closed the festivities of the day.

The principal address, by Mr. Godfrey, was a rapid, but carefully-written and well-sustained review of the history of the site occupied by the city of Bangor, as well as that of the city itself, from the days of the Northmen, who may have first explored that coast, until the incorporation of the city, in 1834; and it is worthy of the pen which wrote it. There is a commendable caution, in every part of this paper; and we are pleased to see the respect which Mr. Godfrey pays to the rights of his readers, in his careful presentation of his authorities, at the foot of the page, and of his qualified allusion to whatever he cannot thus confirm, no matter how respectable may be the theorist from whom he may have borrowed the suggestion. Thus, he finds no satisfactory evidence to sustain the speculations of those who stand as god-fathers to the theory of the Northmen's exploits, in Maine; and he leaves to others, undisturbed, the enjoyment of those fancies, concerning their pre-Columbian history, for which he can find no satisfactory evidence. He glances at Cabot, Verrazzanno, Thevet, De Monts, Weymouth, De Guercheville, D'Aulnay, Girling, de St. Castin, and Gorges; he relates the story of Westbrook's expedition, in 1722-3; that of Heath, in 1725; the occupation of the country, by Governor Pownall, in 1759; and the settlement of what is Bangor, by Jacob Buswell, in 1769. The gradual progress of the settlement is next carefully described; its older inhabitants are portrayed with scrupulous exactness; and the changing localities are identified and recorded. Altogether, this is one of the best local historical addresses which we have ever seen.

The speeches of Hon. E. L. Hamlin and Hon. John A. Poor, at the dinner-table, were also worthy of the speakers and of the occasion which produced them.

The volume is from the press of B. A. Burr of Bangor, and is a very fine specimen of his ability as a printer.

17.—*The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*. Vol. I. No. 4. October, 1870. Published by the Society. [New York: 1870.] Octavo, pp. 25-52.

The closing number of the first year's issue of an excellent quarterly, published by the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. It is supplemented by an elaborate discourse on *Gulian Crommelin Verplanck*, by the enterprising Charles H. Hart, Esq., of Philadelphia, whose success in this new field of industry is quite respectable.

18.—*A paper on the Judicial and Legal Condition of the Territory of Wisconsin, at and after its organization*, by Andrew G. Miller, D. A. J. Upham, and W. A. Prentiss, a Committee of the Old Settlers' Club of Milwaukee County. Read before the Club, by Judge Miller, July 4, 1870. Published by order of the Club. Milwaukee: 1870. Octavo, pp. 17.

It is seldom that a more important tract than this, appears; and yet more seldom that one appears which will, hereafter, be more eagerly sought by those who shall desire to trace the history of the Judiciary in the United States. It is a clearly-written history, in outline, of the Bench and Bar in Wisconsin, when that Commonwealth was yet in embryo; and it ranges from the beginning until, in 1848, the Territory of Wisconsin ceased to exist and the territorial Bench and Bar became things of a by-gone era.

There is no display of rhetoric in the simple narrative; but it bristles with facts which will, some day, be most eagerly looked for by those who would know more of Wisconsin's early history and whose means of acquiring information will be limited to such transient trifles as this. It is, however, in its present form, a record which is sure to be generally overlooked; and those who are interested in such matters should secure copies while they may be found, and carefully preserve them.

19.—*Thirteenth Annual Session. Proceedings of the Wisconsin Editorial Association. Held at Oshkosh, Wis., June, 1869.* Madison, Wis.: 1870. Octavo, pp. 59.

An ample report of the thirteenth of those re-unions, in Wisconsin, through which the editorial pen-drivers of that State become better acquainted, find temporary relief from their more pressing daily occupations, and secure greater harmony of action and greater efficiency in their duties.

In the tract before us, we find not only a report of the jollities of the occasion, but a number of other papers—biographical, statistical, and historical—which will richly repay the attention of those whose researches lead them into the early history of Wisconsin and the West.

20.—*Septuagenarian Dinner*. Report of the Speeches, Poem, and other proceedings at a dinner given June 30, 1870, by the citizens of Pittsfield, Mass., to their townsmen who had reached the age of 70 years. Official Report. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell. 1870. Octavo, pp. 48.

It is said that "nothing, since the old Berkshire Jubilee, has so stirred the local memories and, perhaps, gratified the local pride, of Pittsfield, as did the dinner to the townsmen of seventy years and upwards, which was given, at the American House, on the thirtieth of June last;" and, in this neatly-printed pamphlet, we find a complete history of the interesting affair, from its inception to its happy termination.

It was a delicate tribute of respect to the aged men of the town, thus to honor them; and the demands of the occasion were as admirably met as they were admirably conceived. It was proper, therefore, to place the matter on record, for the information of those who shall come after us; and that duty, too, has been done, with our friend Munsell's help, with the same good taste which seems to have characterized the other portions of the proceedings.

21.—*Address delivered by John T. Doyle, Esqr., at the inauguration of the new hall of Santa Clara College, on Tuesday, August 9th, 1870.* San Francisco: 1870. Octavo, pp. 18.

The excellent author of this address, a friend of our young manhood, acted as the organ of the Faculty in dedicating a new hall to the culture of letters and science; and he availed himself of the occasion to indulge in a retrospective view of the foundation and progress of the ancient Mission of Santa Clara, which the College has succeeded, and to bring before his hearers some of the reminiscences which cluster around that locality.

He contrasted the English and the Spanish systems of colonization, very much to the disadvantage of the former; he glanced at the ecclesiastical polity of the latter, in its colonial system, and its effects on the aborigines; he called attention to the records of the colonization of the country, which are fast decaying, in the chambers of the religious houses of Spain and Mexico, whose members were the occupants of the Missions and the pioneers of colonization; and he broached the idea of a local Historical Society, whose attention should be directed to the examination and preservation of the fleeting records of the Past of the Pacific Coast. He noticed the advent of the Jesuit Fathers, the earliest colonists of California; their expulsion, in 1767, and the substitution, instead, of the Franciscans; and the subsequent entrance of the Dominicans, and the assignment, to them, of the peninsula, as a field for their labors. He allud-

ed, also, *en passant*, to the explorations of the coast line; the entrance of Vizcayno, in 1602, into the harbor of San Diego and the bay of Monterey—doubting, by the way, whether he entered the harbor of modern San Francisco.—The extended series of Missions of the Franciscans, settled under Father Junipero's direction, received his careful attention; and the story of the discovery of the bay of San Francisco; the narrative of the settlement of Santa Clara, in 1777; the continued conduct of the Missions, by the Franciscans, until the advent of American colonization; the revolution of every class of society, on the discovery of gold; the restoration of the Jesuits, in 1852; and the results of the latter change, all pass, in order, in review, before the reader. He eulogizes the Jesuits; attributes to their energetic influences the success of the institution before whom he stood; and closed an admirable and appropriate address with some excellent remarks on the science of education.

We are pleased with this paper—so complete in the chain of its narrative and so decided, and yet so decorous, in its portrayal of the peculiar merits of the Jesuit Fathers—and we hope to see the same practised pen more frequently employed than it has been, hitherto, in the exposition of those events, in the *Far West*, to which he has so cleverly invited our attention.

The pamphlet is a very handsome one.

22.—1870. *Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America: with an Appendix.* New Series, Vol. I. A.D. 1870. New York: Presbyterian Board of Publication. 1870. Octavo, pp. 479

The Minutes of the first Assembly of the *re-constructed* Presbyterian Church in America—a document which, in the ecclesiastical history of the United States, will always possess an unusual importance and become an authority to which all who shall hereafter assume to write on that subject must necessarily come for information.

Like those which have preceded it, from the same pen, it is a monument of the order which prevails in all that the Stated Clerk, Doctor Hatfield, does, whether in his office or in his study; and it is refreshing to turn from the muddle presented in some Reports, which we have seen, to the clear, and complete, and admirably-arranged papers of this volume.

23.—*The General Association of the Congregational Churches of Massachusetts.* Minutes of the Sixty-eighth Annual Meeting, Taunton, June 21-23; with the Report on Home Evangelization and on the State of Religion, and Statistics of the Ministers and Churches. Boston: Congregational Publishing Society. 1870. Octavo, pp. 136.

An admirably arranged record of the doings

of the orthodox Congregational Churches of Massachusetts, both in their individual and their associated action, for the year 1869-70—the result of the judicious labors of, we suppose, Rev. Doctor Quint of New Bedford, who is the Secretary of the General Association.

It is an exceedingly important work to all who desire to write with accuracy, concerning either the local histories of the towns of Massachusetts, or the histories of her churches, or the lives and services of her clergy; and no historical library should be without it.

24.—*Minutes of the Forty-fourth annual meeting of the General Conference of the Congregational Churches in Maine: with the Sermon before the Missionary Society, by Rev. Javan K. Mason, of Thomaston, and the Report of the Trustees, at its Sixty-third Anniversary, held with the First Congregational Church in Yarmouth, June 21, 22, and 23, 1870.* Portland: 1870. Octavo, pp. 112.

Like the last two works which have passed under our notice, this—the work of the master-hand of Deacon Duren of Bangor—is essential to those who shall hereafter desire to ascertain the truth of either the local histories of the towns, or those of the churches, or the lives and services of the clergy, of that portion of the Union to which it relates. It is the record of the Orthodox Congregational Churches in Maine, during 1869-70; and is worthy of a place in that sturdy line of forty-four volumes which contain the details of the history of that very important body of Christians.

25.—*Peabody Institute. Mr. Peabody's Letter of September 22, 1869. Third Annual Report of the Prorate to the Trustees, June 2, 1870.* Baltimore: 1870. Octavo, pp. 50.

A very minute Report of the operations of this excellent institution, during the year ending June 1, 1870.

26.—*Twelfth Annual Report of the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce, of the State of New York, for the Year 1869-70, prefaced with an historical sketch of the institution, 1856-1870.* In two parts. Compiled by George Wilson, Secretary. New York: Press of the Chamber of Commerce. 1870. Octavo, pp. clviii, 101, 180.

There are no volumes issued which possess a greater interest to the *thinking* men of our country, as well as to the historical student, than the annual reports made by the various associations, scattered from Maine to California, which are devoted to the promotion of trade and commerce; and of these, the Reports of the ancient "Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York" are pre-eminent.

The volume before us, the last of the series issued by the Chamber, opens with the historical sketch to which we have alluded in our

notice of privately-printed books; and that is followed by the Minutes of the Chamber, from May, 1869, to May, 1870, and by a large number of special reports on the trade in Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Petroleum, Naval Stores, Cotton, Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes, Tobacco, Dry Goods, Wool, Drugs, Iron and Steel, Tea, etc., and of statistical tables illustrative of the trade and finances of the country. As these are severally prepared by the most competent hands, from the most reliable data, their importance cannot be over-estimated; and our readers will perceive the reason for our high estimate of the series of which this volume forms an important part.

17.—*The Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, briefly described.* New York: 1870. Duodecimo, pp. 12.

The Yale University Scheme. The Academic College and The Scientific College at New Haven, in their relations to the University. By James D. Dana. New Haven: 1870. Octavo, pp. 8.

Yale College in 1870. Some Statements respecting the late progress and present condition of the various departments of the University, for the information of its graduates, friends, and benefactors. By the Executive Committee of the Society of the Alumni. June 1, 1870. Octavo, pp. 30.

Obituary Record of Graduates of Yale College deceased during the Academical Year ending in July, 1870. [Presented at the Meeting of the Alumni, July 20, 1870.] Octavo, pp. 335-365.

Catalogue of the Officers and Students in Yale College, with a statement of the Course of Instruction in the various departments. 1870-71. New Haven: 1870. Octavo, pp. 76.

These tracts, all relating to the management, the history, and the graduates of Yale-college, will interest such of our readers as are connected, by pleasant memories, with that institution or are concerned in the cause of education.

Their contents are designated on the several title-pages.

28.—*Proceedings of the Century Association in honor of the memory of Gulian C. Verplanck.* April 9, 1870. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1870. Octavo, pp. 100.

"The Century Club" held a special meeting, "in honor of the memory of Gulian C. Verplanck," Mr. Bryant presiding and opening the proceedings with a brief address. Chief-justice Daly followed, in a carefully-prepared "biographical sketch," which we have noticed elsewhere, in this number of the Magazine; and that was followed by some very interesting remarks on Mr. Verplanck "as a politician;" on "the Sketch-club," from which sprung the Century itself; on "Mr. Verplanck as a writer;" closing with some "personal reminiscences," which add greatly to the interest of the subject. Mr. Henry C.

Dorr, Rev. Doctors Haight, Bellows, and Vinton, continued the proceedings; and Judge Van Vorst closed them, by moving the passage of a resolution for their publication.

The volume is an elegant specimen of typography; if we except the drawbacks of occasional faults of proof-reading or correction; and it is beautified with a portrait of Mr. Verplanck—an unlettered proof, on India paper—which conveys a very correct idea of the appearance of the honored original.

29.—*Celebration at Tammany Hall, of the Ninety-fourth Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence by the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, Monday, July 4th, 1870.* Published by Order of the Tammany Society. New York: The N. Y. Printing Co. 1870. Octavo, pp. Title-page and verso, 120.

The Tammany Society is one of the oldest and best-known bodies-corporate in the city of New York—the Republican offset to the Federalists' order of Cincinnati; the controlling authority in the Democratic Party, within the commercial metropolis. This Society usually celebrates "the fourth of July," in its own hall, after its own fashion—an Oration from some prominent member of the Party forming an important portion of the ceremony.

Last year, 1870, one of these celebrations attracted to Tammany Hall, throngs of citizens; and, "not in many years before had as many" members of the Columbian Order presented "themselves on the platform, with regalia." Grand Sachem Tweed presided; Grafulla's celebrated Band played; William H. Davis sang *The Standard of Freedom*; the Grand Sachem welcomed the large audience; the great grandson-in-law of John Jay read the *Declaration of Independence*; Senator Casserly of California, delivered the Oration; John G. Saxe read a Poem on *Old Tammany*; speeches were made by Hon. S. S. Cox and James Brooks; *The Star-spangled Banner* was sung by William J. Hill and the audience; various letters were read; Governor Hoffman announced as a nominee for the Presidency; and the audience was dismissed—the Society partaking of "the usual salt and hominy, with weak fire-water," in the General Committee-room, and the guests and press-gang of a collation, elsewhere.

In the very beautiful volume, before us, we find the record of these proceedings, *in extenso*; and we must say that the Republican party and its remarkable Head Center suffer severely, therein. If Congressman Brooks's application of the Declaration of Independence to the ruling powers within our own country, could be placed in the hands of every *thinking* man who is *honest*, it would open some eyes which are not now open; and so, too, with the Oration

and Mr. Cox's Speech, both of which were worthy of their authors.

As we said, the volume is a very handsome one.

C.—OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

30.—*Register of Cadets admitted into the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., from its origin to June 30, 1870.* Compiled by Bvt. Major Edward C. Boynton, Adjutant of the Military Academy. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1870. Duodecimo, pp. 57.

This little volume is the official Register of all the Cadets who have been admitted into the Academy, including graduates and non-graduates, with the States whence they were appointed, and the dates of their admission; and the excellent historian of the Point has done a good service to all who have occasion to notice the antecedents of officers and many civilians, by thus placing an accurate record of those who have been educated at the expense of tax-payers, within reach of every one who desires to see it. As a work for convenient reference, it will be an exceedingly useful one to every writer of military history, especially; while the early training of many others—divines and laymen, engineers and politicians—may be found on record herein, for the benefit of those whom it may most concern.

31.—*Minnesota; its resources and progress; its beauty, healthfulness, and fertility; and its attractions and advantages as a home for immigrants.* Compiled by the Commissioner of Statistics, and published by direction of Horace Austin, Governor. St. Paul: Press Printing Company. 1870. Octavo, pp. 72.

A very minute exposition of the advantages afforded by Minnesota, as a place for settlement; and as it is intended for extended gratuitous circulation, in competition with similar works issued by rival States, there is no doubt that Minnesota, in this tract, is made to put her best foot foremost. But, whether or not this is the case, it is a very important "local;" and as, because of its cheapness, it is likely to be overlooked and not preserved, a due regard to the future of this young State should lead all who possess a respect for such floating trifles, to make timely efforts to secure a copy.

It is very neatly printed; and copies may be had of the Secretary of State, at St. Paul.

32.—*Statistics of Minnesota pertaining to its Agriculture, Population, Manufactures, etc., etc., for 1869.* Being the First Annual Report of the Assistant Secretary of State, to the Governor. Made according to Law. St. Paul: Press Printing Co. 1870. Octavo, pp. 152.

In this neatly-printed volume, we find one of the most complete statistical compends which we have ever seen, extending over every conceivable subject in which Minnesota figures;

filling every conceivable space; and giving evidence, in its general make-up and precision of statement, of being as nearly accurate as it is possible to make such a work.

It is highly creditable to the Assistant Secretary of State who compiled it; and the State is entitled to respect for having provided for so complete and so useful a yearly volume as this.

33.—*Annual Reports of the Board of Education and Superintendent of Public Instruction, being the twenty-fourth Annual Report upon the Schools of New Hampshire. June Session, 1870.* Manchester: John B. Clarke, State Printer. 1870. Octavo, pp. 379.

A very minute Report of the various Boards and Officers in whom reposes the duty of overseeing the State schools and higher institutions of learning in the Commonwealth of New Hampshire. It commends itself to the attention of all who are devoted to the cause of public education, as well as to those who are disposed to inquire concerning the every-day life, at home, of New Englanders; while those who entertain doubts concerning the much talked-of superiority of the institutions of that favored part of the world, will not fail to contrast the status of the schools and intelligence of New Hampshire—one of the oldest of the six States which form that notable group—as exhibited therein, with those of other States, not exhibited therein, about whom the world hears less that is complimentary and of whose surroundings nothing is told that is praiseworthy.

34.—*First Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Tennessee, ending Thursday, October 7, 1869.* John Eaton, Jr., Superintendent Public Instruction. Nashville, Tenn: 1869. Octavo, pp. 155, ccviii.

This is a very important volume; and some nervous busy-body, whose ambition has led him where he had no legal right to go, has collected and presented therein a vast amount of information, on a wide range of subjects, which is both interesting and important, even when it has no apparent connection with the subject of education, in Tennessee.

It will command attention among educators, every where; and, as the record of the beginning of the newly-established school-system in Tennessee, it will continue to be an important record, for many years to come.

35.—*Acts of the State of Tennessee, passed by the Second Session of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly, for the years 1869-70.* Published by authority. Nashville: Jones, Purvis, & Co., Printers to the State. 1870. Octavo, pp. 235.

The title-page of this volume indicates the character of its contents; and they are so nearly like other volumes of Statutes that further

description of them is unnecessary.

The new Constitution of the State, in independent form, is bound with the Statutes, in the same volume.

36.—*Second Annual Report upon the Geology and Mineralogy of the State of New Hampshire.* By C. H. Hitchcock, Ph.D. Manchester: John B. Clarke, State Printer. 1870. Octavo, pp. 37, with a Map.

This tract has been issued in accordance with the Statute establishing the Survey, which authorizes, also, the reservation of the greater portion of the details for the final Report. It is, therefore, very brief; and alludes to only a few leading subjects.

The first subject referred to—and that is quite elaborately discussed—is the proposition, made to the Governor by the Geologist, to prepare a new topographical map of the State, the great value of which will be apparent to every one; and that is followed by allusions, more or less extended, to the measurement of various high positions; to the continued occupation of Mount Moosilauke, during the entire winter—December 20, 1869, until March 1, 1870—by two of the Assistant Surveyors, chiefly for meteorological purposes; to the unusually careful examination of the upper part of Coös-county; and to several minor matters.

As this pamphlet serves only as a passing "report of progress," without presenting any of the great results of the survey, it affords little opportunity for extended comment; and we await, with entire confidence, the completion of the survey, which, unquestionably, will terminate as usefully to the State as it will be honorable to the Surveyor.

37.—*Thirteenth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, for the year ending December 31, 1869.* New York: 1870. Octavo, pp. 187.

"The thirteenth and last" of the Reports of the Commissioners, under whose direction the Park has become one of the most delightful of pleasure-grounds, has been issued and is before us; and the series, which has become exceedingly scarce, has thus been closed. Whether or not the Department of Public Parks will inaugurate a new series remains to be seen.

The volume before us is as beautifully printed and as profusely illustrated as were those which have preceded it; and it records the action of the Commissioners and their employees, in the improvement of the Park, during 1869, with great minuteness.

It forms, in fact, an appropriate termination of the services of the Board; and that body surrenders its authority to those who have succeeded, without having encountered anything, worth its notice, but the general good-will of

citizens. May its successors be equally fortunate, both in the ability and success of their administration and in the satisfaction with which their services shall be enjoyed by the inhabitants of the city.

38.—*Journal of the proceedings of the Convention of Delegates elected by the People of Tennessee to amend, revise, or form and make a new Constitution for the State. Assembled in the City of Nashville, January 10, 1870.* Nashville: Jones, Purvis, & Co. Printers to the State. 1870. Octavo, pp. 467.

In January, 1870, Tennessee ordered a Convention for the revision of her Constitution; and in the volume before us we have the record of the proceedings of that body, supplemented with the Constitution itself, the Act authorizing the vote of the People to call a Convention, the Certificate of its Ratification, etc.

We have not the room which would be necessary to notice, in detail, the action of this Convention; and we content ourselves, therefore, with inviting the attention of our readers to the published volume of its Journal and Documents.

39.—*City of New York. Laws of the State affecting interests in the City and County of New York, passed by the Legislature of 1870.* Board of Aldermen, June 4, 1870. Document No. 9. New York: New York Printing Company, Printers to the Corporation. 1870. Octavo, pp. 1181.

Who shall say that the world is not governed too much, when such a body of laws, "affecting interests in the City and County of New York," as we find in this volume, are passed in one Winter, by one Legislature? Who shall say, too, that a Charter is worth the parchment on which it is written, when such a body of laws as this can be thrust on a single municipality, in open violation of its chartered rights and wholly without its consent?

In this age of political dissipation, however, since *force* has overcome *consent* and *might* has superseded *right*, from the highest to the lowest and from Maine to California, such small favors as this should command thankfulness rather reproach; and we gratefully acknowledge the grace of all, in authority—at the town-hall, the County Court-house, the State Capitol, and Washington—that we have not wholly disappeared in the shape of levies and been wholly forgotten amid the plaudits of partizans to the semblance of greatness which occupies the high places throughout the Republic.

40.—*Geology of Tennessee*, by James M. Safford, A.M., Ph.D., State Geologist, etc. By authority of the General Assembly. Nashville: S. C. Mercer, State Printer. 1869. Octavo, pp. xi, 551, seven plates and descriptions, unpagged.

In 1831, the Legislature authorized a complete survey of the State; and Professor Troost, of the University of Nashville, was appointed

State Geologist. He was continued in that office, making nine brief Reports, until 1850; and, in 1854, Professor Safford was appointed to the same office, under the provisions of a Statute which had recently been enacted. In 1856, a small preliminary volume was issued; and, in the volume before us, we have now the perfected results of that prolonged exploration.

As we propose, at an early day, to give a detailed history of these two Surveys of Tennessee, we will not now occupy our space with more than an announcement of the work, for the benefit of such of our readers as are interested in the subject of which it treats.

The volume is a handsome one, illustrated with an excellent map of Tennessee—"the best geographical map of Tennessee," it is said, "yet published."

D.—TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

41.—*Zell's Popular Encyclopedia*, a popular dictionary of English Language, Science, Literature, and Art. By L. Colange, LL.D. In two volumes. Illustrated by over Two Thousand Wood-Cuts. Vol. I. Philadelphia: T. Ellwood Zell. 1870. Quarto, pp. iv, 1196.

We have hitherto referred to this excellent work, as it appeared in several Parts; and we return to the subject with the greater pleasure, since the perfected "Vol. I." has enabled us to look at the more complete work and to understand, more perfectly, the design of the editor and the degree of success which has attended his efforts to carry it out.

The Editor placed a great work before himself, when he undertook to make a "popular encyclopedia," of the ordinary class, for an *American* populace; but when he undertook to embrace in his work, *everything* which is capable of being described and classified, the extent of his understanding and the extreme difficulty of carrying out his purpose, within the limits of "two volumes," will be apparent to every one.

In the volume before us, extending from A to Hy, the Editor's plan and his mode of treating it are fully developed; and we find brief, but sufficient, references to, and descriptions and, frequently, pictures of every noticeable place, river, mountain, etc., known to our geographers—in the matter of our American geography it is remarkable for its fidelity, which we have carefully tested by turning to the names and finding references to *every* little wayside post-office and passenger-station which we have been able to bring to our recollection—to the various technical terms of Commerce, Art, Law, Divinity, Science, etc., frequently illustrated; to every known quadruped, bird, fish, etc., with descriptions of their habits, and, generally, illustrations of their appearance; to distinguished persons of every age and nation, with brief biographies and fre-

quent portraits; to descriptions of processes of manufactures; to articles of commerce, describing them, their origin, etc.; to "cant-phrases," of all kinds; and, last, but not least, to nearly every word of our language, into which the structure, the different shades of meaning, and examples of its use, are carefully incorporated.

It will be seen that this work is truly a "popular encyclopedia;" and those who shall admit it into their families, for general use, may dispense, without inconvenience, with all other dictionaries, and gazetteers, and primary treatises, unless in particular instances requiring more than usually detailed examination and notice. Its range of subjects seems to leave nothing unnoticed; its definitions, although brief, are sufficient for all ordinary purposes, in this fast age, and evidently prepared with unusual care and fidelity to the truth; its pictorial illustrations are appropriate and well-executed, and sufficient in number; its typography is a pattern of neatness; and its cost does not prevent it from finding a place in every ordinary household, from Maine to Texas.

The excellent Editor has our hearty wishes for his continued success in his important work; and we shall be glad to learn that the liberal Publisher has been amply rewarded for his judicious and well-directed enterprise.

42.—*A History of the Tenth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers*, with Biographical Sketches of the Officers who fell in Battle and a complete Roster of all the Officers and Men connected with it—showing all changes by Promotion, Death, or Resignation, during the military existence of the Regiment. By Chaplain E. M. Haynes. S. l.: Tenth Vermont Regiment Association. 1870. Octavo, pp. 249.

The Order for the organization of the Tenth Regiment was dated the eighteenth of June, 1862; and the Regiment went into camp, at Brattleboro', on the fifteenth of August; was mustered into the Federal service, on the first of September, with one thousand and sixteen officers and men; left the State, on the sixth of the same month; entered Camp Chase, on Arlington Heights, on the ninth; fought at Brandy Station, The Wilderness, between the Annas, at Cold Harbor, Monocacy, Winchester, Fisher's-hill, Cedar-creek, Petersburg, and Richmond; and were mustered out—four hundred and sixty-four of the one thousand and sixteen—on the twenty-second of June, 1864. It was one of the very best of the Regiments in the service; and its honors were bravely won and as bravely sustained on the bloody fields to which we have referred.

In the beautiful volume before us, for which we are indebted to our esteemed friend, J. G. Elder, Esquire, of Lewiston, Maine, the services of this Regiment are modestly, yet fully, recorded by its Chaplain; and we have seldom laid

down a volume with the perusal of which we have been so completely satisfied, whether in its style or its completeness, as we have been with this.

As a specimen of typography, too, it is very superior; and the mechanics of Lewiston, where it was printed, have just reason to be proud of it.

43.—*The Universe*: or, the infinitely great and the infinitely little. By F. A. Pouchet, M.D., etc. Translated from the French. New Edition, revised by the author. Illustrated by 343 engravings on wood and four coloured plates. From drawings by A. Faguet, Mesnel, Emile Bayard, and J. Stewart. New York: C. Scribner & Co. 1871. Octavo. pp. xx, 818.

The author of this magnificent volume tells us that his "sole object, in writing this work, was "to inspire and extend, to the utmost, a taste "for natural science;" and, in that good work, he has gone everywhere, and attempted to show that "Nature, everywhere, affords matter for interesting observations. The animal and the vegetable worlds, and the earth and the heavens, "appear by turns upon the scene;" and he has produced, not a learned treatise, but a simple elementary study, conceived with the idea of inducing the reader to seek in other works for more extensive and more profound knowledge. Nearly three hundred and fifty beautifully-executed engravings illustrate the elegant text; and, considered as a whole, it is one of the most beautiful of volumes; and there is no one which is better suited for those who are accustomed to read for instruction and to reflect on what they read.

44.—*Presbyterian Re-union*: a memorial volume. 1837-1871. New York: Dewitt C. Lent & Co. 1870. Octavo. pp. viii, 568. Price \$3.50.

The division of the Presbyterian Churches in America, into the "Old School" and the "New School," some thirty years ago, will be remembered by many of our older readers: the re-union of the conflicting parties, one of the effects of the prevailing tendency to consolidation, in every department of now-a-day's life, will be remembered, as an occurrence of the past few months, by the youngest of our friends.

There was something so bitter in the separation that it was proper that there should be something more lovely in the consolidation; and it was proper, too, that there should be a testimonial and a record of that re-union, in order that unborn generations may understand how sad it is to live in discord and how delightful to see how Christians love one another.

In the volume before us, we have such a record of this notable event, or, rather, of this series of notable events, from the pens of such competent writers, as its importance calls for; and the pe-

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culiarity of its structure has added to its value, as such a record, ensuring for it the greatest possible accuracy, in all its parts.

Thus, the Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., presents a *Historical Review of the Church (Old School) since 1837*, and the Rev. Jonathan T. Stearns, D.D., presents a similar *Historical Review of the Church (New School)*; the Rev. William Sprague, LL.D., presents a series of biographical sketches of notables in the Old School churches, and the Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D.D., presents a similar series of sketches of notables in the New School; the Rev. William Adams, D.D., LL.D., presents a history of Re-union, in its origin and processes; the Assemblies of 1869, of both Schools, are described by the Rev. Melancthon W. Jacobs, D.D., and the Rev. Philemon H. Fowler, D.D.; the Rev. G. S. Plumley describes the Assemblies of 1870, and the process of Re-construction, past and future; and the Rev. John Hall, D.D., speculates concerning *The Future Church*, and tries to define duties, and makes bold to foretell results. In an Appendix, Rev. Doctor Irving presents the *Statistics of the Church (Old School Branch)* and Rev. Doctor Hatfield presents those of the Church, (New School Branch); the Rev. James H. M. Knox, D.D., presents sketches of the Committee by whom the work of re-union was transacted; a number of documents follow; and a moderate index closes the work.

In such an array of able writers, each describing events with which he was most conversant, there seems to have been furnished the most reliable guarantee of strict accuracy of statement and the greatest impartiality; and we cannot perceive how an authoritative work, on this important subject, and, at the same time, an interesting one, could have been more certainly secured than by such a process, from such pens. We are assured—we speak the opinions of others who are better acquainted with the facts which are herein recited than we, ourselves, are—that the novel experiment of joint authorship has been eminently successful; and that such a memorial has been lifted up, before the people, as is worthy of the occasion and of those who commemorated it.

Typographically, the volume is a very handsome one; and we shall be glad to learn that the excellent young house which has produced it has been liberally recompensed for its commendable enterprise.

45.—*Collections on the History of Albany, from its discovery to the present time*, with Notices of its Public Institutions, and Biographical Sketches of Citizens deceased. Vol. III. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell. 1870. Royal Octavo. pp. viii, 498.

We have hitherto noticed the successive issues of this elegant work; and we have nothing to

add to what we have already said of the high character of the matter, as material for history, which it contains, and of its beauty as a specimen of the perfection to which modern typography has attained in Albany; but we must protest, as we do, against the reproduction, in its pages, of the ancient records of the Colony, translated by Professor Pearson, which have been already printed in a separate volume of no greater beauty than this, and sold, because of its small edition, at more than double the price at which this second edition of it is sold.

There is a right and a wrong way of doing things; and the publication of books is not outside this general rule. When these records were issued and purchased by Collectors and Students, at a high price, they were not told that the same work, in just as good a dress and *supplemented with other matter to a greater extent than itself*, would soon be issued, as a portion of his current *Collections of the History of Albany*, by the same publisher, and at the same price; and we maintain, and we appeal to all who are conversant with such matters, as judges between ourself and Mr. Munsell, to determine whether or not usage and right have not been violated in the reproduction referred to.

It may be true that Mr. Munsell did not *legally* bar himself from such a re-production, by any specific promise that he would not re-print the records; and he may say that he has not, therefore, violated any acquired right, in thus re-printing them; but we insist that usage, in this case, has established the right of purchasers, when no reservation has been made of the privilege to re-print; and that that usage and its consequent right cannot be violated without wrongdoing, by any one, even by our honest, hard-working, ill-paid, and deserving friend, Joel Munsell.

Need we cite examples? "The Club" did not copy-right its publications, and its volumes, therefore, were open to the public, to be plundered or reproduced at will; yet the torrent of contempt which was thrown upon "The Franklin Club" of Philadelphia, when, in order to make something out of the eager demand for that volume, it re-produced the *Melvin's Journal* which "The Club" had issued, is known to many others than ourself; and we remember, too, without the least dissatisfaction, the eager anxiety which was manifested and the earnest protests which were sent to us, when we informally indicated our reasonable desire to re-produce the *ninety* copies of our *Putnam* which, besides those belonging to others, were burned in the fire in Beckman-street, New York, although the original number of two hundred and fifty would not then have been restored and no one would have been affected, unfavorably, except those who had

purchased copies at advanced prices, because of its increased scarcity.

We insist, therefore, that those who buy copies of books of this class, at high prices, shall be protected from re-issues, *at any rates*, by the same publisher, unless the right to make such a re-issue shall have been originally reserved; and we shall not hesitate to condemn every one who, within our knowledge, shall violate this commendable usage.

But to the volume before us. The first half is occupied with the *Records*, of which we have written: the last half of various papers, concerning Albany and Albanians, which will usefully serve every one who has the least desire to look into these very interesting subjects.

The volume is profusely illustrated; and as a specimen of typography it is very superior.

46.—*An Account of the Remarkable Occurrences in the Life and Travels of Colonel James Smith, during his Captivity with the Indians, in the years 1755, '56, '57, '58, and '59. With an Appendix of Illustrative Notes.* By William M. Darlington, of Pittsburgh. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1870. Octavo. pp. xii, 190. Price \$2.50.

This volume is the fifth of *The Ohio Valley Series*—that elegant series of western books, published in the West—of which we have hitherto written in these pages.

It is a narrative of a captivity among the Indians, "in which the Customs, Manners, Traditions, Theological Sentiments, Mode of Warfare, Military Tactics, Discipline and Encampments, Treatment of Prisoners, etc.," as they were practised by the Delawares, nearly a century and a quarter ago, are described; and it is enriched with appropriate Notes, sufficiently numerous and amply sustained by competent authorities, from the pen of our respected friend, William M. Darlington, Esq., of Pittsburgh. A good Index closes the volume.

The author of this narrative was a Pennsylvanian; born in 1737; married in 1763; led the Black-boys in 1763 and 1769; a Lieutenant in the Boquet Expedition, in 1764; served in the Army of the Revolution, in which he attained the rank of Colonel; was a member of the General Assembly of Kentucky; and, having been licensed to preach, became a Missionary among the Indians. He died in Kentucky, in 1812.

The narrative of such a man, concerning what he actually saw and endured, would be interesting under any circumstances; but in such a case as this, wherein his story extended over the history of what is now the third State of the Union, during a term of years, it necessarily possesses unusual interest to those who now occupy that territory and to all students of American history, the world over.

We do not suppose that any one will imagine

that such a narrative will do more than portray the observations of the author, concerning the Indians, as they were, *in Ohio, at the time he lived among them*; nor that the description contained therein will accurately set forth the manners, etc., of the aborigines, as they were before the whites approached their hunting-grounds and infused new ideas into their limited codes of religion and politics. Nevertheless, such works are locally interesting, and the careful student cannot prudently pass without examining them; and the excellent Publishers have done well to re-produce it, with Mr. Darlington's Notes, as a part of their *Ohio Valley Series*.

We often wonder, by the way, if "the Ohio Valley" really sustains the Publishers of this excellent series, in the good work which they are doing so admirably for the History of the West; and we sometimes venture to fear that their enterprise is not sufficiently rewarded by those for whose especial benefit that enterprise has been employed. These volumes are so important to all who would know her History, that the West should amply reward the spirited Western house which has issued them; and we earnestly beg that the fate which, in the East, has befallen so many who have endeavored to serve those who would look into the details of our country's history, may not befall the Publishers of *The Ohio Valley Series*.

47.—*A History of Oregon, 1792-1849*, drawn from personal observation and authentic information. By W. H. Gray of Astoria. Published by the Author for subscribers. Portland, O.: Harris & Holman. 1870. Octavo, pp. 624.

The early history of Oregon presents the record of as much of a struggle for power by the rival Missions which had been sent there as that of Kansas presents of contests between rival political parties; and it is remarkable that peace was secured in that new country, under such circumstances.

This volume opens with the history of the Columbia-river, and carries it through the settlement of Astoria, to 1849. It was written by one of the earliest American settlers in that part of the Continent, the secular Agent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and the detailed descriptions, sustained by copies of hitherto unpublished documents, could not have been written, with so much minuteness, except by an eye-witness and active participant in the proceedings referred to. Indeed, if there is any fault to be found with the work—of which fault-finding *we* shall not be guilty—it will be because of the painful minuteness and the decided tone of independence with which it has been written, and of the elaborate citation of unpublished documents with which the narrative has been established.

It is, in short, less a history than a storehouse of material for history, from which the historian may draw, at will, even the smallest articles required in the construction of his edifice; and it is, therefore, a volume of the first importance to all who would learn the history of the States on our Pacific Coast.

It is printed in tolerably neat style, on poor paper, by Alvord of New York.

48.—*The Celebration of the One Hundred and Fiftyeth Anniversary of the primitive organization of the Congregational Church and Society, in Franklin, Connecticut, October 14th, 1868*. New Haven: 1869. Octavo, pp. 161.

A historical Address delivered in Franklin, Connecticut, October 14th, 1868, on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of the Town, and the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of its Ecclesiastical Organization. By Ashbel Woodward, M. D. Second Edition. New Haven: 1870. Octavo, pp. 102.

As these two volumes relate to the same subject, we have placed them under one head in order to save the repetition which would be necessary, were we to notice them separately.

The town of Franklin, one of the secluded spots of Connecticut, occupies territory in the Narragansett country which was purchased in 1659, settled in 1660, and distributed in 1663. The inhabitants were organized into a separate Ecclesiastical Society in 1716; and incorporated during the same year. The first meeting-house was finished in 1729; and the first Church, "co-ordinate with the Society in the management of religious affairs," was organized, and a Pastor ordained, in October, 1718.

It was the anniversary of that Ordination which was celebrated in 1868, and recorded in these volumes; and that celebration was made by the inhabitants of the town, in the manner of a reunion of the Sons and Daughters of Franklin, those who had wandered being invited to return and those who had remained performing the part of hosts.

The Lieutenant-governor of the State presided on the occasion; Mr. Gilman prayed; an Opening Hymn, by Miss F. M. Caulkins, the historian of Norwich and New London, was sung; our good friend, Doctor Ashbel Woodward, welcomed the incomers; the Reverend Doctor Arms read the Scriptures, *Isaiah xxxv.*, and prayed; Doctor Woodward delivered an Historical Address; singing followed; then a Historical Sermon, by Reverend Franklin C. Jones; Reverend E. C. Jones prayed; singing, again, varied the services; and, then, an amply-supplied Collation. After dinner, an Anthem was sung; letters from absentees were read; a Poem was read by A. G. Chester, of Buffalo; the choir sang; speeches, short and pithy, were delivered by Reverend T. L. Shipman of Jewett City, Rev. Hiram P. Arms of Norwich Town, Rev. Anson Gleason of the

Ochoctaw Mission, Rev. David Metcalf, Rev. W. H. Moore, Rev. J. R. Avery of Groton, Rev. J. W. Backus, Rev. G. J. Harrison, Thomas D. Stetson, and Rev. Jesse Fillmore; Rev. Anson Gleason prayed; the choir sang; the benediction was pronounced; and the celebration was among the events of the past.

In the first-named of these volumes, all these services are minutely recorded. Doctor Woodward's excellent Address, on the Civil History of the Society and Town, being supplemented with elaborate Notes, containing the original Indian Deed of Norwich, which also embraced Franklin; an examination of the various Indian names, by the master-hand of Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull; a list of the original Proprietors of Norwich; separate notices of the principal original settlers of Franklin; a list of College-graduates from Franklin; sketches of the Clergymen "who have been raised up in Franklin," and of the Physicians and distinguished individuals who have hailed from there, which are peculiarly valuable; and Mr. Jones's Sermon, with its brief supplement, is also well-written and important as material for history. The Poem was much better than such productions generally are; and the short addresses, as far as they are reported, were appropriate and well-received.

In the last-named of the volumes, we have a reproduction of the report of the preliminary meetings, the opening proceedings of the anniversary, and the Historical Address by Doctor Woodward. It was printed, principally for private circulation, in an edition of two hundred and fifty copies only; and it is a little taller and issued in a little better dress than the other.

Both these volumes are illustrated with a neat map of "Norwich West Farms"—now Franklin—"1663-1725" and several portraits; and both are very neatly printed.

43.—*History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada.* By James Anthony Froude, M.A. Reign of Elizabeth, Volumes V and VI. [of the entire series, XI and XII.] New York: C. Scribner & Co. 1870. Crown octavo, pp. [XI.] 702; [XII.] 658. Price \$1.50 per volume.

We have so often and so emphatically noticed this series of volumes, that little is left unsaid; but our readers will be interested in the information that the work is now complete, both in the Library and the Popular editions; that both are deserving the most liberal support; and that the edition before us, especially, is at once a marvel of neatness and cheapness. Every library, public and private, should possess a copy of one of these editions; and the remarkable shaking which he has given to some portions of English History, as we formerly read it, should not be allowed to

escape the notice of any who profess to be intelligent.

50.—*The Life and Times of David Zeisberger, the Western Pioneer and Apostle of the Indians.* By Edmund de Schweinitz. Phila.: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1870. Octavo, pp.

David Zeisberger was born at the village of Zauchtenthal, now a station on the railway from Cracow to Vienna, in Moravia, on the eleventh of April, 1721. He was descended from members of the Bohemian Brethren; and, when five years of age, was carried by his refugee parents into Upper Lusatia, in order to avoid the persecutions in Moravia. In 1736, his parents emigrated to Georgia, leaving him in Saxony; but, some years after, with the assistance of General Oglethorpe, he followed them to the New World. When the Brethren's settlement in Georgia was broken up, during the Spanish War, Zeisberger accompanied Peter Boehler to the settlement made by Whitfield, at the "forks of the Delaware" and, afterwards, to the spot where Bethlehem now is. Subsequently, he devoted himself to the Indian Mission; was sent to the Mohawk Country, in order to learn the language; was arrested as a spy; was a guest and pupil of King Hendrick, at Canajoharie; was again arrested, carried back to New York, and cast into prison; was appointed, in 1745, an associate of Bishop Spangenberg, in his mission to negotiate with the Iroquois, for the transfer of the Mission from Shekmeko to Wyoming; was adopted into the Onondagas, with the name of "Ganonsseracheri"—*on the pumpkin*;—was sent to Shamokin, in 1748, as Mack's assistant; was one of an embassy to Onondaga, in 1750; visited Europe, in the same year, in behalf of the Church, in order to report to Count Zinzendorf, the character, difficulties, and necessities of the Mission; was appointed, by the Count himself, "perpetual Missionary" to the Indians; visited Shamokin and the region of the Susquehanna, as far as Wyoming, in 1751; again visited Shamokin, in 1752; and was appointed to Onondaga, in the same year. He visited New England, in 1755; North Carolina, in 1756; Wyoming, in 1762; was sent, as resident Missionary, to Machiwhlusing, in Bradford-county, Pennsylvania, in 1765, and, in 1766, as a messenger to the Cayugas. In 1767, he visited the Indians living on the Alleghany-river; was sent there as a Missionary, in 1768; visited Ohio, in 1770; settled there, in 1771; visited the Shawnees, in 1772; actively participated in all the border troubles, between the Indians and the Whites, until the opening of the War of the Revolution; greatly influenced the Indians, during the troubles which ensued;

returned to Bethlehem, in 1781; was married to Susan Lecron, on the fourth of June, 1781; returned to Ohio, with his wife; was carried prisoner, by the Wyandots, to Detroit; returned to the Sandusky, where he built a church and effected a settlement; was removed to Detroit, in 1782; settled New Gnadenhutzen, in Michigan; attempted to organize a new mission settlement on the Cuyahoga, in Ohio, but, in consequence of the Indian troubles, without success; removed, with his Mission, to Canada; returned to Ohio, in 1798, and founded Goshen; where he seems to have continued until the seventeenth of November, 1808, when he died, after a faithful service, as a Missionary, of sixty-two years. He was more than eighty-seven years of age; and his literary labors had been, also, of the first importance to the historian and the ethnologist.

A Memoir of the life and labors of such a man, if faithfully and judiciously written, must be peculiarly important, as a contribution not only to the ecclesiastical but to the civil history of Pennsylvania, Western New York, Ohio, and Michigan, and not only concerning the early settlement of the country, by the whites, but its previous occupation by the Indians; and we have pleasure in saying that the volume before us seems to fill, with admirable completeness, the demand which any one may reasonably make, in such a case. The preparation of a *Geographical Glossary*, at the close of the Memoir, in which are "the names of those Indian towns, early settlements, forts, rivers, and creeks" which are used in this work, was a happy idea; and its extreme usefulness, for reference, will commend it to every student of the history of the country, during the period referred to.

But it is not alone by reason of the character of this volume as a Memoir of the life and times of Zeisberger, the Missionary, that this volume has arrested our attention. It contains, too, one of the most interesting sketches of the character, history, etc., of the Indians, from 1497 to 1620; an admirable pen-picture of the Colonies of New York and Pennsylvania, as they were in 1745; an elaborate essay on the government, manners, customs, character, and religion of the Delawares and Iroquois, as they were in the days of Zeisberger; an interesting survey of the Moravian Missions, 1549-1745; various important items concerning the early settlement of the West; etc., all of which cannot be safely overlooked by those who notice those subjects.

We have hitherto alluded to the marvellous services rendered by the Missionaries of the Moravian Church—services which can be compared, in their disinterestedness, earnestness, and sufferings, only with those of the early Jesuits—and we have learned more of them, and our interest there-

in has been increased, by our perusal of this exceedingly interesting work. Our readers will share with us in our estimate of the importance of the volume, if they will take the trouble to look into it.

51.—*A Collection of the Proverbs of all Nations. Compared, Explained, and Illustrated by Walter K. Kelly. Andover: Warren P. Draper. 1869. 16mo., pp. viii, 232. Price \$1.25.*

In this very beautiful volume, the proverbs of various nations have been diligently collected; and they have been compared, explained, and classified therein, and amply indexed, making the collection available for immediate use.

It is decidedly the best collection of proverbs that we have yet seen; and the beauty of its typography will secure a welcome for it, wherever it shall appear.

52.—*Light at Evening time, a book of support and comfort for the aged. Edited by John Stanford Holme, D.D. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Octavo, pp. 352.*

Certainly one of the most welcome volumes for the aged, whether considered in the character of its well-selected contents or in the beautiful, bold faced, large-sized type with which it is printed.

The purpose of the Editor has been to assist the aged in the performance of their duties and in the enjoyment of their Christian privileges; and he has done so by presenting a series of brief articles, from the most eminent authors, of all countries, and in the greatest variety both of matter and form. Nothing has been admitted "which is not eminently evangelical in its sentiment and nothing offensively sectarian in doctrine."

We are pleased to perceive that the volume is inscribed to our friend, Peter Balen, Esqr., whose name will be recognized, the country over, as that of the upright merchant and the consistent Christian gentleman.

53.—*Life and Correspondence of George Read a Signer of the Declaration of Independence with notices of some of his contemporaries. By his Grandson William Thompson Read. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1870. Octavo, pp. 575.*

This title does not accurately convey to the reader the real character of the volume before us, which is, in fact, a minute history of the times in which George Read lived, in the recital of which that gentleman's part in the drama is modestly and not too elaborately described, as merely incidental to the great movements in which he participated.

It is true, that the narrative repeats very much with which every intelligent reader is already very perfectly familiar; but there is not much of

even that portion of our country's history which does not, therein, enjoy some illustration, from a hitherto unpublished letter, from a family tradition, or from an examination of published material which is not readily accessible. The volume before us, therefore, as a whole, will be exceedingly useful to those who would know more of the *inside history* of the times, from the opening of the War of the Revolution until the establishment of the new system of Government, in 1789; and to those who would know more of the history of the State of Delaware, during that period, than they can readily find, in print, elsewhere, this volume will be found to possess unusual interest.

The narrative, it is true, may be tedious to some, because of its careful notice of what may seem to have been very little matters; but we like it all the better for this, as every other careful student of the history of those times will; and we thank the author, too, for the elaborate Notes with which he has supplemented the several Chapters, enabling him to throw into distinct articles, the material which he could not have introduced into the text without confusing, and thereby destroying the usefulness of, the narrative, to the general reader. We thank him, too, for the presentation of the original material on which his narrative mainly rests—the hitherto unpublished correspondence of Mr. Read with his contemporaries, outside as well as within the State of Delaware. The general reader may thereby test the author's ability and integrity, in the work which he has undertaken; but the plodding student of the history of those times, caring less about this more circumscribed use of it, will resort to it, in all time, hereafter, as one of the most important collections of original material, illustrative of the revolutionary period of our country's history and of the men who figured in it.

It will not be supposed that errors have not crept into such a work, written, as it has evidently been, at a distance from the larger libraries of the cities and those who are found near them; and we need only allude, as a notable instance, to the elaborate note, on "The signature of the Declaration of Independence," occupying page 229, of the volume, the whole of which is based on an error—the Declaration was *not*, as Mr. Read supposes and says in this Note, "signed July 4th 1776," but some time after that date, when that celebrated instrument had been amended, because of the accession of New York, who had not voted, either for or against the measure, on the fourth of July.

It is to be regretted, too, that a work which contains so many details, and refers to so many persons has neither a Table of Contents nor an Index; and its usefulness will be less marked

and less generally recognised because of this very unaccountable omission.

Typographically, this volume is a very handsome one, tempting the reader by its beautiful pages almost as much as by the importance of their contents.

54.—*A Memoir of Mrs. Susanna Rowson, with elegant and illustrative extracts from her writings in prose and poetry.* By Elias Nason, M. A. Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell. 1870. Octavo, pp. 212.

Mrs. Rowson was the daughter of an officer of the Revenue Service, in Massachusetts, while that community was a Colony of Great Britain; and the loyalty of her father was followed, under the sanction of the insurgents' Government, by the robbery of his property, his exposure to hard usage and poverty as a prisoner, and his banishment to Halifax. She went to England, with her father; endured many hardships, from poverty; became a Governess and a writer; married a Band-master, in the Guards; with her husband and his sister, went on the Stage; was brought to America, with her husband and sister-in-law, as members of Mr. Wignell's Chestnut-street Company, in Philadelphia; thence went to Boston, as a member of the Company belonging to the Federal-street theater; changed the stage for a School and became famous as a teacher, at Medford, Roxbury, and Boston; was the favored one of the gentility of New England, as a teacher of young ladies; and died in 1824.

She is best known, in her authorial capacity, as the author of *Charlotte Temple*; but her pen was one of the most prolific of its kind; and her works embraced both prose and poetry.

In the beautiful volume before us, Mr. Nason has carefully noticed the various phases of her eventful career and her numerous writings; and his readers have been favored with extended specimens of the latter, some of which are very well written.

The volume is very handsomely printed.

55.—*Directory of Booksellers, Stationers, Newsdealers and Music Dealers and List of Libraries in the United States and Canada.* Complete to November 1, 1870. New York: John H. Dingman. 1870. Octavo, pp. 426

This is a volume which will be found very useful to every one who has intercourse, or who desires to have intercourse, with "The Trade," in either of the departments referred to in the title-page; and the list of Libraries, at the end, will be found extremely useful to all who are bibliographically inclined.

It is the work of a young man, of great personal worth, who serves Charles Scribner & Co., the well-known New York publishers, in a responsible position; and we have reason to believe that the utmost credit is due to him for accuracy, in

the preparation of the work. To all unto whom the author appeals for support, we most heartily commend him and his volume.

56.—*Songs of Home*, selected from many sources, with numerous illustrations from original designs, by Fenn, Hennessy, Griswold, La Farge, Macdonough, Hoppin, Boughton, Barry, Etc., Etc. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1871. Small quarto, p. 176.

The second of the series of elegant volumes in which the *Polk Songs* are re-issued—the *Songs of Life*, issued last year, having been the first, and the *Songs of the Heart* and *Songs of Nature*, which are promised for future issue, concluding the work, in this form.

The high character of the text of this volume—selected, as it has been, from the very best writers—and the extreme beauty of the illustrations—the handiwork of the most talented of our artists—are combined, in this volume, to produce one of the most appropriate, as it is one of the most beautiful, of the gift-books of the season.

It is from the Riverside Press; and in that fact will be found a sufficient reason for its beauty.

57.—*Books and Reading; or, what books shall I read, and how shall I read them?* By Noah Porter, D.D., LL.D. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1871. Octavo, pp. viii. 378.

The questions asked in the title-page of this work are so exceedingly important to every body, that we turned over the leaves of the volume with great expectations, not doubting that we should be wisely answered, by one who is, himself, so distinguished among the learned men of the land. But, we are sorry to say, Doctor Porter's has said *too much* in his answers to those questions: the great world is in too much of a hurry, as it gobbles down its morning-papers while it is riding down town on the horse-cars, to wade through nearly four hundred pages in order to learn *what* it shall read and *how* it shall read them: it has not the "time" to do so nor will the operation "pay."

There is no doubt that what Doctor Porter has said, in this octavo, is very good, *per se*: there is no doubt that those who shall read it will be entertained, elegantly. But why could not the Doctor have *answered his own questions* more directly and more usefully, because with fewer words and more practical good judgment?

There could have been no more useful service, by a Professor of Yale, to the swarm of busy bees which covers our wide-spread country, than to tell it just *what books to read*, and *why*, and just *how* they should be read. But that service has not been rendered in this vol-

ume; nor will the crowd of anxious ones, whose leisure is only after it has supped, venture to wade so far, and in such deep water, to ascertain if Scott's, or Clarke's, or Gill's Commentaries on the Bible, or Gordon's or Lossing's histories of the American Revolution, is the best, and wherein the one surpasses the others, and how either shall be read, when read, at all.

Let some practical, every-day man answer the two questions which Doctor Porter has offered; and let him answer them amply. As much greater service will then have been rendered to practical, every-day men—and others will not need Doctor Porter's instructions—as a mountain is greater than a molehill.

When will our Collegians learn wisdom—we had almost said, common-sense?

58.—*On the Trail of the War*. By Alexander Innes Shand, Occasional Correspondent of *The London Times*. With illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Octavo, pp. 84. Price 35 cents.

This work is nothing more nor less than the recollections of a Correspondent of *The Times*, "on the trail of the War" which is now convulsing Europe—not on the *front*—and it deals, therefore, less with the active operations than with the results, and consequences, and *debris* of the struggle.

It will find many readers among those who are watching the contest; and we have no doubt, from the hasty glance which we have given it, that it will amply repay the perusal.

59.—*My Apingi Kingdom: with life in the Great Sahara, and Sketches of the chase of the Ostrich, Hyena, etc.* By Paul Du Chaillu. Numerous engravings. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 254. Price \$1.75.

There are no more attractive volumes before the young public than those from the pen of this popular author; and we can readily understand, therefore, the reason for their success. Crammed with stories of adventures in the wilderness of Africa—with stories of danger, such as few have ever encountered, and stories of hair-breadth escapes, as if by miracle—they arrest the attention of every one who dares to open them; and the reader's interest in the narrative is not allowed to flag, for a moment, while he is hurried, insensibly, to the end of it, regretting, when he gets there, that there are no more lions nor tigers to terrify him and no more wonders of manly daring to be amazed at.

Typographically, the volume is exceedingly attractive.

60.—*Wentworth's American Hardware & Metal Trades Directory*. Comprising a complete list of the Manufacturers, Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, Commission Merchants, Brokers, and Artisans in all the baser Metals and all Goods manufactured from them, in the United States. Price \$6.00. Boston: Wentworth & Co. 1870. Quarto, pp. 487.

Our esteemed young friends, the publishers of this volume, are widely known as publishers of Directories, and Registers, and Gazetteers; and their enterprise entitles them to as much of our admiration as their accuracy secures of our confidence and regard.

The title-page of the volume describes the contents and character of the work; and little remains for us to do, in this respect, but to remark that the names and addresses of all Agricultural Implement makers, Anchor-smiths, Bell-founders, Brass founders and finishers, Boiler and Car-wheel makers, Coppersmiths, Cutlers, Gas-fitters, Dealers, Drain-pipe makers, Emery workers, File-makers, Fire-brick makers, Furnaces, Forges, Glue-makers, Hardware manufacturers and Dealers, Founders, Hose-makers, Lead Pipe makers, Machinists, Brokers and Dealers in Metals, Nail-makers, etc., throughout the Union, followed by the Cards and Advertisements of those who advertise, are arranged in the order of States and made as convenient for speedy reference as they very well can be.

The printing having been done by Rand & Avery, Boston, we need say nothing of its neatness—they send no unworkmanlike job from their office—and as this is the first Directory devoted to the American Hardware and Metal Trades, we earnestly hope that our young friends may be encouraged to renew it, hereafter.

61.—*The Writings of Anne Isabella Thackeray*. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros. 1870. Octavo, pp. 425.

The daughter of Thackeray has written several short sketches and some brief stories, all possessing great merit; and in this neatly-printed volume these have been brought together. They are very readable; and will serve to while away an hour of leisure, very agreeably.

62.—*Introduction to Anglo-Saxon*. An Anglo-Saxon Reader, with Philological Notes, a brief Grammar, and a Vocabulary. By Francis A. March. New York: Harper & Bros. 1870. Octavo, pp. viii, 168.

This very beautiful book should go into the hands of every one who aims to be considered as merely *learned*, without regard to the usefulness, in every-day life, of the learning which he cultivates. If "discipline" is wanted, this volume will furnish it quite as well and more usefully than Roman and Grecian languages, whose very pronunciation is a matter of doubt, as to its

accuracy, between rival and discordant parties. If philological knowledge of the English language is to be regarded of any importance, among our young men, the Anglo-Saxon cannot be properly disregarded.

The volume before us is intended to combine all the material which is requisite for beginners in the study of this ancient tongue; and it contains, therefore, a Reader, a Grammar, and a Vocabulary. Of course, we are unable to pass on its merits; but its professed object is an excellent one, in some respects, and it has our best wishes.

63.—*Morning and Evening Exercises*; selected from the published and unpublished writings of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Edited by Lyman Abbott. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Octavo, pp. 560.

This volume contains a series of short "exercises"—readings, for morning and evening devotional services—selected, as the title-page indicates, from the writings of the distinguished Pastor of the Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn. Each of these exercises is a short, crispy, and practical sermon, in miniature; each presenting some single thought, in the most forcible language; and all of them written in a style and with such illustrations as must arrest the attention, even if they do not convince the judgment, of the most thoughtless reader. The collection will be a welcome one for the purpose of family worship.

64.—*An Index to Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, Volumes I. to XL.: from June, 1850, to May, 1870. New York: Harper & Bros. 1870. Octavo, pp. 433.

Who does not know something of the value of an Index; and who has not, before now, laid aside, in despair, some excellent work, simply because, for the want of an Index, he could not find just what he had been looking for?

We have before us an Index of a series of forty volumes, into which have been crowded, during twenty years, thousands of articles, from hundreds of pens, on every conceivable subject, and very often of great value and worthy of re-perusal. The labor of preparing such an Index has been immense; but its usefulness cannot be described, nor will that usefulness ever be less than it is now.

Every paper which has appeared in *Harper's Magazine*, since its beginning, is indexed under its title, and often under other initial words; and it appears again under the name of its author and in the group of subjects to which it belongs. The illustrations are indexed by their titles, under the head of the article which they illustrate. The various items of the editorial

department are fully indexed; and the Travels, Hunting-scenes, Customs of Countries, and Arctic Adventures, in all their variety, are separately indexed: as, too, are all that relate to strange peoples and partially-explored countries. In short, it is as perfect as such an Index can be made; and it is a fit accompaniment of the first forty volumes of the excellent work which it describes.

It is very neatly printed, *on one side*, only, of the paper.

65.—*Adventures of a Young Naturalist*. By Lucien Biart. Edited and adapted by Parker Gilmore. With one hundred and seventeen illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 491.

One of those volumes for young people, after the pattern of those written by Chaillu, which have become so widely known and so generally sought.

It differs from Du Chaillu, however, in this, it relates to Mexico instead of Africa, and it describes the adventures and observations of a young naturalist, accompanying his father on a tour of observation, instead of the startling adventures of a single hunter, accompanied only by his servants and his dogs.

It is an exceedingly attractive volume, both because of the character of its text and the beauty of its illustrations; and it is well calculated to secure the admiration of those for whom it was published.

66.—*Address. The present relations of Parties. Duty of the Republican Party to adjust the questions with other Nations, brought out by the Rebellion, and to protect American Fisheries against British aggression*. By Benjamin P. Butler, Music Hall, Boston, Nov. 23, 1870. Marden & Rowell, Printers, Lowell. [1870.]

There has been much said about this *Address*; and our readers are somewhat acquainted with its tenor and temper. We shall not be expected to follow the author in his wanderings, nor to controvert his contradictions of himself and of the truth; but we must say that if this *Address* is to be taken as a fair sample of the products of General Butler's celebrated brain and tongue, that gentleman is very much less of a lawyer, a statesman, and a man than we had supposed him to be. He seems to have never learned, unless he has since forgotten, the rudiments of American governmental science; and it would be well, it seems to us, before he shall undertake to teach others, to teach himself.

67.—*The Life of Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., &c.* With Selections from his Diaries and Correspondence. By the Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, G.C.B., M.P. Volumes I and II. Phila.: J.B. Lippincott & Co. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. (I) 377; (II) 380.

There have been few, among the leading

statesmen of the world, who have occupied more space in the history of their times than Lord Palmerston, who was, successively, Secretary at War, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Home Secretary, and Prime Minister of Great Britain, and, for many years, her controlling genius.

In the two volumes before us, we find what is evidently only the beginning of what is unquestionably an authorised memoir of that distinguished man, from the pen of one of his most intimate friends, who has enjoyed, in his labors, the advantages afforded by information obtained from the family and private papers of the deceased; and, therein, we have a survey of the political affairs of Europe, as seen from the Foreign Office, in London, to the fall of the Whig Cabinet, in 1841. Succeeding volumes of the series will necessarily embrace the record of the noble Lord's last term of service, as Foreign Secretary; the whole of that as Home Secretary; and the nine years service, as Prime Minister, which were the crowning honors of his life, all of which will indicate how important the work is to every one who is at all interested in the history of Europe, and of America, too, during the past century.

These volumes are a pattern of neatness in book-making, which may be usefully followed by some who make more pretensions than do the publishers of this work.

68.—*Suburban Sketches*. By W. D. Howells. New York: Hurd & Houghton. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 234.

Evidently the work of one who has lived in the suburbs; and whose eyes and ears have been open while he lived there. Indeed, no one could have written the sketch of *Mrs. Johnson*, if he had not lived in the suburbs; seen the sights and heard the sounds which prevail there: encountered the vexation of servant-girls of both the classes referred to; and paid as dearly for the whistle as his pocket-book has permitted. The cold comfort dispensed to the one-armed soldier, on the doorstep, too; and the old tavern, at Charlesbridge—probably a picture of a once existing spot, in Cambridge—the life on the horse-cars; and many others, are so true to the facts—as every one who has lived either in Charlesbridge, or Morrisania, or any other suburb, can testify to—that we can sympathise with the victim, in the one case, because we have too often shared in his experience, while we can testify to the accuracy of his sketches, in others, because all *suburban* realities, whether in Charlesbridge or elsewhere, are cut off the same piece and are exactly similar in character.

The volume is a very handsome one—a product of the Riverside Press.

69.—*Pass-cut Mow, and other Stories for my children.* By E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M. P. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 317.

This beautiful volume contains a number of stories for children—fairy-tales, in most instances—which will be found very attractive to the little-ones of the family.

It is very neatly printed and the illustrations are well adapted to illustrate the exciting text of the stories.

70.—*The Student's Manual of Oriental History. A Manual of the Ancient History of the East to the commencement of the Median War;* by Francois Lenormant and E. Chevallier. In two volumes. Phila.: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1869. Crown octavo, pp. (I) xx, 539; (II) xii, 395.

The “Manuals,” which occasionally come before us, are among the most useful of the issues from the press; and, in this busy age, when every body is in a hurry, the concentrated information which they contain and so handily present to the practical reader, render them indispensable in every library and family circle.

The two volumes before us relate to a subject which is not very often alluded to, in every-day life, and not, therefore, prominently before the world; yet it possesses sufficient interest to be kept in view, in that form which shall be most convenient for immediate use, in the shortest period of time. The primitive races—antediluvian and pre-historic—the Israelitish, the Egyptian, the Assyrian and Babylonian, the Median and Persian, the Phœnician, and the Arabian nations successively pass before the reader, presenting, successively, the principal incidents of their history and the most prominent actors therein; and briefly, but with great clearness and precision, displaying enough of the details of that history to supply every ordinary demand and guide those who shall desire to know more of the subject, to the most reliable sources of information. They are volumes which may usefully find places in every library; but, most of all, in those family libraries and work-rooms of literary men, where information is wanted in its most concentrated form, there will they be most useful and, therefore, most acceptable.

The workmanship of the volumes is English—they were printed and bound in London—and the beauty of the typography will make them even more welcome than they would have been merely because of their intrinsic merits.

71.—*The Children's Crusade. An Episode of the thirteenth Century.* By George Zabriskie Gray, New York: Hurd & Houghton. 1870. Small quarto, pp. xiii, 238, Price \$1.75.

The author says, truly, that “there are some

“minor episodes in history that have not received “the attention which they seem to merit. Historians have been too much occupied with events “of greater importance, to stop and explore “these by-ways as they passed them.” It is so in the history of our own times and our own country; and it is undoubtedly true of the times which have long since become old and of the countries which are moss covered and falling into ruins.

The volume before us presents what seems to be the history of such an episode—one which has been generally overlooked and even when not entirely overlooked, only incidentally referred to.

The superstitious pilgrimages to Jerusalem, which characterized the Middle Ages; the occupation of Palestine, by the Mohammedans; the clarion notes, arousing Christendom to arms, for the rescue of the Holy Land, with which Peter the Hermit made himself distinguished, for all time; the succession of wonderful Wars, in which, with a devotion and persistency that are unique in history, host after host of Europe's best blood assembled, fought, and died; the exhaustless ranks of Asiatics which hurled back, one after another, the successive hosts which moved against them, from the North and West; and the triumphant issue of the contest which crowned the banners of Moslem, and left the Sultan the master of the bloody field, are all well known to our readers; but many of them may not be aware of the social and religious condition of Europe, at that period, nor of the means which were employed, by interested parties, to arouse the wearied populace—already staggering under the weight of burdens imposed by successive Crusades, and bleeding at every pore, from successive disasters in the same hopeless cause—to fire, again, the Northern heart, and to bring another army into the field.

One of these means—the organization of armies of *unarmed children*, principally German and French, girls and boys, led by youngsters of ten or twelve years old, and marching toward Rome and the coast, arousing the passions of the wearied masses and exciting them to renewed exertions, for the rescue of the holy places from the clutch of the infidels who occupied them—seems to have surpassed, in the ingenuity of the genius which invented it, if not in its results, all the modern means of exciting an unwilling people to fresh deeds of daring and to new sacrifices. Notwithstanding all these traits, the historians of that period have scarcely referred to the matter; and only in scattered fragments has the strange record of the circumstances come down to the present day.

In this volume, the author has gathered those fragments from the thirty or more rude *Chronicles* which have borne them, piece-meal, down

the stream of time; and we have, therefore, as curious and as interesting a volume and as novel an addition to the current histories of those times, as can be readily conceived. To all whose tastes lead their attention to European history, of the period referred to, this volume will offer unusual attractions.

The peculiar neatness of the volume will commend it to all who like to look on handsome books.

72.—*Wonders of Bodily Strength and Skill, in all ages and all countries.* Translated and enlarged from the French of Guillaume Deppling, by Charles Russell. With numerous illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 338.

The Bottom of the Sea. By L. Sonrel. Translated and edited by Elihu Rich. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1870. Duodecimo, pp. xx, 402.

Wonderful Balloon Ascents: or The Conquest of the Skies. A History of Balloons and Balloon Voyages. From the French of F. Marion. With illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1870. Duodecimo, pp. xvi, 218.

Three more volumes of the popular *Library of Wonders*—a series of volumes for popular reading, the success of which affords good evidence of the merits which they possess; and of how much they are enjoyed by the knowledge-seeking portion of the people.

73.—*Ancient Classics for English Readers.* Edited by Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M.A.

—*Homer. The Illiad.* By Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M.A. Phila.: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1870. Small duodecimo, pp. xi, 148. Price \$1.

—*Homer. The Odyssey.* By Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M.A. Phila.: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1870. Small duodecimo, pp. vii, 186. Price \$1.

—*Herodotus.* By George C. Swayne, M. A. Phila.: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1870. Small duodecimo, pp. vi, 180. Price \$1.

—*The Commentaries of Caesar.* By Anthony Trollope. Phila.: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1870. Small duodecimo, pp. vi, 182. Price \$1.

—*Virgil.* By Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M.A. Phila.: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1871. Small duodecimo, pp. viii, 190. Price \$1.

—*Horace.* By Theodore Martin. Philadelphia: J. Lippincott & Co. 1871. Small duodecimo, pp. xi, 208. Price \$1.00.

This is a series of convenient little volumes each of which contains an outline sketch of the work whose title it bears—a system of teaching the facts and fables of the classics to the busy throngs who are rushing down the stream of Time, *against Time*, which will commend it as earnestly to them as it will to those whose treacherous memories no longer respond to their wishes, when they would call up their once familiar *Illiad* or *Æneid*, and who will now be enabled to refresh their recollections without too heavy a draft of time and labor.

The Editor of this novel series has certainly performed a good service for all who read En-

glish literature. The want of early opportunities, in some, and the absorbing cares of everyday life, in others, have certainly left a vacuum where there should be a familiarity with the details of ancient history and fables, in the present knowledge of the greater number of our people; and these brief outline narratives, each presenting the *dramatis persona* and the leading incidents of an author, will enable the first, without undue labor or loss of time, to become sufficiently acquainted with what, before, he was entirely a stranger to, and the last to recover what, but for some such labor-saving volume as this, he would have lost for ever.

We may reasonably expect, as a consequence of this novel onslaught on the old-style volumes which have hitherto dammed the streams of classical literature, and of the consequent freshet of Grecian and Roman literature, that another flood of Homers and Virgils, Ithacas and Syracuses, Hector's and Ulysseses, Semproniuses and Plutarchs, will very soon deluge the new countries, West of the Mississippi, as Central New York was once deluged when her limited capital in the classics was unduly cheapened; and it is not unlikely, so familiar will these volumes make the great names of other days to those who are now strangers to them, that every ignoramus will hereafter have an Ulysses or a Penelope, a Pompey or a Dido, on his family record, and become the parent of, if not a race of heroes, the parent of pignies who shall bear the names of heroes.

The volumes are very neatly printed—we fancy they are of English manufacture—and they will, unquestionably, become very popular.

74.—*The History of Rome* by Theodor Mommsen. Translated with the Author's sanction and additions by Rev. William P. Dickson, D.D., with a Preface by Dr. Leonhard Schmitz. New Edition, in four volumes. Volume IV, with a complete Index to the work. New York: C. Scribner & Co. 1870. Crown octavo, pp. 768. Price \$2.00 per volume.

The volume before us closes the series, embracing the period from the death of Sulla to the battle of Thapsus, beyond which portion of his subject the author has not yet proceeded with his work.

The high character of this history has been so generally recognised that the completion of it will gratify many who have awaited it with impatience.

It is very neatly printed, on tinted laid paper.

75.—*The Old Masters. The Princes of Art: Painters, Sculptors, and Engravers.* Translated from the French by Mrs. S. R. Urbino. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1870. Crown octavo, pp. lv., 340.

This very beautiful volume opens with an *Introductory* descriptive of the Fine Arts, general-

ly, and of each department, specifically, in the latter of which, especially, the history of each is rapidly glanced at. Following these, are separate series of biographical sketches of leading Architects and Sculptors, from Phidias to Canova; of leading Painters, from Eumaris to Salvator Rosa; and of two leading Engravers, each series illustrated with portraits.

These sketches are quite elaborate and assume to be quite critical in their character; and they appear to be very well calculated for the purpose for which they were published—the instruction of the youth of our country, concerning the various departments of the Fine Arts and those who have secured honor in them.

As we have said, the volume is a handsome one.

76.—*A Guide Book of Florida and the South, for tourists, invalids, and emigrants.* With a map of the St. John-river, by Daniel G. Brinton, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia: George Maclean. 1869. 16mo. pp. 136.

The purpose of our excellent friend, in the volume before us, is to give the visitor to Florida such information as will make his trip more useful and more pleasant. In the very useful service which he has thus undertaken, Doctor Brinton has used not only his own notes, taken during an extended tour through the peninsula, but those of a large number of correspondents, tourists and residents; and we have pleasure in commending his little volume to the notice of our readers.

We are glad to notice, in the historical portion of the work, that a very important error in the published date of Ponce de Leon's discovery of Florida—1513, instead of 1512—has been detected and corrected in this work.

There is in it a very neat map of St. John-river; and the whole is a very neat specimen of book-making.

77.—*John Ploughman's Talk; or, Plain Advice for Plain People.* By C. H. Sprague. New York: Sheldon & Co. [1870.] 16mo. pp. 177. Price 20 cents.

A plain proverbial "talk," for plain people, in which the Preacher presents a series of great truths, with great aptness and, sometimes, peculiar quaintness of style. It is adapted, by its peculiar structure, to the wants of plain, uneducated people; and we have no doubt that its sharp incisive sentences will sometimes make impressions, among such, where more polished admonitions would be entirely disregarded.

78.—*The Tone-masters.* A musical series for young people. By the author of *The Soprano*, etc. Illustrated. Mozart and Mendelssohn. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1870. 16mo. pp. 123.

This is the first of a series of musical works,

for the instruction of the young, concerning the great masters whom musicians delight to honor, their best works, the circumstances under which the latter were written, and their construction and peculiar excellencies. Such a series will be a novelty in juvenile literature; but if it shall be carried out as carefully as it has been commenced, it must be productive of benefit to those for whom it is intended.

The volume is neatly illustrated and well printed.

79.—*The United States Patent Law.* Instructions how to obtain Letters Patent for new Inventions; including a variety of useful information concerning the Rules and Practice of the Patent-Office; * * etc., etc. By Munn & Co. New York: Munn & Co. 1870. 16mo. pp. 108.

A perfect little manual for all who have business with the Patent-office and all who have dealings with inventors and authors, relative to their inventions and writings. It is the work of our friends, the proprietors of *The Scientific American*, whose high character and success afford ample guarantees for fair dealing, to all who shall seek their assistance.

80.—ALMANACS. *The Illustrated Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy.* By S. R. Wells. New York: S. R. Wells. Duodecimo, pp. 68. Price 25 cents.

An excellent almanac for the household; and well calculated, for the sake of its teachings in practical household information, to enjoy the confidence of all *thinking* housekeepers and heads of families.

—*The Old Franklin Almanac, No. 12, for 1871.* Philadelphia: A. Winch. [1870.] Octavo, pp. 70. Price 20 cents.

This almanac contains a great variety of exceedingly important information, among which are Chronological Tables of Events, in Europe and America, and Necrological Tables, European and American, for 1869–70; lists of officers of Federal and State Governments; etc. It is, decidedly, the best almanac for 1871 that we have yet seen.

2.—MISCELLANY.

—Under the title of *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, October, 1706, to October, 1716, etc., Hartford, 1870*, Charles J. Hoadly, State Librarian of Connecticut, has issued a fifth volume of his laborious and accurate series of the Colonial Records of Connecticut.

—Rev. E. T. Corwin, the historian of the old Reformed Dutch Church, is engaged on a *Complete Genealogy of the Corwin family*, and desires all the assistance, in the way of material, which anybody, everybody, can send to him.

His address is "Millstone, Somerset-county,

"New Jersey;" and let there be no coldness on the part of any one who can throw any light on the subject.

—A complete historical record of the Civil War, compiled from Southern newspapers, and extending from December, 1860, to December 25th, 1868, has been offered for sale by the owner, to the Charleston Library Society. It is comprised in thirty-seven volumes, each of which is furnished with an index.

—We are happy to learn that Mr. J. E. A. Smith is hard to work upon the second volume of his *History of Pittsfield, Mass.*, with a fair prospect of its completion during the coming Summer.

—There is a rumor that Admiral Porter's forthcoming *History of the American Navy*, will be printed as a public document, to accompany the annual Reports of the Department!

—The New York Historical Society's annual volume is in the printers' hands; and will be ready about the first of March, next.

The same printers have in hand, also, the Anniversary Address, recently delivered before the Society, by Hon. Charles Francis Adams, and the paper, read before the same body, by Benson J. Lossing, Esq., commemorative of the pioneer wood-engraver, in America, Doctor Anderson.

XIX.—CURRENT EVENTS.

THE PILGRIMS' COMPACT.—CELEBRATION OF THE TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS ADOPTION.—Yesterday was observed by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, as the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Compact, in the cabin of the *Mayflower*. In commemoration of that event, the Society met at lower Horticultural Hall, at three o'clock, P.M., to hear an address by J. WINGATE THORNTON, A.M. About five hundred persons were present, including eminent antiquarians from other States. Upon the platform we noticed, among others, Rev. Doctor Caswell, President of Brown University; Hon. Henry P. Haven and Rev. Doctor Fields, of New London; Governor Washburne, of Maine; Rev. Doctors Kirk, Miner, and Dexter, of Boston; Hon. George S. Hiliard, Hon. Richard Frothingham, and other prominent members of the Society.

The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder presided, and introduced the proceedings with the following remarks:—

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-ASSOCIATES:—We are assembled to celebrate, by the services of this day, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the civil compact by our

"Pilgrim Fathers, on board of the *Mayflower*—
"a compact within whose bosom nestled the
"germ of religious freedom and of Christian
"civilization—a germ which has budded, blossomed, and borne fruit for the healing of the
"nations, and a civilization which has spread
"from our Eastern to our Western shores, embracing not only our own, but extending to other
"Continents, and which, we believe, ultimately
"will revolutionize the Empires of the earth. In
"accordance with these sentiments, the New
"England Historic Genealogical Society have
"ordered the observance of this day, that a
"record of its proceedings might be transmitted
"to the generations which are to follow us."

A fervent prayer was offered by the Rev. Henry M. Dexter, after which Mrs. Heman's beautiful poem, on the *Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers*, was sung by the audience. Mr. Thornton was then introduced, and read the more interesting portions of a long historical address, which he had prepared, and which is to be published soon.

[THE ADDRESS.]

Riding rough November seas, two hundred and fifty years ago, a stained and weather-beaten ship, freighted with Christian families, hovered on this desolate coast, waiting till the dawn should give anchorage in less tempestuous waters, within Gosnold's Cape Cod. There, in the roadstead of what is now the harbor of Provincetown—the true landing of the Pilgrims, in New England—the cabin of the solitary *Mayflower* witnessed one of the most important events in civil history, the compact of November 11–21, 1620—

[THE COMPACT.]

"In y^e name of God, Amen. We whose
"names are underwriten, the loyall subjects of
"our dread soveraigne Lord, King James, by y^e
"grace of God, of Great Britaine, France, & Ireland, king, defender of y^e faith, &c. haveing
"undertaken for y^e glorie of God, and advancemente of y^e Christian faith, and honour of our
"king and countrie, a voyage to plant y^e first
"colonie in y^e Northerne parts of Virginia, doe
"by these presents solemnly & mutually in y^e
"presence of God, and one of another, covenant
"to combine our selves together into a civill
"body politick, for our better ordering & preservation & furtherance of y^e ends aforesaid;
"and by vertue hereof to enacte, constitute, and
"frame such just & equall lawes, ordinances,
"acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time,
"as shall be thought most meete & convenient
"for y^e generell good of y^e colonie, unto
"which we promise all due submission and obedience.

"In witnes whereof we have hereunder sub-

"scribed our names at Cap Codd y^e 11 of Novem-
ber, in y^e yeare of y^e raigne of our soveraigne
Lord, King James, of England, France, & Ire-
land y^e eighteenth, and of Scotland y^e fifty
fourth. Anno Dom. 1620."

Mr. Thornton then began a rapid review of the political and ecclesiastical events and their historical inter-dependence, which culminated in 1620, on these shores, and of the vast beneficent results and influences flowing out of that event, and hallowing the Pilgrim's land, to all times and peoples, as the cradle of civil and religious liberty.

As Dissenters, the sins of the Puritans were rather of omission than of action. The reformers and their precursors, Huss and Wycliffe, were like skirmishers on the enemy's frontier, engaged in light combats, at a distance from each other; but the first to organize hostilities against Rome, the first General, in the field, to combine the forces in aggression and systematic war, was John Calvin. Rome never felt a more staggering blow than that inflicted by Calvin's policy of quick and thorough destruction of its ecclesiastical pageantry, imagery and symbolism. Mr. Thornton then sketched the varying relations of the Roman Catholic Church to the English Government, from the reign of Henry the Eighth down to the colonization of America. The line of contrast between Jamestown and Plymouth, he said, will show two conflicting civilizations. The Jamestown Colonists were sent out by a Corporation, under the Royal Seal, for gain, more as if criminals than volunteers, to be governed by a code of Draconian severity, more like that of an army or penitentiary than of civil life. The Plymouth Colonists were not a corporation, but were knit together by a voluntary combination. Without the Royal Seal they were volunteers—free, self-dependent, self-reliant, self-governing, under their own laws and their own officers, under a Constitution adopted and signed in a Convention of the "people, in whom fundamentally 'all power lies,'" said Mr. John Cotton, in 1620. Thus it appears that, at Jamestown, the Colonist was a servant, at Plymouth, a citizen. In one was cherished the feudal sentiment of contempt for labor and a social degradation of the working-man, ever fruitful of ignorance, indolence, barbarism, woe, and general decay: in the other, labor was honorable and honored, making the North a field of intelligent industry, virtue, temperance, and frugality.

Stopping long enough with our liberty-loving and hospitable Dutch cousins to borrow their free schools, the Pilgrims hoisted sail for the New World; and, with the three essentials, good blood, the open Bible, and free schools, they began Plymouth, in 1620. Mr. Thornton next referred to the treason of Oldham and Lyford, at Leyden, by

which the Pilgrims were deprived of their Pastor, Mr. Robinson; and to the fact that they founded Massachusetts Colony at Cape Ann. He traced the course and results of prelatial dislike to Plymouth independency, just in its embryonic state, prefatory to organization. The plot failed; the new Colony was at once leavened by Plymouth ideas and influence; and Massachusetts was soon reported in England to be a "nursery of schismatics." The spirit of intolerance even defeated itself. It exiled the Puritans to Holland, where they prayed and studied the Scriptures, undisturbed; it followed them to Plymouth, and was foiled there; it planned Massachusetts, as a hostile Colony, and was foiled there; it got a Commission of more terrible power than even Islam could endure, and again it was foiled; then the Pilgrims, turning upon the aggressors, led both Bishop and King to their scaffold, and created the English Commonwealth of independence.

In the records of the Pilgrims, no sentiment is brought into more beautiful relief than their steadfast trust in the providential government of God. In this connection, Mr. Thornton referred to the guidance of the Pilgrims to the northern shores, after which he spoke of the exile of John Cotton, and the influences which he brought to bear upon the Colony. He next spoke of the influence which New England thought had, in rescuing Old England from the moral death of Popery. American pamphlets, which disseminated the sentiments of the New England churches, were imported, and thus the heresy which had been expelled from England returned with the increased strength of a trans-atlantic civilization. The publications of Cotton, Hooker, Norton, and Mather were circulated throughout England, and produced a mighty effect. Only an examination of the mass of New England learning, on the fundamental principles of Government, drawn out by the incessant demands of English inquiry, can show how emphatically New England became the political seminary for republicanism in Old England. Let it be remembered that, by the reiterated declarations of her contemporary enemies, these New England doctrines, expounded by New England pens and illustrated by New England practice, became the political platform in the Army and in Parliament, and so shaped the destiny of England. Another important fact in the history of toleration, was the residence, in New England, of Milton's friends. In the critical period of 1642, the patriots of England sent to New England for the personal presence and counsel of her chief men, desiring them to come with all speed. New England gave to the Commonwealth, in England, that consummate man of affairs, the sinewy, resolute, honest, efficient, Hugh Peters. The Presbyterian champion, Robert Baylie, of Glasgow, in 1645, lamented

“that this unhappy love toward liberty, where-
“unto the Independents have lately fallen, makes
“them to entreat the Magistrate to let alone reli-
“gion.” Mr. Thorton brought forward a mass
of testimony showing how great was the influ-
ence exercised by the Puritans upon the politics
of England. In the concluding portion of the
address, Mr. Thornton briefly sketched the devel-
opment of the Puritan ideas into the free govern-
ment of this country.

The meeting was concluded by the singing of
the Doxology, and the Benediction by the Rev.
Doctor E. N. Kirk.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*,
November 22.

GOOD LUCK TO HIM.—We vary our usual prac-
tise, in order to meet an extraordinary case.

Our foreman and esteemed friend, Mr. ISAAC
D. AYRES, has purchased one-half of the old
Lansingburg Gazette establishment, and assumed
the control of it; and we proudly allude to our
intimate relations with him, for some years past;
cheerfully bear testimony to his worth, as a man,
and his professional ability, as a printer; and
earnestly pray for his complete and continued
success and comfort, in his new office and his old
home, now and until he shall have finished the
work which is before him and been summoned to
his better reward.

STOP TIME!—The autograph letter which Dr.
Benjamin Franklin sent with the library that he
presented to the town of Franklin, Massachusetts,
we regret to say, is missing. It has been acces-
sible till within a few years, but was probably
borrowed by some one and lost. When will the
American people learn to take care of such me-
mentoes of distinguished men? They are becom-
ing more and more rare, and soon none will be
left unless they receive better treatment.

THE ST. CLAIR PAPERS.—By the efforts of the
Western Reserve Historical Society, of Cleve-
land, the State of Ohio has, at last, come into
possession of the correspondence and other man-
uscripts belonging to the late Major-general
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR. The price paid was two
thousand dollars. There are forty-one letters of
Washington, many of Paul Jones, Knox, Gates,
Lafayette, Schuyler, Lincoln, Hancock, Read,
Wayne, Greene, Hancock, and other revolutionary
celebrities. The collection is particularly rich
in letters of French officers of the American
Army.

As soon as properly arranged, indexed, etc.,
the papers will be placed in the State Library,
at Columbus.

NIAGARA.—It is a standing tradition of the
Niagara Indians, shared to a great extent now by
the white people in the vicinity of the Falls, that
the “Great Spirit,” or Thunderer of Waters, must
have, annually, four victims sacrificed to his pow-
er. Curiously enough, a year seldom passes dur-
ing which at least four persons are not drowned,
either in the Falls or the whirlpool, below. This
year, an old man of more than seventy years
stepped into the breakers, above the Falls, and,
loosing his hold, was swept over the frightful
cataract. At De Vaux College, a student, daring
his companions to wade into the whirlpool, was
sucked into its terrific eddies, and instantly disap-
peared, to be seen no more. A few days after-
ward, a drunken father adventured with his two
children and a reprobate companion, into a boat,
above the rapids, and, in their drunken orgies, the
little ones were thrown out and drowned, though
the two drunken wretches escaped. So far,
therefore, the Indians believe, implicitly, in the
fourfold sacrifice; and each year’s disasters con-
firm their belief.

LONGMEADOW.—The old oak in Longmeadow,
Mass., under which, tradition says, the Indians
made their Treaties with “Major John, the wor-
“shipful,” and others of our forefathers, has
fallen, at last. Green to the last was its crown,
though it was mere punk from bark to heart, and it
is a wonder whence the leaves had drawn their sap.
It was a magnificent monarch, nearly twenty feet in
circumference, and with splendid spread of limbs,
in its prime. It lived conscientiously, as long as
it could, for it had been made the southern termi-
nus of the prospective Longmeadow-road, from
this city, and it would fain have remained, the
solitary witness that such a road was once project-
ed. But the delay has been too lingering, and it
fell quietly, at last, struck by no tempest, but
yielding gently to fate.

The villagers have inherited the noble tree’s
devotion, and its remains are left as they fell, in
the faint trust that the Commissioners may build
that road ere the trunk has moldered into dust.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This vener-
able and respectable body celebrated its sixty-
sixth Anniversary, on Tuesday evening, the thir-
teenth ultimo.

A crowded house, such as the Academy of Music
seldom presents, listened to an elaborate paper
by Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS; and set
speeches, more or less sensible and useful, were
spoken by William Cullen Bryant and other
distinguished historians.

So We Go.—Miss Martha J. Lamb, a pleasant

author of juveniles, and also of a history, has been made a member of the New York Historical Society. Of course some of the conservative male members looked sheepish, when she was admitted—almost as much so as when, in the face of their conservatism, that respectably zealous institution, in behalf of historical *working*-folks, admitted to a Corresponding Membership the excellent Miss Eliza M. Quincy, daughter of President Quincy; and almost as much, too, as when it as sagely concluded, *only because they were women, not to elect*, when requested to do so, the not less widely-known and widely-honored Miss Francis M. Calkins, the patient historian of Norwich and New London, and Miss Mary L. Booth, the equally worthy historian of the City of New York.

OBITUARY.—Our honored friend and frequent contributor, Rev. EDWARD BALLARD, D.D., of Brunswick, Maine, Secretary of the Maine Historical Society, and widely known, both in the Church and in other associations, departed this life, suddenly, on Monday, the thirteenth of November last.

—The ink was scarcely dry, on the last paragraph, before another of our personal friends, WILLIAM GOWANS, the widely-known bibliopole of Nassau-street, New York, was added to the list of those who have gone before us.

He was a native of Scotland, where he was born on the third of March, 1803, and came to America, with his father's family, in 1821, landing at Philadelphia, and proceeding, thence, to Crawford-county, Indiana. He returned to New York, in 1824, where he opened a store, in a small way, at 121 Chatham-street. Gradually, but surely, he extended his business, accumulating means and stock in trade, until his was the leading antiquarian bookstore in the country and widely-known to every book-buyer.

He was returning home from Bangs's Auction-room, on Wednesday, the twenty-third of November, when he fell, insensible, in the street; was picked up by the police, and removed to the Station-house; thence taken to the Hospital, at Bellevue; thence to his home, in Second-street; and without becoming conscious, he died on Sunday, the twenty-seventh.

His death will be lamented by all whose intimacy enabled them to know his worth, as a man, and his kind disposition.

—And yet another. BUCKINGHAM SMITH, Esq., of St. Augustine, Florida, whose pen has often contributed to our pages, and whose reputation, as a close student of the annals of earlier American History, is world-wide, was picked up by the police, in University-place, New York, insensible, on Wednesday evening, January 4th; carried to the Station-house, in Mercer-street, where he

was kept until Thursday; thence to Bellevue Hospital; where he remained, insensible, until Friday, the sixth instant, when he died.

He was born, it is said, in Georgia, but removed to Florida, many years ago, and has resided there, when at home, ever since. He has occupied, it is said, a seat on the Bench and one in the Senate of Florida. He has been Secretary of the American Legation at Madrid and Chargé d' Affairs in Mexico; and his reading, in history, was chiefly concerning the Spanish and Italian voyagers.

We hope to present, in an early number of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, a sketch of the life and writings of Mr. Smith, by a competent hand; and we defer, until that time, what we desire to say concerning him.

One after another, our personal friends and fellow-laborers are taken away—Willis, Houghton, Simms, Ballard, Smith, during the present year—and the world becomes more and more dreary and uninviting. How soon shall we, too, be summoned to enjoy the rest which the world has not yet afforded to us?

—That touching and tender poem, *Over the River*, although first printed thirteen years ago, is still familiar in the minds of many, who will regret that the authoress, Mrs. A. C. Wakefield, of Winchendon, died recently. This lady was known to the public, ten years ago, by her maiden name, Nancy A. W. Priest. Her own lines have now a new and painful signification:—

- "And I sit and think when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river, and hill, and shore;
"I shall one day stand by the water cold,
"And list for the sound of the boatman's oar;
"I shall watch for a gleam of the flapping sail;
"I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand:
"I shall pass from sight with the boatman pale,
"To the better shore of the spirit land;
"I shall know the loved, who have gone before.
"And joyfully sweet will the meeting be,
"When over the river—the peaceful river—
"The angel of death shall carry me."

—Mrs. Laura Wolcott Gibbs, who died on the tenth ultimo, at her residence, No. 261 Greene-street, New York, in the seventy-seventh year of her age, was the daughter of Oliver Wolcott, Comptroller and Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Washington, and the mother of George Gibbs, the distinguished ethnologist and historian of "the administrations of Washington and Adams."

The husband of Mrs. Gibbs was the distinguished mineralogist, George Gibbs, of Newport, who was the first American who cultivated a taste for natural science in this country. He collected a cabinet in Europe, and, returning home in 1807, placed it in Yale College for the free use of the students. It was purchased for the College, in 1825, for twenty thousand dollars.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. IX. SECOND SERIES.]

FEBRUARY, 1871.

[No. 2.]

I.—MILITARY LESSONS TAUGHT BY THE
WAR.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE LONG IS-
LAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
FEBRUARY 23, 1869.

BY GENERAL H. W. SLOCUM.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HIS-
TORICAL SOCIETY :

When I consented to address this Society, on
some topic connected with the recent War, I had
not settled in my own mind upon any particular
line of thought, to which I would invite your
attention. I knew that, by you, as by every in-
telligent audience that can be assembled in our
country, almost anything connected with the
War would be received with deep interest. I

reality as well as in name, we shall be more than
recompensed for all our losses.

But in view of the great advantage every na-
tion gains from becoming powerful in a military
point of view—being able to protect its subjects
and defend its rights—our experience during the
War should be of great value to us. This ad-
vantage we shall reap in proportion as we shall
frankly and honestly discuss our errors and en-
deavor to profit by the lessons of experience.

I have concluded, therefore, to ask your atten-
tion to a few of the evils to which I think we
were subjected during the War; and, although I
do not anticipate that all of you will concur, in
all respects, with my views, I am confident you
will not accuse me of attempting to entertain
you by glossing over our errors, nor by pandering
to the prejudices of those who believe that our

To our Subscribers.

PROTRACTED sickness, from which we have not yet re-
covered, and the results of it have compelled us to delay
the publication of the Magazine; and although we are
now only on parole to our physician and forbidden the
greater portion of the mental labor which we have hither-
to employed on the work, we are pushing it forward as
fast as possible, in two separate printing-offices, and hope
to be in line with our neighbors, within a few weeks.

We throw ourselves on the kindness of our friends; and
trust they will bear with us, in our weakness, assuring
them that we shall do all that we can do to reciprocate
their favor.

HENRY B. DAWSON.

author of juveniles, and also of a history, has been made a member of the New York Historical Society. Of course some of the conservative male members looked sheepish, when she was admitted—almost as much so as when, in the face of their conservatism, that respectably zealous institution, in behalf of historical *working-folks*, admitted to a Corresponding Membership the excellent Miss Eliza M. Quincy, daughter of President Quincy; and almost as much, too, as when it as sagely concluded, *only because they were women, not to elect*, when requested to do so, the not less widely-known and widely-honored Miss Francis M. Calkins, the patient historian of Norwich and New London, and Miss Mary L. Booth, the equally worthy historian of the City of New York.

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I believe, that, notwithstanding all the loss of life and treasure inflicted upon us by the War, our country has been the gainer by it. In sweeping the curse of Slavery from the land, and in conferring upon the South free institutions, in

reality as well as in name, we shall be more than recompensed for all our losses.

But in view of the great advantage every nation gains from becoming powerful in a military point of view—being able to protect its subjects and defend its rights—our experience during the War should be of great value to us. This advantage we shall reap in proportion as we shall frankly and honestly discuss our errors and endeavor to profit by the lessons of experience.

I have concluded, therefore, to ask your attention to a few of the evils to which I think we were subjected during the War ; and, although I do not anticipate that all of you will concur, in all respects, with my views, I am confident you will not accuse me of attempting to entertain you by glossing over our errors, nor by pandering to the prejudices of those who believe that “ it is folly to talk of organizing victory,” and that “ it is wisdom to rely for success upon the “ God of Battles and the justice of our cause,” without regard to discipline or organization.

It is very difficult for any person to fully realize the wonderful changes that have taken place in our country, during the past eight years. When we picture to ourselves the state of affairs existing at the commencement of the Rebellion, we feel that an age has intervened—we cannot realize that so many pages of history have been written within these few brief years.

Eight years ago, the slaveholder was living in luxury—exerting a controlling influence in every branch of our Government—and his sons were filling an undue proportion of the positions of trust and honor, at home and abroad. To-day, the majority of them are in absolute penury—many of them seeking asylums in the hated North or in foreign lands. In the commercial world, the traders of the South were courted and flattered, until they not only boasted of their control over the merchants of the North, but they openly published “ black lists,” containing the names of the few who were to be proscribed by this aristocracy, for the crime of differing with them in opinion as to the divine origin of Slavery and the blessings likely to accrue from its extension. To-day, not one in a hundred of

this class of Southern men are in business—they have passed away, with their black lists, and their places are filled by Northern and Western men.

Ten years ago, the Institution of Slavery was at its zenith. In 1858, Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, in a speech, referring to the Institution of Slavery, contrasting, as I now contrast, the past with the present, asked: "What was the opinion of the South, in 1833, as to Slavery?" "Washington," said he, "had then emancipated his slaves; Jefferson had bitterly denounced the system; the South believed Slavery to be an evil—nay, even a sin. She attempted to apologize and excuse herself." "But," said he, with an air of triumph, "a few bold spirits took up the subject and compelled the South to investigate it; and what is the result? The South now regards it as one of the main pillars and controlling influences of modern civilization, and is prepared to maintain it, at every hazard. The Rock of Gibraltar does not stand so firm on its basis as our Slave system. In the past quarter of a century, our slaves have doubled in number and more than doubled in value. The very negro who, as a prime laborer, would have brought four hundred dollars, in 1828, would now, with thirty years more upon him, bring eight hundred dollars." Such was the contrast, as pictured by Senator Hammond, in the position of the Institution, as it existed in 1828, with its position in 1858; and the picture certainly exhibits a most wonderful advance in strength and apparent stability.

But could the Senator have extended his vision but eight brief years, he would have witnessed a far more wonderful contrast. The prime laborer, who had advanced in value from four hundred dollars, in 1828, to eight hundred, in 1858, had made a still more surprising advance. The slave of 1858 was the law-maker of 1868!

To a soldier, the changes which have taken place in our country, within the past ten years, in a military point of view—the sudden development of our strength; the conversion, as it were, in a day, of a nation ignorant of the arts of War, loving and devoted to the arts of Peace, into a nation of soldiers, capable of coping with any of the great military powers of the earth—are as striking changes as those to which I have alluded.

From the close of the War with Mexico to the breaking out of the Rebellion, our people had given little or no attention to military matters. The small force, consisting of less than ten thousand men, known as the Regular Army, had been employed in guarding our Western frontier. While, at the South, the probability of a conflict with the North was a subject of con-

stant discussion, and preparations for it had been going on, in many localities, for years prior to the War, here, at the North, no danger was anticipated, and the War broke upon us unexpectedly and without the slightest preparation, on our part. Even after the capture of Fort Sumter and the call for troops, no serious trouble was anticipated by the great mass of our people. The scenes enacted at our rendezvous for volunteers, the manner in which the officers of our Regiments were selected, and the jocularity with which our young men left their homes, all proved, conclusively, that few, if any, of these Volunteers realized, or were in any manner prepared for, the great work which Providence had devolved upon them.

Among the officers of the Regular Army, particularly among those who had been stationed at the South and had observed the spirit of the people, a more sober and far more correct view of the situation was taken. They witnessed the manner of organizing the Volunteers with distrust and alarm, for they could not believe that Regiments, in which the highest and most responsible positions were usually bartered away to men without any knowledge of the art of War or any qualifications for their high trusts, could ever be made effective troops. The Government, at the same time, under the advice, I believe, of Adjutant-general Thomas, adopted the unwise and absurd policy of keeping the Regular Army intact, and of preventing any of its educated young officers, then in service, from leaving their old Regiments and giving to the Volunteers the aid of their experience and knowledge of military matters. On the other hand, the Volunteer could not appreciate the necessity of the severe discipline insisted upon, in the Regular service; and, under the influence of incompetent and ignorant officers, he soon became prejudiced against the only class of men in the country qualified to take charge of and lead him safely through the terrible ordeal in store for him. One of the first scenes the men of my Regiment, and of the Fourteenth Regiment, which was organized in this City and was in the same Brigade with my own, were called upon to witness, tending to give them an idea of the severe discipline to which troops, in time of War, were liable to be subject, was the infliction of severe corporeal punishment upon a soldier of the Regiment commanded by General Sykes, of the Regulars. It occurred in an open field, on our march to Bull Run, and was witnessed by hundreds of Volunteers, who plainly exhibited their hatred of what they deemed unnecessary cruelty. With such feelings existing between the two organizations, with no preparation on the part of the Volunteers and but little on the part of the Regulars, in obedience to newspaper orders, we

marched out from Washington, "onward to Richmond." Those only can realize the condition of our Army, at that time, who can recall the incidents of this memorable Campaign and the Battle with which it closed. The crowds of curious and impertinent spectators who accompanied and often rode through our ranks; the long and fatal delay of Hunter's column, on the morning of the Battle—a delay occasioned by a few baggage-waggons, which should have been miles in rear—the many ludicrous, yet sad, scenes, on the field; the heroic, but fruitless, gallantry of separate Regiments, each attempting, in detail, the accomplishment of a work which required the combined effort of all; the dread, on the part of our men, of those terrible "masked batteries" and "the fierce Black-horse Cavalry," neither of which ever had an existence, except in the imaginative brains of our newspaper reporters, all help to fill up the picture. The influence of our officers over their men and the state of our discipline is best illustrated by an incident which occurred on the field, in the heat of the battle. An officer, who has since become very prominent and well-known throughout the country, was then in command of a Brigade, on the Right of our line. While riding over the field, he discovered a soldier concealed in a hole in the ground, which was of just sufficient dimensions to afford him shelter. The General rode up to him; inquired as to his Regiment; and ordered him to join it, at once. The man, looking him full in the face, placed his thumb upon his nose, and replied, "No, you don't, old fellow, you want this hole yourself."

I believe the plan of this Battle to have been well-conceived, notwithstanding its disastrous result. We were compelled to take the offensive against troops in position, and upon a field, the topography of which was unknown to nearly all our officers. Notwithstanding these facts, successes would have been achieved but for the impatient spirit which hurried us on, without the slightest preparation. Of the march, the Battle, the rout, and the disorderly retreat to Washington, the description given by William H. Russell was not greatly exaggerated. It was far more truthful than many of the descriptions given by the reporters of our own papers. Who has forgotten the newspaper accounts of the conduct of the celebrated Fire Zouaves—of the prodigies of valor performed by them—of their bayonet charges—of their heroic assaults—of the fearful destruction inflicted by them upon the enemy—and, finally, when the order to retreat came, of the great difficulty experienced by the officers in forcing "these gallant, but blood-thirsty lambs," as they were called, to cease fighting and commence retreating? We all

remember these accounts, and many others of a similar character; and yet, every intelligent officer, who was on the field, knows that this Regiment dispersed at the first fire, and so thoroughly was it dispersed, that it was from that day never again known as a military organization.

This Campaign, and every subsequent one, of the War, taught us that the rough element of our cities—the prize-fighter—the veteran of a score of street-fights, does not necessarily make the most valuable soldier. On the contrary, many a pale-faced boy, who, from a sense of duty, has left school or counting-room, to join our Army, has exhibited a degree of endurance on the march and of bravery on the field, seldom equalled by the rough element of our cities.

The close of the first Campaign found us once more in our tents, around Washington, defeated and humiliated, with an enemy, exultant and flushed with victory, again within sight of the Capitol of our country. Now, a more sober and sensible view of the situation was taken, by the country at large and, particularly, by those who had so eagerly sought the ranks of our Army. We had suffered a most humiliating defeat; but we had learned the first and most valuable lesson of the War. All now began to realize the magnitude of our undertaking. All felt that the task before us was one frequently attempted, but seldom accomplished—the task of conquering, upon their own chosen ground, vast armies of brave men, fighting, as most of them believed, for the honor of their homes and firesides. There was less conceit and arrogance on the part of ignorant officers—less of the braggadocio spirit on the part of the men. Even the most ignorant began to realize the importance of military knowledge, skill, and thorough preparation, if not of thorough discipline. While our troops were in this mood, sobered, but not wholly disheartened, and while the Government, the people, and particularly the army, were looking for a military leader, a young General came among us, who, of all the officers with whom I have ever met, was, in my opinion, the best qualified and the best adapted, in every respect, for the work to be accomplished—the work of organizing an army and of inspiring it, not only with a love for its Commander, but a love for discipline—that officer was George B. McClellan.

Soon after he assumed command, drunkenness and rioting in the streets of Washington disappeared. The offenders, highest in rank, were selected as examples of the punishment certain to follow a violation of orders. Worthless officers began to disappear from our midst; drills and

inspections were the order of the day. Before he had been in command six months, he had gained a place in the affections of his men, so deep and so firm, that no subsequent misfortune could destroy it, while his army had gained a degree of confidence in itself, and an *esprit de corps*, which it never lost.

The humiliating Campaign of 1861 was followed by three dark years of trial—three such years as could only result in the utter destruction of the country or in its emerging from the darkness, renewed in strength and purity, prepared to enter upon a new and brighter career. It was a period which tested, to the uttermost, the faith and patriotism of our people. Although occasionally relieved by a ray of light and hope, springing from successes achieved—such as those at Donelson, New Orleans, and Vicksburgh—yet, in the main, it was a season of adversity—one of those periods

“That give mankind occasion to exert
“Their hidden strength, and throw into practice,
“Virtues that shun the day and lie concealed
“In the smooth seasons and the calms of life.”

To the Army, the trials of these three years were a military school, better adapted to furnishing the country with true soldiers than all the Military Academies that have ever been established. The value of these lessons of experience and the extent of the improvement in the organization and efficiency of our armies can only be appreciated by those who took part in the closing as well as the opening Campaigns of the War. We had learned the value of concert of action—the necessity of co-operation—not only of each Corps of each separate Army, but the co-operation of all our Armies scattered over the vast theatre of operations. We had learned how to make long campaigns without burthening ourselves with long trains. Officers, who at first required large hospital-tents for their accommodation, were now content with a small tent-fly—and if occasion demanded, they could dispense even with that—while the private soldier carried his only shelter in a small package, strapped to his knapsack.

At the close, our medical officers preferred, for the sick and wounded, the pure air of the tent to the close wards of the City Hospital.

The improvement in arms kept pace with the improved organization and discipline. The miserable, unfinished, and almost worthless Austrian musket, in the purchase of which a few men, professing intense loyalty, had given more attention to the interests of their pockets than to that of our Army, had given place to the admirable breech-loaders.

The spade, once in such disfavor at the North, that a General, by simply ordering it to the rear, in disgrace, won from our press and people more

applause than had ever been accorded to any General for battles won—this disgraced and vilified implement had once more made its way to the front, and, was to be found at the head of every column, not only of the Army of the Potomac, but of every other Army and every Corps in the country; and in the closing Campaign of the War, Grant, Sherman, or Sheridan, in the presence of the enemy, would as soon have thought of sending, to the rear, his ammunition, as his spades.

The advantages of the Signal Corps had become apparent, and the system reduced to a state of perfection. The value of the Telegraph, too, in military operations, had become fully appreciated; and its operators were with our Generals, in all their advances—the construction of lines often keeping pace with the march of our troops. The construction of Railroads for our own use and the destruction of those in use by the enemy had both been reduced to a science.

In the Spring of 1864, the effort, on the part of the authorities, in Washington, to direct and control all the operations of the armies in the field, was formally abandoned. It is well known, that soon after General Grant assumed command of all our armies, Mr. Lincoln, addressing his Secretary of War, said: “You know we have been trying to manage this War, thus far, without success. I promised General Grant, when he accepted his present position, he should not be interfered with, in his military plans and operations, by mere civilians. I think we shall be obliged to let him have his own way.” This frank acknowledgment, on the part of the President, and his faithful adherence to the promise made to General Grant was worth more to the army and the country than any other act of Mr. Lincoln’s life.

The Press, too, had become less a power for evil; for, although its orders for “Onward” movements, even at the close of the struggle, were frequently as mandatory as at its commencement, yet these orders had less weight with the Administration and far less with the Generals in the field. If it was still capable of stirring up strife at the North, as to the merits or demerits of officers or Corps in the field, yet, in the Army, thanks to the boldness of Grant and Sherman, it had been shorn of a portion of its power.

It is but just to say, that here, at home, in keeping alive the spirit of patriotism and in aiding the Government in securing men and money, the Press accomplished much good; but the effect of its course on our Armies, in the field, was injurious, from the commencement of the War to its close.

Early in the Spring of 1863, a correspondent of one of the leading daily papers of New York published statements as to the strength of Sher-

man's command, contemplated movements, etc., which it was important to keep secret. Finally, he openly abused Sherman and some of his officers, highest in rank, and his letters were published, and the papers containing them were soon distributed in the camps. Upon being remonstrated with, he openly defied Sherman, saying to him, "We, newspaper men, are a fraternity, bound together by a common interest, and we must, and will, write down any man who stands in our way." By order of General Grant, he was banished from our lines; and, subsequently, all correspondents were ordered away by General Sherman. The one to whom I have alluded appealed to the President, asking him to compel General Grant to revoke his order and permit him once more to accompany the Army, whose Commander he had defied and threatened with the power of the Press, if he dared to stand in his way. His application was denied; and, from that date to the close of the War, there was less villification of officers—fewer open attempts to destroy the confidence, not only of the country, but of the Army, in our military leaders.

The Press of our country is a great power—one which no man, in either public or private life, can well afford to combat; and yet, he who attempts to point out the evils which beset the path of our Armies, during the recent War, will exhibit great cowardice or great ignorance of this subject, if he fails of designating the action of the Press as one of the greatest of these evils. It is an evil felt, in time of War, by every country in which the Press is as free and as powerful as it is with us.

A very able military writer, Lascelles Wraxall, who has published a work, entitled, *The Armies of the Great Powers*, in commenting upon the Campaign in the Crimea, says: "Another great grievance, under which the English Army suffers, and which, so long as it is permitted to continue, must impede any successful operations, is the unbridled discussion by the Press, of all military movements during a Campaign. Far be it from us, to wish to lay any fetters on the Press, or to ignore the advantages derivable from a thorough ventilation of all reform questions; but we honestly think that when matters are carried to such a pitch as before Sebastopol, when General Codrington was compelled to issue a General Order to prevent the publication of most important secrets, the efficiency of the Army must be materially injured by such indiscreet publicity. Even the Duke of Wellington was fearfully tormented by newspaper correspondents, and we find in his dispatches repeated allusions to the subject; but what would he have said to the swarm of self-constituted critics, who beset our Army in

"the Crimea and sent home the most absurd reports to delight the reading public, as to the inefficiency of our Generals? These letters found their way back to camp, in printed form, and were admirably adapted to enhance the spirit of insubordination among our men. What an effect it must produce among soldiers, when they read, in journals of large circulation, that such a commander, in the Crimea, was like the ass in a lion's skin, or that another was not worth his salt; and yet we remember reading worse than this, during the War. Such a state of things, when the bravest officer is exposed to the effect of personal malice or dangerous calumny, can only demoralize an army and thoroughly destroy that *esprit de corps* on which success in the field mainly depends. We believe, and most military men will join in the belief, that 'Our own Correspondent' helped the Russians greatly more than his own country. The minutest details of camp life were narrated, and even news published of future expeditions, and the probable movements of the Campaign. * * * The Emperor Napoleon displayed a further proof of his great ability, when he compelled the French Press to be very discreet in its revelations about the Army and its movements in the Crimea and the Baltic. The action of Marshal St. Armand, forbidding all newspaper correspondents accompanying his Army, was a measure that merited the unbounded applause of all reasonable men in the Allied Armies; yet, a portion of the British press dared to threaten him with its wrath on account of it. If Lord Raglan and General Simpson had possessed the moral courage to lay down the same rule and scorn the abuse of the newspaper world, they and their troops would not have been so often exposed on the pillory and given up to the ridicule of a scandal-loving people, which was the only return they got for their good-natured weakness. * * *

"But if a portion of the Press did a great deal during the War, to weaken discipline among our troops and injure the Army, in every possible way, this was much more the case with a party in Parliament, pandering to notoriety at any price. Newspaper articles do not, after all, possess the weight of speeches, uttered by popular men, in Parliament; and these certainly did their utmost to destroy all confidence in our Army. * * * A General, commanding, who, while he is standing in the presence of an enemy, is compelled to hear such things as were uttered about Lord Raglan and his successor, cannot possibly secure the necessary confidence of his men, and must, at last, lose confidence in himself. * * *

"And then, again, that notorious Roebuck Commission—did it not subvert all ideas of

"military honor and discipline? Officers were compelled to appear before a Committee of civilians and publicly express their opinion as to the merits of their superior officers. If the originators and defenders of this inquiry could have heard, as we did, the sarcastic remarks of the French officers, or learned the openly expressed disgust of all those who bore no special love for England, they would not have permitted such a disgrace to their country to go on. We will not here pause to allude to the bitter feelings which such a procedure evoked among those gallant men who take a pride in the service, for we think that there is but one opinion, now existing among all reasonable men, as to the utter impolicy of such a Commission having ever been entrusted with such dangerous authority."

I have quoted from this excellent work more freely than I should have done, but for the fact that, by the substitution, throughout the Chapter, of the Press of the United States for that of England, Congress for Parliament, and the Committee on the Conduct of the War for the Roebuck Commission, the entire Chapter, although written prior to the Rebellion, becomes an admirable criticism upon some of the great evils with which our Army was afflicted, during the War.

But, notwithstanding all our errors, all our disasters, we have given proof to the world that a Republic can carry on a great War—can suppress the most formidable attempts at its destruction. The prompt response of our people to the calls for men and money, the readiness with which the Volunteers submitted to the severe discipline necessary for military success, their quiet and orderly return to their homes, and the resumption of their former peaceful avocations, gave conclusive proof that we need no great standing army.

The young men, now in our fields and workshops, stand ready, at a moment's notice, to obey the call of the Government; and if the prominent actors in the late struggle will discard public opinion and the clamor of demagogues, and frankly and honestly point out the weak spots in our armor—place upon record, their views as to our errors in raising, organizing, and equipping an Army—and, if these errors can be corrected, we shall not again be called upon to pay so dearly for the lessons of experience.

I think that nearly all military men will agree that, should the Government again be forced to call out the Volunteers, the selection of officers, even to the lowest in rank, should be left to the General Government. Promotions and the power of conferring special rewards, such as that of brevet rank, should be made upon the field, by the General in command, instead of being delayed, as at present, till years after the close of

the contest, and then made upon recommendation of politicians who never saw a battle-field—the modest and usually most deserving being left unrewarded, while the self-seeking and those possessing political influence are covered with unmerited honors.

Veteran Regiments, when reduced in numbers, should have been filled up and kept in the field, instead of being disbanded to make room for new organizations, under inexperienced officers. In arms and equipments, our experience has suggested many improvements which will undoubtedly be adopted, as rapidly as possible.

If military knowledge and power is as valuable to a Government as is usually conceded, by all foreign nations, then, even upon this ground, alone, we have much to recompense us for the thousands of valuable lives and the hundreds of millions of treasure lost in the recent War.

The final Campaigns of each of the great Armies into which our forces were mainly divided, were of a character calculated to recompense the veterans engaged in them, for all their toils—all the sufferings and disappointments of their past four years' service.

Sherman's "Grand March to the Sea"—a march, which we were told by the ablest military critics of Europe, would, if successful, add a fresh Chapter to the theory and practice of modern warfare—an attempt at which, the South professed to sneer and rejoice—predicting its utter and humiliating failure—a Campaign, the novelty and boldness of which startled and alarmed many of our own friends—one during which, although the soldier was compelled, by night as well as by day, to labor and suffer great hardship, but which was still a season of real happiness to all who took part in it—a portion of life to which they will always revert with pleasure. It is true, that each day brought its burthens, and these at times seemed hard to bear. Sleeping on the damp earth, after a long march, in a cold rain, during which every article of clothing was drenched, or laboring all day, in a swamp or river, in the construction of bridges or roadways, and sinking to rest with the damp clothing clinging to the person, was calculated to make one dream of and long for the comforts of his home and fireside. Yet our men were cheerful and hardy; and trials under which, at the commencement of the War, they would have given up in despair, were now borne without complaint.

The complete confidence of the entire Army in its great leader; the admirable order and system which prevailed during the march; the success with which all obstacles were overcome; the novelty of being in the heart of the enemy's country, where our troops had never before penetrated; the universal joy with which the Army was welcomed by the slave population—old and

young, male and female; the terror of those who had hailed, with joy, the outbreak of hostilities, under the impression that they, at least, were safe—far beyond the reach of the strong arm of the Government—these things, with good health, fresh air, a plenty of exercise, with many a good meal obtained without money and without price, with just enough fighting to give spice and zest to the march—all combined to render it the romance of soldiering, and to make it, what our closing Campaign should have been, the most novel, the most successful, and the most memorable Campaign of the War.

The final Campaign of the Army of the Potomac was, in every respect, worthy of that Army, and of the unfaltering patriotism and bravery that had characterized all its history. An Army which, from the fact of its field of operations being in the immediate vicinity of the Capital, had been subjected to more criticism, more interference on the part of politicians and the Press, and had endured more changes of commanders than any other Army—an organization which had fought more desperate battles and lost, in killed and wounded, more men than all our other Armies combined, and, through it all, had preserved its good name and its fidelity to the cause—this Army, too, in its final Campaign and in the results accomplished, was amply rewarded for all its sufferings. For four years, the objective point of this Army had been the city of Richmond, where were congregated the Chiefs of the Rebellion. More than once, within sight of its spires, it had been compelled to turn back for the defense of our own Capital. On the twenty-ninth of March, commenced the series of great battles which were to result in the accomplishment of that for which this Army had so long struggled—the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the Army upon which the hopes of the rebels had been at all times based. To have had this great result accomplished, without severe fighting, without the loss, on both sides, of thousands of gallant men, would not have been in keeping with the past history of the struggle between the two Armies operating in Virginia. A week of hard marching and harder fighting resulted in the final surrender; and the veterans of the Potomac, in company with their brothers from the West, who, starting in Kentucky, had swept through nearly every rebel State, now made its way northward—passing over the historic and bloody fields of Cold Harbor, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-house, Fredericksburgh, and Bull Run, where so many gallant comrades were sleeping their last sleep—they returned to our Capital, laden with well-earned laurels. The Army which, in 1861, had returned to Washington, in disgrace—the scoff of our enemies, at home and abroad—now returned, conscious of its

strength and power—each soldier's heart filled with that pride and joy which can be realized only by him who, having given up home, family, and friends, and for years endured the dangers and hardships of a soldier's life, now finds his work completed—his country saved—and himself the recipient of a nation's gratitude.

II.—REMINISCENCES OF "THE WEST."

BY HENRY O'RIELLY.

[When arranging a Course of Lectures for the "Rochester Athenæum and Young Men's Association," of which I was President, I invited the Hon. Gabriel Furman, of Brooklyn, then (1841) a State Senator, to favor us with some Discourses on the subject of American Antiquities. His compliance with the request gave much public satisfaction, as will readily be imagined by people familiar with his character and capacity.

As a slight token of the interest excited by his Antiquarian Lectures. It was deemed appropriate to present him with some memorial of "old times" in Rochester; and I readily yielded, for this purpose, an *oaken walking-staff*, which I had caused to be made from half-burnt timber saved from the conflagration of the first framed dwelling erected at a locality in the centre of what is now the flourishing City of Rochester. The date of the ancient structure from whose embers the brand was taken, reached into antiquity as far back as the year 1810—the memorable year in which De Witt Clinton, then a young Senator, made an exploring tour, along with General Stephen Van Rensselaer, Gouverneur Morris, and two other gentlemen, as Commissioners, appointed by the Legislature, for examining the routes then proposed for the "mad project," as many people considered it, of Canal Communication between the Hudson and Lake Erie—a project, by the bye, which even Clinton was induced to examine only a few months before, he having declined, till then, to read Jesse Hawley's Essays which first formally proposed the great enterprise, which Essays General Micah Brooks had tried, vainly, to induce him to examine, in the Winter of 1808-9; and even Thomas Jefferson frankly said, of it, he thought the project undertaken "a hundred years too soon."

The year and the dwelling are also memorable, locally, from the circumstance that, during that season, it was in a tree, beside that pioneer house, that a burglarious bear took refuge, when Enos Stone, father of the first white citizen born on the tract, shot the intruder and saved his provender from further ursine depredations—of which, and of the humble dwelling from whose timber the oaken staff was made, a pictorial record is preserved in the frontispiece of a book, issued by me, in 1838, entitled *Settlement in the West, or Sketches of Rochester and Western New York*—for Rochester was, even so recently, considered, by so many eastern people, as being rather too near the back woods—verging on the outskirts of civilization.

The interest connected with the subject of Mr. Furman's Lectures manifested itself, in various ways, about that time, and occasioned some correspondence with the Senator, the results of which were handed to me, for use, in any further publications I might make. Two of the replies of Mr. Furman were addressed to the Hon. Frederic Whittlesey, then Vice-chancellor of the State; and as the contents of them may not be uninteresting, even now, I annex them, hereto, as presented to me by that gentleman.

NEW YORK, JAN. 7, 1871.

HENRY O'RIELLY.]

[JUDGE FURMAN'S LETTERS.]

I.

ALBANY, November 25, 1841.

HON. FREDERICK WHITTLESEY:

DEAR SIR: I have examined with much care the ancient coins which you sent me from Mr Ward * some few months since, as having been

* Levi A. Ward, former Mayor of, and yet resident in, Rochester.

found in the neighbourhood of Rochester; and am satisfied they are early French coins, probably of their Colonial emission. Both the English and French, at a very early period, after the settlement of their American Colonies, issued a series of coins for the currency of their settlements—many of which are very curious, more so indeed, than the coinages of the Mother Countries. I now have a copper coin, about the size of a Cent, which was ploughed up about 20 years since, in the town of Bergen, New Jersey, on which is the inscription, "Franc-Colonies," and the date of 1722; which was one of those French Colonial coins. And I saw a few days since in the Museum of the Albany Institute, a Stone found at a Spring in the town of Pompey in this State, having on it a Serpent around a tree, and the date of the accession of Hadrian VI. to the Pontificate, 1522,* and the French name of Leon De Lann—which, with the Coins, &c. found in the Western part of our State, undoubtedly furnish the evidence of the establishment of French religious missions among the Five Nations of Indians, very soon after the first colonizing of the Canadas by that Nation. The Valleys of the Ohio, and the Mississippi, now have existing many interesting proofs of the French enterprise, and of their religious missions, scattered throughout their whole extent down to New Orleans.

An examination of the French claims to this country, and of the course they pursued to establish and perpetuate their dominion here, is a very interesting enquiry. By looking at the first volume of Sanson's Great Atlas, published at Antwerp, in Elephantine folio, about 1735, (I now quote from recollection, having the book at home, but not before me,) you will find a Map of North America, published by the French; which shows that they claimed all the country extending from the Canadas down to the Mouth of the Mississippi, and up to the gates of Schenectady; and they built their Forts and trading Posts throughout that whole country. This French policy continued growing and strengthening even as late as the year 1755, when the eyes of the British Government seem to have been opened to the strong necessity of resisting those encroachments, or their Colonies would soon be confined to a comparatively very narrow strip of land bordering on the Atlantic Coast—And in this latter year a work of much merit, and authority, written by Dr. Millar, was published in London, shewing the extent and effect of that policy of the French nation. This enlightening of the views of the British Administration on that subject, was owing to the proceedings of the First Congress ever held by the

American Colonies, which met at Albany in the preceding year, 1754. The Journals and records of that Congress are supposed to be lost, but I am rather inclined to the belief that they are now existing among the public records of Louisiana; for M. Alex. Vatemare at the meeting held at the Capitol to facilitate his great and valuable project of National exchanges of books, &c. stated through Hon. John C. Spencer, that he had found a short time previous in New Orleans, the Journals of the first Congress in America; but his knowledge of the record did not enable him to speak definitely in the matter. How it came there I cannot conceive; but think an investigation should at once be made as to whether such a record exists or not; and if it does, the original, or a copy, should be procured and deposited in the office of our Secretary of State—Please present my thanks to Mr. Ward for his kindness in sending me those Coins, and also my best respects to him.

With great respect

I am Dear Sir yours truly
G. FURMAN

[Addressed:]

Hon.

FREDERICK WHITTLESEY

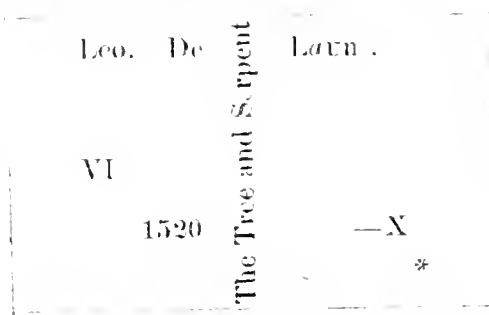
Rochester

New York—

II.

DEAR SIR:

In looking last evening over a copy of my letter to you under the date of November, 25th last, I discovered that in my description of the stone found in Pompey in this State I had been led into an error by following an account which I had taken from the lips of a gentleman who had seen it some time since, instead of my own, which I had copied from the stone itself. As there are already two or three erroneous descriptions of this stone published to the world, I feel no disposition to add to the number, and therefore give you the following, as the correct inscription, which I have this morning again compared with the original. It is as follows:



* Mr. Furman, in his next letter, corrected an error in the foregoing statement, as will be seen hereafter.

* Where this asterisk is, in the figure, there is, on the stone, a figure, resembling a bud or spear-head, which we cannot imitate.—ED. HIS. MAG.

We have here indeed the true chronology of the Pontificate of Leo X. ; and it may be thus read "Leo, the 6th year of his Pontificate 1520." I am inclined to think it was more probably the corner stone of the little Chapel erected by the French Colony than a funeral monument as none others of the kind have been found ; and that the other name upon it is that of the founder of the Church or rather Chapel. The name of "Laun" is so much worn, as to render it obscure, yet I am satisfied from two examinations of the inscription, that this is the name, or as near as can now be made out.

Otherwise all that I have stated I am satisfied on re-examination is correct.

If I had supposed that you, or L. A. Ward Esq. felt any interest on this question, I could furnish you from my library in manuscript, and print, if at home, with abundance of evidence proving the establishment of French Colonies in the Western part of this State and in the Valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi ;—many facts in that head are within my reach even at this place from some of my Notes and Memoranda which I take the liberty of forwarding you—

Governor De Witt Clinton in his Memoir on the Antiquities of Western New-York a pamphlet of about 25 pages which has now become very scarce and difficult to be procured—states, that, a settlement of the French was made in the town of Pompey in 1666.—He says, that, "at the request of Karakontie, an Onondaga Chieftain, a French Colony was directed to repair to his village for the purpose of teaching the Indians the arts and sciences, and endeavor, if practicable, to civilize and christianize them"—that "this little colony remained for three years in a very peaceable and flourishing condition, during which time much addition was made to the establishment, and among others a small chapel, in which the Jesuit (from whose Journal Gov. Clinton derived much of his information,) "used to collect the barbarians and perform the rites and ceremonies of his Church"—Matters continued on this footing until 1669, when a party of twenty three Spaniards arrived there, guided by some of the Iroquois, by way of the Mississippi, and up the Ohio and Alleghany Rivers to Olean point, in search of a Northern lake whose bottom they supposed to be covered with silver from the Indian's description : "Having arrived at Onondaga lake and the French Village, and finding no silver, they seemed bent on a quarrel with the French, whom they charged with having bribed the Indians, so that they would not tell them where the silver might be found"—Such things may appear to us as improbable, but to those who are conversant with the Spanish adventures during the early settlements of America, and the extravagant and wearisome expedi-

tions which they made, led on by the fables of the El Dorado, which they expected to find realized in the Western Continent ; and the horrible amount of crime and loss of human life with which their pursuits after the precious metals were attended, or who have read the Journal of the Voyage of De Acugna in South America, and Southey's Account of the Expedition of Orsua and the Crimes of Aguirre will not want faith in this statement.—

Finally, it was agreed that an equal number of Frenchmen, and Spaniards should go in pursuit of this treasure.—While on their route the Indians began to suspect some design in the strangers to deprive them of their country which jealousy was greatly increased by "the Spaniards" telling the Indians that the only object of the French was to tyrannize over them," and "the French on the other hand asserted that the Spaniards were laying a plan to rob them of their lands"—The Indians held a private Council, and determined to rid themselves of both : And having obtained assistance of the Oneidas, and Cayugas, on All Saints day, 1669, a little before day break, "the little Colony, together with the Spaniards, were aroused from their slumbers by the discharge of fire arms, and the war whoop of the savages.—Every house was immediately fired or broken open, and such as attempted to escape from the flames were killed by the tomahawk : and not one of the Colonists or Spaniards were left alive to relate the sad disaster"—

This history accounts for many appearances, about this section of the country, which excited the wonder of the present race of inhabitants when they first settled it. They found the marks of former cultivation, in a second growth of trees, so evident as to attract the attention of every one, and has continued from that time to the present a frequent topic of conversation, although few have attempted to explain the cause. This second growth extends many miles and is rendered the more prominent from being surrounded by the original forest of old large timber—And in ploughing & other excavations made in that space, there have been found fragments of Earthenware, of iron implements of husbandry, and also parts of guns and other warlike articles—The remains of a blacksmith's forge has also been discovered ; and about thirty years since in making some excavations in that tract, a farmer turned up a piece of metal, which had the appearance of having once been part of a Church bell—This was found not far from the period of the discovery of the inscribed stone I have before mentioned but as no one had any idea that a Church had before existed there, little was thought of it, and I think no care was taken for its preservation—it was undoubtedly

a relic of the bell used in that ancient Chapel of the French Colony—

On the subject of the French policy of surrounding the English Colonies with a cordon in forts and trading posts, the proceedings of the First Congress at Albany in 1754, exhibit the matter in a very strong light. After taking into consideration the situation of the English settlements, they represented in a Memorial to the Crown—"That it was the evident design of "the French to surround the British Colonies; to "fortify themselves on the back thereof; to take "and keep possession of the heads of all the important Rivers; to draw over the Indians to their "interest, and with the help of such Indians "added to such forces as were then arrived, and "might afterwards arrive, or be sent from Europe, "to be in a capacity of making a general attack "on the several Governments; and if at the same "time a strong naval force should be sent from "France, there was the utmost danger that the "whole Continent would be subjected to that "Crown."

As I have before stated, in my previous letter, numerous traces of French enterprize are still to be seen throughout the great Valleys of the Ohio, and the Mississippi, in their ancient settlements,—in the language, manners, and customs of the people—Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, was one of this line or cordon of forts and trading posts, and a very formidable one it was for many years to the English Colonies—Another portion of that great cordon still existing, is the Village of Cahokia, in Illinois; in which is a Church built by the French settlers in 1698, having "battled with the storms "of more than a Century"—The bell which hangs in its tower, was brought from France more than a Century and a half ago, and still, or until recently, on every Sabbath morn calls upon the inhabitants to render praise and thanksgiving to that Benificent being to whom they owe all their blessings, as it had done for ages past—(This fact also proves that the French Colonists had bells in their churches in their early settlements in this country.) Numerous other instances might be cited but it is useless, a traveler cannot pass through that country, or any other person read the descriptions of the same, without according to the truth of my remark.

It is a curious and valuable historical fact, not generally known, that Thomas Jenkins Esq. in 1763, submitted to the British Ministry a project to prevent the emancipation of the American Colonies, and to retain them forever in their obedience to the Crown—His first proposition was, the keeping on foot most of the troops then in America, and which were disbanded, or recalled at the peace. The forts which were scattered along the Indian frontier, and which were after-

wards demolished, or abandoned, were to be preserved, New ones were to be erected on the Coast, *ostensibly* against the invasions of the French. The lands granted to the veterans were always to be within the precincts of a Fort, which on the frontiers especially, must very soon have formed respectable military townships—Jenkins was well acquainted with America, from a residence of considerable length in Pennsylvania, and the Carolinas, and he also had some employment in the English army which conquered Canada; which enabled him to become conversant with the operation of the French policy; and it was their scheme somewhat modified which he thus proposed to the consideration of Lord Bute and his associates. Providence, however, so ordered matters, that the English ministry did not regard this project with any favor—and by rejecting it, facilitated the onward progress of the American Revolution—

If I was at home with my books about me, you might have a much more enlarged view of the French settlements in this country—it may be however, that I have already given you more than will be read with interest. My excuse is, it is a question which has long excited my attention; and sometime since I collected many facts on this head, and arranged them in some order, of which, however, I am not now able to avail myself, which has been the reason for the desultory mode in which I have conveyed you this information—Present my respects to Mr. Ward—

With much respect

I am Dear Sir yours truly

G. FURMAN

ALBANY, Dec. 15—1841—

[Addressed]

Single sheet

To

HON. FREDERICK WHITTLESEY

Rochester

Monroe County
New York

III.—THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE SETTLEMENT OF MONTEREY, CAL. JUNE 3, 1870.*

The celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the planting of the Cross at, and the foundation of the City of, Monterey, the ancient Capital of the State of California, was celebrated,

* We are indebted to our neighbor and friend, John Savage, Esqr., for the material from which we have made this very complete report of the Celebration of Monterey's one-hundredth birth-day; and Father Hudson has also laid us under many obligations by sending the manuscript of his Oration, in order to make the report more complete. Both these gentlemen will please accept our sincere thanks.—EDITOR HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

with great ceremonials, on the third of June, 1870.

"This *Fete*," says the *Monterey Democrat* of June 11th, "passed off exceedingly well. In addition to the population of the town, a great many visitors were present and participated in the ceremonies, all entering heartily into the spirit of the occasion and being fully alive to the significance of the event which they were commemorating.

"Monterey is the Jamestown of this coast: on the rock, in front of the quaint little Custom-house, built in Mexican times, first leaped ashore hundreds of the present inhabitants of the State, who, since, dispersing through every part of its territory, have laid the foundation of a great empire. This is a classic spot, associated, in the minds of the people of the State now living and to come, with all the historical events which have signalized the establishment of civilization in one of the fairest though among the latest of its possessions. The site of the town is exceedingly beautiful and all its surroundings are picturesque and pleasing, every natural object on which the eye falls being lovely and graceful. In front of the town, sweeps the broad and crescent-shaped bay which, for centuries, has been known to navigators as affording one of the securest and easiest-reached havens, in which might lie, with perfect convenience, any conceivable amount of shipping.

"To the religionist, the place possesses the deepest interest: here was planted, for the first time, on these shores, the sacred emblem of his faith; and in sight, still, are many monuments erected by devout and earnest men, whose only thought was service to their God and to their fellows. To poet, historian, and statesman, no other place that looks westwardly over the Pacific, possesses an equal interest: as the years go on, it will be visited as a sort of Mecca; and Monterey will continue, through all time, the object of tender regard and something like veneration."

The following account of the interesting event—one of the most noticeable historical occurrences on the Pacific Coast—is compiled from the reports furnished to the leading journals of San Francisco.

Some time before, it seems, an invitation had been extended to the Pioneer Associations of San Francisco, Sacramento, etc., to assist in the celebration; and ample preparations had been made to honor the coming event, with due importance. We admit a portion of the early correspondence, on this subject, to indicate how heartily the Pioneers of the State enlisted in the movement, as well as to preserve the historical material which we find in it.

[*From the President of the Sacramento Pioneers.*]

"SACRAMENTO, May 30, 1870

"HON. P. A. ROACH, CHAIRMAN, ETC., SAN FRANCISCO.—DEAR FRIEND: Yours of the 13th inst., addressed to me as President of the Sacramento Association of California Pioneers, inviting the members thereof to unite with those of the San Francisco Association and others, in celebrating, at Monterey, on the 3rd of June, the Centennial Anniversary of the settlement of that city, was laid before our Association, at its regular monthly meeting, held on the 28th inst.

"Many of us, circumstances permitting, would be pleased to be with you, on this rare and interesting occasion. For the Pioneers of 1849 to stand upon the ground hallowed by the tread of the Pioneers of 1770, headed by the good Father Junipero Serra, a full century after those brave men startled the wilderness by their presence, would, indeed, be glory to the living; but to stand there, gathered from afar, from every clime, and tongue, and nation, to celebrate this Centennial, will be an honor to the memories of the dead. And we cannot over-honor them. They were the Pioneers of Pioneers, on this western coast. In comparison with theirs, our fame is nothing. We came to seek gold; they came with nobler aspirations—to erect an empire, not only of domain, but of religion, of learning, and of law. Theirs be all the honor and the glory. Let us, on that day, bow in reverence to their memories.

"To these Missionary Fathers and their frugal foresight, are we mainly indebted for the fact that, to-day, our State is the wine-press of the Nation. From them, have we learned the virtue of irrigation; and to their influence may, in an eminent degree, be ascribed the credit that we found the native Indians in such meek submission that they were not in the least troublesome.

"Sincerely hoping that this Centennial, which you have thus auspiciously inaugurated, may be maintained by our children and our children's children, as the ages roll by, and that Monterey will sacredly preserve in her archives the histories of these periodical events, I have the honor to remain, with profound respect,

"Yours, affectionately,

"JAMES MCCLATCHY.

"President Sacramento Association
"California Pioneers."

As the movements of the San Francisco Pioneers formed a portion of the noticable events of the occasion, our report will follow their progress, from that city to Monterey.

[*From the Alta California, June 5, 1870.*]

"DEPARTURE OF THE PIONEERS.—At half-past

“six o'clock, on Thursday evening, [June 2nd]
 “there stood on the decks of the steamer *Senator*,
 “a band of pioneer citizens of California, com-
 “prising representatives from Sacramento, Marys-
 “ville, and other interior towns. They were
 “representative men, too, and amongst them
 “over a dozen veterans, who migrated hither
 “long before the discovery of gold on these
 “slopes. Captain Steele, one of the guests, set-
 “tled here as early as 1825. One-third of the
 “passengers were invited guests, and one fourth
 “of the entire number lady pioneers, or lady
 “friends of the members of the Society. The
 “banner of the Association and the American flag
 “were conveyed aboard, and the old Mexican
 “flag was hoisted to the peak. In all, there were
 “three hundred souls aboard, when the steamer
 “left Polson-street Wharf. In the absence of
 “President Chenery, Charles D. Carter was
 “selected as acting-President. Philip A. Roach
 “was the Chairman of the Committee of Arrange-
 “ments, and throughout the excursion exerted
 “himself to render the trip in every way agree-
 “able.

“Major General Ord, although unable to
 “accept the invitation of Mr. Lull of the Com-
 “mittee, responded to it, not only by note, but by
 “paying the steamer the compliment of thirteen
 “guns from Alcatraz, as she steamed by the
 “fortress. General Ord, in his note of declina-
 “tion, mentions the fact of his being stationed
 “at Monterey, amongst a people generous, culti-
 “vated, and hospitable; and that his sojourn
 “there was a delightful one. Everybody aboard
 “the *Senator* had made up their minds and pre-
 “pared their bodies for a gay time. The Band
 “of the Twelfth Infantry was called into requis-
 “ition, by the dancers, before the Presidio was
 “reached; but the slight swell off the Fort sum-
 “marily stopped this fun, and, by the time the
 “bar was crossed, a few bed-clothes were tumble-
 “d by the qualmish. The sea was smooth,
 “however; the sunset meal relished by nearly all;
 “and the mild moonlight evening kept the poet-
 “ically inclined on deck, until the midnight
 “hour.

“Just as the sun peered above the Santa Cruz
 “hills, the light-house rounded into view; and
 “in a few moments the staunch old steamer was
 “beautifully brought alongside the pier, and
 “the thriving seaside town of Santa Cruz con-
 “tained within its limits the floating colony of
 “the *Senator*. A tarry of two hours, here, enab-
 “led the passengers to ‘do’ the place satisfacto-
 “rily. The early start sharpened the appetite for
 “the excellent matutinal meal, at once bountiful
 “in quantity and well cooked. And here we
 “must declare that the *cuisine* suffered at the
 “tongue of no grumbler during the absence of
 “the vessel from this port.”

A dispatch to the *Bulletin* of the third of June
 says: “The steamer *Senator*, with the excur-
 “sionists from San Francisco, arrived at Santa
 “Cruz, at five o'clock this morning. The sail
 “down the coast was delightful, the sea being
 “calm and the weather clear. But few were
 “sea-sick. The number of passengers exceed-
 “ed the sleeping accommodations; and those
 “who remained up kept the rest awake with
 “their boisterous merriment. A large number
 “of passengers went ashore at Santa Cruz, where
 “the steamer stopped two hours, and started for
 “Monterey at half past seven o'clock, taking a
 “large delegation of Santa Cruz pioneers and
 “citizens. The music of the Twelfth Infantry
 “Band of nineteen pieces was a grand feature of
 “the voyage.

“Several lady correspondents of California and
 “Eastern papers were on hand, including one
 “who came with the Boston party. John Sav-
 “age, the Irish patriot, is one of the guests of the
 “Pioneers.

“Philip Roach of the *Examiner*, who was Alcalde
 “and Mayor of Monterey, in 1849, and represent-
 “ed it in the State Senate, is Chairman of the
 “Committee of Arrangements. Charles R. Bond
 “marshals the Pioneers, who are here in force,
 “with their silver and gold bear-badges and
 “Society banner. Several representatives of the
 “San Francisco journals are along.”

We take the following account of the recep-
 tion at Monterey, the procession, and addresses,
 chiefly from the *Alta California* and the San
 Francisco *Examiner* of the sixth of June.

As soon as the gallant old steamer was made
 fast to the wharf at Monterey, Charles R. Bond,
 acting Marshal of the Association, announced
 the programme.

“ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.

“Grand Marshal and his Aids.

“First Division—Military Companies and
 “Bands.

“Second Division—California Pioneers; Stev-
 “enson's Regiment, officers and men.

“Third Division—Orator of the day; State
 “and Federal officers and file; ex-Prefects,
 “Alcaldes, and Mayors; City and County officers.

“Fourth Division—Civic Associations.

“Fifth Division—Whaling Companies.

“Sixth Division—Public Schools.

“Seventh Division—Visitors and Citizens, on
 “foot.

“Eighth Division—Citizens, in carriages and on
 “horseback.

“At twelve M., a signal gun will be fired, at the
 “church, to form procession there.

“ORDER OF MARCH.

“From Church to the front of Albrego's house;

"thence to the corner of Pearl and Washington-streets; thence up Pearl to Alvarado-street; thence down Alvarado-street to the Custom-house: thence crossing the bridge to the picnic grounds.

"On arrival at the bridge and picnic grounds, a signal gun will be fired.

"An Oration will be delivered, about three, P. M.; notice of which will be given by firing a signal gun.

"The Pioneers of Monterey will form a Committee of Reception.

"Aids to Grand Marshal—J. D. Callahan, E. W. Mills.

"Division Marshals—First Division, J. R. Leese; Second Division, R. McKee; Third Division, W. S. Johnson; Fourth Division, T. G. Lambert; Fifth Division, Capt. Pray; Sixth Division, R. B. Warren; Seventh Division, L. F. Brown; Eighth Division, H. Mills.

"BADGES.

"Grand Marshal—Red Scarf.

"Aids to Grand Marshal—Blue Scarfs.

"Marshals—White Scarfs.

"Other Aids will wear a red ribbon tied on the left side of the coat, in button hole.

"B. V. SARGENT, Grand Marshal.

"MONTEREY, May 30, 1870."

At this moment, the Monterey Pioneers, a stalwart body of fifty-six men, were observed, drawn up as a Reception Committee, on the wharf, each bearing the regalia of their Order. In their ranks was borne a large American ensign, and also the first banner of the City of Monterey, at its organization. It was designed by the lamented "Squibob," who was, at one time, stationed here. His humor is exhibited by the motto, "Anda," "Go ahead!"

The Banner of Monterey was borne by B. F. Kooser, of Santa Cruz, the oldest Pioneer present, and the American flag, by J. C. Piercy, of San José.

Now the Pioneers formed a hollow square. The last Prefect of the District, Don David Spence, welcomed the guests, generally, most cordially by a neat speech and his singing *Auld Lang Syne*, in excellent voice for a man of three-score years and ten. The crowd, a large portion of whom were ladies, joined in the chorus. It was a monster out-door concert.

Milton Little, President of the Monterey Pioneers, in a brief speech, welcomed their Brother Pioneers.

Charles D. Carter, Esq., acting-President, introduced Philip A. Roach, who responded in behalf of the San Francisco Association. He stated that his Society had accepted the invitation with sincere satisfaction. This was an event that deserved commemoration of all Pio-

neers in the State. Consequently every organization in California had been invited; and delegations from all of these were present. Their officers had written their acceptance in words that had been given to the public through the press; the sentiments conveyed a high appreciation of the labors of the Missionary Fathers. They had taught the Indian to plant the olive and the vine and to build churches; had trained them to be docile; and, in various ways, to render themselves serviceable to the early Pioneers.

After other remarks, the speaker, in conclusion, pointed to the Cross and said, "Behold in yonder glen, on the western marge of this Continent, the sign under which the Missionaries came to conquer. Inspired with the determination to do their duty to God, they sought to raise the poor creatures amongst whom they came, to a knowledge of the goodness of their great Creator and to teach them such useful arts as they were capable of learning. All here can bear witness how well they succeeded. The Cross has been more powerful than the Sword. It solves a problem in which our national reputation is involved. The funds contributed by individuals to carry on this noble work are retained by Mexico. Could those funds be obtained and given to Missionary Fathers, the triumph of the past would be exceeded by the victories of the future.

"The Cross is where Viscaino stood: it is placed where Serra blessed the soil: we stand before it, to-day: may it remain there for ages, to guard Monterey from evil, pestilence and famine."

The procession then formed, the Band preceding and playing national airs. Next fell in the officers; and the ladies sandwiched between the first and second-class Pioneers. The crowd marched up Alvarado-street, both sides of which were planted with young and vigorous Monterey pines and cypress saplings. The houses—nearly all of which, on this side, as on all of the streets, are built of adobe, and many are spacious and elegant residences—on the present occasion, were dressed in a holiday garb, the brilliant green of the foliage contrasting magnificently with the dazzling whiteness of the houses.

After halting, for a brief period, at Harris's Washington Hotel, which was covered from cornice to sidewalks with evergreens, the procession moved to the old Church of San Carlos de Monterey. This sacred structure displayed the American, Spanish, and Mexican ensigns.

The Church is cruciform and a perfect bijou of elegance. It was densely crowded. A Te Deum was executed by the choir, accompanied by the Santa Cruz Band. The High Mass was sung by Padre Ambris, assisted by several clergymen from adjoining districts. This Father is the Pas-

tor of San Antonio. He came to California with the first Bishop of the Diocese, then composed of Baja and Alta California. Since then, a period of nearly thirty years, he has been exercising pastoral duties.

In early days, the Mission of San Antonio de Padua was one of the most important, in wealth and the number of its neophytes. It is yet, owing to the labor of his own hands, aided by the remaining Indians, kept in a good state of preservation.

The remaining services, at the Church, were a sermon, in Spanish, by Father Rubio, who also made a few remarks in English.

The other clergymen present were Fathers Casanova, Curran, Mahony, Hudson and Rubio.

About one o'clock in the afternoon, the grand procession commenced forming at the Church, under the general management of B. V. Sargent. The names of the Aids were Doctor Callahan and E. W. Mills. Division Marshals, J. R. Leese, R. McKee, W. S. Johnson, T. G. Lambert, Captain Pray, R. B. Warren, L. F. Brown, and H. Mills.

The programme was carried out, fully and faithfully, as published. One of the distinguishing features of it was a beautifully decorated car, containing girls clad in white, and representing the different States and Territories. The children are pupils of the Public Schools, under the management of Robert B. Warren, Mrs. Batchelder, and Miss Phillips.

The equestrians in the procession attracted much attention, by their splendid horsemanship. The mounted Marshals performed their various duties, promptly and satisfactorily. The California carriage of the olden time, and such as has been used in Monterey until very recently, was revived with the procession. This was a ponderous cart, with wooden wheels, and drawn by an ox. The shafts were hickory poles, and a harness of raw hide. The occupant was a handsome American lady, who, as a young girl, crossed the plains in a somewhat similar vehicle, eighteen years since, in the long period of six months. To-day, the iron horse travels in the Pioneers' path, and makes the trans-continental journey in six days instead of consuming half a year.

On the arrival of the procession at the grove, on an eminence overlooking the Bay, groups selected shady dells, whilst others might have been seen gathering wild-flowers, and enjoying the magnificent sea view and the finny tribes disporting in its placid waters.

Extending through a long portion of the grove, was a table spread with viands of a most substantial character and native wines, which were partaken of with a zest heightened by the long march and stimulated by the ocean breeze. It seemed as if every resident of the country had

contributed to make an old-fashioned *merienda*, a complete success.

The large attendance of native California dames and maidens was the theme of general remark. Many of the old ladies were present, to do honor to the early Fathers who had given them secular and religious instruction. To show their sympathy with the celebration, a number of venerable matrons came from distant points, to attend it.

At three o'clock, an immense crowd convened around the rostrum. The President of the Day, Don David Spence, a Pioneer of 1824, called the meeting to order. After music, by the Santa Cruz Band, Father Hudson, of Gilroy, delivered the Oration of the day, which we have the privilege of presenting, from the original manuscript, which Father Hudson has kindly transmitted for our especial use.

[ORATION.]

"It relieves me of considerable anxiety to behold the numerous assembly with which I am surrounded, because it gives me sufficient evidence of the interest you take in the proceedings of to-day. It tells me, that it is not left for me to awaken interest—an undertaking for which I would hesitate to pronounce myself competent. I feel that you have been unhappy in your selection of a speaker for this occasion; but I confess that I am proud of the honorable position to which you have assigned me. I am proud, as a Minister of God, in putting my hand to the work, be that hand ever so feeble, when there is a question of commemorating such heroic efforts for the spread of Civilization, for the reclamation of mankind, and for the propagation of Christian Doctrine, as those which we are assembled to commemorate, to-day.

"We read the history of the Propagation of the Faith; we gather, from the monuments of Christianity, which exist in the various quarters of the globe, information of the gigantic efforts which have been made by individuals, and of the wonderful efforts which their exertions produced. If we give ourselves time to reflect upon the circumstances under which some of these efforts were made, and upon the difficulties which these circumstances must have thrown in the way, we will stand astonished at the results which have been achieved. Even in this nineteenth century, in which we live, we are ready to give men credit, as benefactors of their kind, when, through their agency, some result, calculated to promote the general well-being, is produced. This is all right, and it would be ingratitude to act otherwise. But, if we be so grateful to our modern benefactors, to men who have pro-

"duced beneficial results, not single-handed, "my friends, but with all the surroundings of "Civilization, with each individual of an enlightened community contributing his mite "towards facilitating the work of the leading "spirit, and, therefore, sharing with him in the "merit of his productions; if, after all this, we "consider ourselves so deeply indebted to the "inventive genius, to the laborious artist, to the "ripe scholar who devotes his acquisitions to "to the refinement of the society in which we "live, to the devoted Missionary who announces "the glad tidings of the Gospel which has such "a benign influence upon the society: if, I say, "we be so grateful to these benefactors, notwithstanding that they accomplished their work "with comparatively little sacrifice, what "should be our feelings towards those heroes "of antiquity, who, with axe in hand, cleared "their way through the pathless defiles, through "the otherwise impenetrable thickets of California, in order to establish Religion and "Civilization, of which we are now the inheritors; in order to plant, by the sweat of their "brows, the very trees, the fruit of which our "people are enjoying; in order to make known "to us the existence of this garden in which we "live, this favorite land in whose behalf a "bountiful Providence has acted with so much "liberality?

"But, in order to understand the sacrifices "made by the men to whose memory we are "assembled to do honor, to-day, let us follow "them, a little, through the rough paths they "had to travel, in exploring and settling the "then unknown regions of California.

"As early as the year 1603, the Spanish Admiral, Don Sabastian Viscaino, visited the "harbor of Monterey. On the site of the town "in which we are now assembled, at that early "date, the Royal Standard of the Cross was "erected. The Holy Sacrifice of the new law "was celebrated, under the shade of a spreading oak, which stood at the mouth of a ravine. "The Admiral, having taken note of the harbor "he had discovered and its surroundings, not "being so equipped as to be able to colonize or "settle the place, withdrew, with his companions, in the hope that steps would be taken, "immediately after his return, to send the "blessings of Religion and Civilization to the "native Indians, who were as much present to "the all-seeing eye of our Lord, as they, themselves, of the Caucasian race, were, when He "issued the command to 'Go and teach all nations,' although the blessings flowing from "obedience to that command had reached them "so long before.

"The holy apostle, St. James, who brought "the glad-tidings of the Gospel to Spain, must

"look down with complacency, no less than my "own glorious patron, St. Patrick, on the work "of his spiritual children, in the Propagation of "the Faith of Christ. Wherever the Spanish language is spoken, and it is widely diffused "over the face of the earth—perhaps the most "widely of European languages, if we except "the English—and, in many places where it is "not spoken, the spiritual children of St. James, "from every quarter of the peninsula which he "evangelized, are to be found engaged in the "same holy work, obeying the same divine precept which fell upon the ears of the Apostles, "when our Lord and Saviour spoke the words "‘Going, therefore, teach all nations.’ The Castilian, the Andalusian, the Arragonian, and the "Catalonian, from the snow-capped Pyrenian "mountains to the sunny vineyards of Granada, "Spain has sent forth her Soldiers of Christ, "armed with the Cross, to fight the battles of "their Lord. The history of South America, "the history of Mexico, the history of California, the history of the event which we are "assembled to commemorate, to-day, all bear "ample testimony to the truth of what I say. "But let us have a few facts; because, after all, "they are more substantial things than words.

"After that one solitary visit, by Don Sabastian Viscaino, in 1603, the sand-hills of "Monterey were not again pressed by the foot "of the white man, for the long period of one "hundred and sixty-seven years. It was not "forgotten, however. Every syllable of information concerning it was carefully preserved: "and so accurate was that information, and so little effect had that long lapse of years upon the "appearance of Monterey, that those who finally established Religion and Civilization, here, "recognized it, at first sight, as the place described by Admiral Don Sabastian Viscaino, "one hundred and sixty-seven years before.

"On the twelfth day of March, in the year "1768, Father Junipero, whose name is so "closely connected with the settlement of Monterey, started from San Blas, on his way to "Lower California. On the first day of the "following month, he arrived at Loretto; and, "continuing his journey, he reached his destination, in Lower California, on the sixth of "the following July. Whether the object of "Father Junipero's journey was to meet the "Visitor General of New Spain, who arrived in "Lower California, at the same time, or not, "does not appear. Subsequent events, however, "would seem to warrant such a conjecture. This "Visitor General, Don José Galves, came with "royal order to send an expedition to settle the "port of Monterey or, at least, that of San Diego.

"After an interview between Father Junipero "and the Visitor General, in La Paz, expeditions

“were started, both by land and by sea, to settle
“the above-named places. Each expedition was
“divided into two companies. The two ships
“which carried the two companies of the sea
“expedition, were the *San Carlos* and the *San*
“*Antonio*. They brought with them, the mate-
“rials, both spiritual and temporal, for the ac-
“complishment of the work they had in hand.
“On board, were three Missionaries, sacred vest-
“ments for the altar, farming implements, and
“agricultural seeds. These were PIONEERS, my
“friends; and those who have associated them-
“selves, under the title of ‘*Pioneers*,’ are fulfill-
“ing a noble duty when they take advantage of
“every opportunity of doing honor to these,
“their noble predecessors.

“The first destination of these ships was San
“Diego: and each had orders that the first ar-
“riving should await the coming of the other,
“for twenty days; and, in case of its not arriv-
“ing at the end of that time, they were to leave
“there a sign of their arrival, and then continue
“their journey for Monterey.

“The land expedition, consisting of two divi-
“sions, also started, at the same time, in pursuit
“of the same object, and with the same orders
“regarding the stay of the first arrival for
“twenty days; the leaving there a sign; and
“their proceeding, in quest of Monterey.

“With the second division of the land expedi-
“tion, came the never-to-be-forgotten, in Mon-
“terey, Father Junipero, who, in union with
“Father Juan Crespi, was destined to administer
“to the spiritual wants of the future Mission, of
“Monterey. The first division of the land ex-
“pedition brought with them two hundred head
“of cows, bulls, and oxen: and here, my
“friends, is the germ, this is the starting-point,
“of stock-raising in California.

“The work is fairly begun: the expeditions,
“both by land and by sea, are wending their
“way, northward. Let us bid them, ‘God
“‘speed,’ and pass before them, in thought, to
“San Diego, to await, there, the first arrival.

“In the mean time, however, the land expe-
“dition will have performed a great work. On
“the thirteenth of May, 1769, after having
“travelled from the twenty-first of March, they
“arrived at Villacatá, in Lower California,
“where they halted; and, on the following
“day, the fourteenth, they established the Mis-
“sion of San Fernandez. They divided their
“farming implements and left forty head of the
“cattle. But they had no time to loose: more-
“over, this work did not seem to come within
“the range of their orders; and, notwith-
“standing that it was Pentecost Sunday, on
“which they established that Mission, a time,
“as every Catholic knows, of great festivity in
“the Church, they resumed their journey, the

“next day, in search of San Diego. But, while
“we have been talking, and a month before the
“establishment of the Mission of San Fernan-
“des, the ship *San Antonio*, on the eleventh of
“April, arrived in San Diego. She remained
“twenty days, according to instructions; and,
“having put up the appointed signal, to show
“that they had been there, they were about to
“set sail, when the *San Carlos* hove in sight.
“By the first of July, of the same year, 1769,
“all that had started from La Paz, both by
“land and by sea, except those who were left
“in charge of the Mission of San Fernandez,
“were once more gathered together in San Diego.

“After a couple of weeks spent in recruiting
“their strength and in deliberation, an expedi-
“tion, by land, was despatched in search of
“Monterey. This expedition was composed of
“Governor Gaspar Portalá and his servant;
“Fathers Juan Crespi and Francisco Gomes,
“and two Indians, of Lower California, as their
“servants; Captain Fernando Renera, the sec-
“ond commander of the expedition, with twen-
“ty-six soldiers; Pedro Fages, a Lieutenant of
“a Company of Catalonians, of seven men, all
“that were left to him, able to travel; and an
“Engineer, Don Miguel Constanzo, with five
“teamsters and fifteen Indians to open roads
“before the party.

“On the sixteenth of July, two days after
“the departure of the above expedition, the
“formal establishment of the Mission of San
“Diego took place. The system adopted by
“the Spanish Government, and which was in-
“violably adhered to by the Missionary Priests,
“in their dealings with the native Indians, was
“one of kindness. Attractions and bribes,
“rather than threats or punishments, were the
“means adopted, to induce them to bend to
“the yoke of Civilization. Following this
“plan, the Fathers who administered the affairs
“of the Mission gave the Indians clothes and oth-
“er commodities, valuable in their estimation.
“These presents excited the cupidity of the
“natives, so that in thirty days after its estab-
“lishment, the infant Mission of San Diego,
“had to defend itself from an attack, in which
“one of the defenders fell and four were
“wounded. Among the latter, was one of the
“Fathers.

“But let us follow the land expedition
“which started in search of Monterey.

“We shall not recount of this trip, which
“would be tedious for an occasion like this.
“But you will have some idea of the toil
“through which they must have passed, when
“I say that, after a journey of six months and
“ten days, from the fourteenth of July, 1769,
“to the twenty-fourth of January, 1770, they

“returned to San Diego, without having found the object of their search.

“Those who have travelled the stage-line, from this point to Los Angeles, can form some idea of what it was to pioneer that road. They can understand, at once, the necessity there was of sending a party ahead of them, to clear the road.

“This expedition actually came to Monterey, and returned, with the impression that the sandhills, in the neighborhood, had taken the place of the harbor described by Admiral Don Sabastian Viscaino. But the future Capital of California was not to remain much longer in oblivion; neither were the intrepid pioneers to be discouraged by former reverses. February and March were allowed to pass; and, on the sixteenth of April, the *San Antonio*, with Father Junipero on board, set sail. The following day, a party started by land, guided by Father Juan Crespi and Governor Portala. To this last expedition is due the honor, not of discovering, but of recovering, Monterey. On the twenty-fourth of May, after thirty-seven days travelling, this land expedition arrived in Monterey; and, in seven days after, on the thirty-first, the *San Antonio* sailed into the harbor.

“Both parties recognized the place from the description given of it by Admiral Don Sabastian Viscaino. They had no difficulty in finding the tree, now more venerable by the growth of one hundred and sixty-seven years, under the shade of which the Holy Sacrifice of the new law had once been offered; and, the Holy Mysteries were again celebrated beneath the shade of its spreading branches, which were, thenceforth, to afford shelter to a Christian people, instead of being a silent witness of idolatry and savage life.

“Three days more, and we have arrived at the glorious third of June, one hundred years ago, the day of the establishment of the Presidio and Mission of Monterey.

“This, then, became the starting point of future expeditions which brought news of Santa Cruz, San Francisco, San José, Santa Clara: every spot of the bay, from Alviso to its northern extremity, was explored; and the accounts that were given of these places show a high appreciation of them, by the men who found them.

“Here, in this town, were signed the papers of annexation, which added another star to the America flag, and not the least brilliant.

“We are, therefore, assembled in a time-honored City; a City with which there are grand recollections connected; and which still, in her old age, is the Capital of an important County. She holds a position which, with energy on the

part of her citizens, may yet cause her to be respected. She may be, and nature has intended her for such, the *dépôt* of the vast farming country lying South; and all this seems to have been taken in, at a glance, by the old Spanish Admiral, Don Sabastian Viscaino, and also by those who finally settled here and constituted Monterey the Capital of California.

“But, was this the object of Father Junipero? Was this the object which impelled Father Juan Crespi? No, my friends, they had higher and holier motives in view. These were to render the blood of their Savior efficacious, in saving the souls of the Aborigines. We had spoken of the hardships which these pioneers of Christian truth had to endure; but what were hardships to these, who labored in so holy a cause. Every thorn was, to them, a rose; every new trial afforded them another proof of their fidelity to their Divine Master; every privation was for them a new claim to an eternal reward; and, whatever honor they may deserve, as temporal benefactors of their kind, here is the real source from which their title to honor flows. They sought no earthly distinctions; and, in proof of that, I have only to point to the grave-yard, in which their ashes mingle with those of the poor Indians for whom they gave their lives, without a stick or stone to mark the sod beneath which their venerable bones repose. All honor to such self-sacrifice. And if men should fail to do it honor, God could not be otherwise than indignant at their conduct. He would raise up children from the stones to do honor to such men. He would send his angels from heaven, that they might be honored upon earth; and He, Himself, will not fail to set a crown of everlasting honor and glory upon the heads of men who spent themselves, as they did, in his service.”

In reply to the call of citizens, Mr. Roach was introduced to the crowd, as the last Alcalde of Monterey, and its first Mayor. This notice was hailed with great cheering. He then said, “The Reverend gentleman who preceded me has mentioned the reasons that induced Spain to select this port for a naval and military station. Look at this magnificent Bay. It stretches, from point to point, twenty-eight miles. It can shelter the navies of the world. Its anchorage is secure. No pilot has ever been needed to bring vessels, even to its wharf. The largest ships ever constructed can ride at anchor, within a few hundred yards of the beach. The great seaports of the world are obliged to levy heavy charges on shipping, for inward and outward pilotage. The cost of this service, in San Francisco, for one year, or, at most, two years, would build, in Monterey Bay, a breakwater that

"would give perfect security, in all weather: but
 "the United States Government ought to perform
 "this duty. Of late, it had been seeking to obtain
 "harbors in various sections of the world, which
 "will require immense sums to place them in
 "security. Why not devote some of our
 "treasure to improve this harbor? The ports
 "of Monterey and Santa Cruz can soon be
 "made great centres of shipment of merchandise.
 "A railroad could be constructed to bring, for
 "shipment, hence, immense quantities of grain
 "from the San Joaquin region. A railroad even
 "within the County, would bring produce to fill
 "your grain-elevators; and, as in the past,
 "Monterey would become, again, in the mar-
 "kets of the world, a place of commercial im-
 "portance. Look at yonder *estero*, bridged to
 "lead from the church to the cemetery. There
 "is a natural dock-yard, by removing the sand-
 "bar that obstructs its mouth. It is deep enough
 "to take in the largest ship; and was favorably
 "reported on, by many of the naval commanders.
 "Why not adopted? Because there was a combi-
 "nation on foot, in 1849, of high speculators.
 "Our people, who owned land, were made to be-
 "lieve that the Convention, if called, would con-
 "tinue the Capital at Monterey; that the Bar-
 "racks would be used; and that a Naval Depot
 "would be established here. Then your people
 "swapped lots in San Francisco for those in
 "Monterey. You remember many of these bar-
 "gains, to your sorrow.

"Soon came the change: the Capital was re-
 "moved to San José: then we saw the Naval
 "Depot taken from us: next we heard that
 "wooden shanties were to be erected in the
 "healthier climate of Benicia, for the Army.
 "These tinder boxes, and the expense entailed
 "by the change, cost over a million dollars. I
 "asked Governor Riley, the last Military Govern-
 "or of the Territory, why this change? why
 "abandon fire-proof quarters for the others?
 "The gallant soldier and the honest, scar-marked
 "veteran answered, in his stammering manner,
 "'Spec-spec-spec-ulation.' That was what caused
 "the quick blows against your city.

"The hundred years that have rolled over this
 "section, since its settlement, are marked by
 "monuments of noble deeds of its Missionary
 "Fathers. There stands a church, in splendid
 "order, but, behold the old pastoral residence.
 "needing repairs and with a small debt, as a
 "dome. I hope those who hear me—those
 "whose heads have been blessed with the sacred
 "emblem I see before me, and who, in dying,
 "will give that sign—will unite in doing some-
 "thing to remove that debt.

"Brighter days are coming. The dawn of
 "another century is upon us. Behold! God's
 "great orb is shining in a clear, unclouded sky.

"This scene of loveliness cheers our hope. The
 "luxuriant trees crowning these hills will soon
 "re-echo the whistle of the locomotive, travel-
 "ling the route never obstructed by snow, that
 "will connect this magnificent Bay, by the shortest
 "route, with the Atlantic ports, and develop, by
 "its construction, the greatest mineral regions
 "that are guarded by hostile Indians. The
 "Southern Pacific Railroad will be a realized
 "fact, before ten years have passed; and its
 "building will thoroughly prospect the country
 "through which it will run, with immense bene-
 "fit to the good people of this place. As other
 "speakers will follow me, in English and Span-
 "ish, I will be brief. I wish this grand event
 "to be complete. There floats the standard of
 "Spain, loaned by the Italian Society, who gave
 "it to the breeze, last year, in honor of the dis-
 "covery of America by Columbus. It was now
 "where the sons of Spain planted the Cross, on
 "the day we honor. The people who surround
 "me understand its accents. Many of them
 "speak no other language; and the grand de-
 "monstration would be incomplete, if *los hijos*
 "*del país* did not hear spoken, on such an occa-
 "sion as this, the language in which Isabella
 "the Catholic bade farewell to the Great Discov-
 "erer. In conclusion, friends, I thank you.
 "Farewell. *Adios.*"

At the conclusion of Mr. Roach's remarks, the
 grove echoed and re-echoed with the *vivas* of the
 Californians and the shouts of the Americans: the
 ladies waving their kerchiefs in token of admira-
 tion over the brilliant effort.

There were then calls for Don Jacinto Rodriguez,
 as representative of the native Californians. Not
 appearing, and it being understood that he had
 left the ground, Senor Joaquin Bolado, a native
 of old Spain, was called for. Presenting him-
 self, in response, he was received with cheers
 and *vivas*, and then delivered a short and stir-
 ring address, in his own language, in which he
 referred to the brilliant position held by his
 country, at the date of Monterey's settlement,
 and claimed that the same enterprise and hardi-
 hood yet animated his countrymen. The native
 Californians, present, applauded him, enthusias-
 tically, as did also the Americans, who were
 stirred by his gestures, if they did not entirely
 understand his language.

There were then cries for Mr. John Savage,
 the distinguished Penian lecturer. This gentle-
 man thereupon came forward and was presented
 to the audience, amidst great cheering, by the
 Chairman. He made a short address, hap-
 pily delivered, with appropriate gestures and
 remarkably fine voice, and produced much en-
 thusiasm.

The San Francisco Examiner gives the follow-
 ing report of Mr. Savage's speech:

“Addressing the Chairman and the assemblage, he said he was sincerely thankful for the call made upon him, which was as unexpected as it was complimentary. He profoundly estimated the enthusiasm with which his name was received. He had no desire, as a man, to intrude himself upon this historical occasion; but, as a Christian, he felt proud and honored in responding to the generous call made upon him. ‘Identified, as I am,’ said Mr. Savage, ‘with the great and glorious State of New York, I am glad to meet here the chivalry of the Pacific—glad to meet the adventurous, bold, intelligent, and enterprising men who have made California. You hold the Golden Gate of the West of this Continent. We have held, now hold, and *will* hold the Golden Gate of the East. Intelligence and enterprise have followed, if they have not yet fulfilled, the decrees of God, in this respect; and New York and California, thus standing sentinels at, and controlling, the gates of the New World, can shake hands across the broad Continent and congratulate each other upon the grandeur of the destiny which awaits them. As a member of the great family of New York, thrown somewhat into a representative position, I proudly, fraternally, grasp the hand of friendship which greets me on the Pacific, and will bear back with me the generous sympathy of the Pioneers to the States from which they, in their strength and determination, adventurously emigrated, to hew the path of empire to the romantic region and the mighty ocean we now and here gaze upon.’

“Mr. Savage said, that as the Reverend Orator of the day had spoken, at length, on the occurrences which tended to make the occasion so interestingly historic; and, as his friend, Don Philip Roach, the last Alcalde of Monterey, under the old regime, and the first Mayor under the new, had expressed his views on the adaptability of the locality for commerce and enterprise, he would but briefly occupy the attention of the assemblage.

“One significant fact—a fulfillment of Divine authority—struck him. ‘As I came upon this beautiful ground,’ said Mr. Savage, ‘my attention was reverentially attracted to the Cross upon which I read the commemorative words, JUNE 3d, 1770. That Cross was the symbol of the Christian Pioneers, who followed the faith of the Savior who died upon the Cross to give fraternity to mankind, and thereby to give them freedom. Before me, I have a touching illustration of the fulfillment of this design and faith. I see, before me, Spaniards, Mexicans, Indians, Californians of the old regime, Californians of

the new regime, Irish, Germans, French, Italians, and native-born Americans, from the older States, living in that fraternity which fulfills the object for which the Divine Redeemer died, and gives that strength and confidence which develops respect and reliance between man and man (*Great cheering*). Communities founded on the Cross are invulnerable. Invincible in the truth and sacrificial glory they represent, they must go on, conquering and to conquer, in and by the elements of a progressive and convincing civilization.’ (*Cheers*).

“After some further remarks, Mr. Savage said that, ‘while we do honor, justly and necessarily, to the Missionary Fathers who had done so much, not only to lead in the path of empire, but to illuminate it, we must not overlook the great sufferings, the devoted endurance, the untiring countenance and love of the daughters of Christianity—the mothers, wives, and daughters of the Pioneers, who have done so much to preserve the territory, by preserving the men who held it. I have seen, to-day, some of the most beautiful women I have ever seen; in whose faces—characteristic of the struggles of their progenitors—joy and confidence conflicted and embraced; and thanking *you*, men of California, sincerely, for the generous favor with which you have received me, on this memorable occasion. I bend in homage to *them*, and will conclude by offering the *Health of the Women of the Pacific*.’ Great and renewed cheering greeted Mr. Savage as he retired from the platform. As he descended, many persons crowded round him—some cavaliers getting off their horses to shake him by the hand.”

With this Address, the out-door exercises concluded. Before the dispersal, the President returned his thanks to the audience for their attention and the good order manifested throughout the celebration, here and in the town.

We should have heretofore stated that business of every description was suspended throughout the day. The surrounding country sent in numerous delegations, judging by the vast variety of vehicles which thronged the streets and crowds of persons seen in all parts of the town.

At dark, bonfires were lit on the hill-sides, bringing into full view the lofty cypresses and casting shadows differing from those of sun or moonlight. The front of the church was brilliantly illuminated; whilst at the portals and on the balconies of dwellings, might be seen, peering from behind fans, elegantly attired Senoritas, with their Cavaliers, all ready for the ball.

The official terpsichorean entertainment of the evening took place, under the auspices of the citizens, at the Court-house. The hall, although

spacious, was crowded to suffocation by ladies from the City and County, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, San Juan, Castroville and Salinas City, besides the large delegation from San Francisco.

There were also other social reunions held at the mansions of citizens. The bands paraded the streets; and, stopping in front of the domiciles known to be occupied by ladies of the early times, they serenaded them, which delicate compliment was fully appreciated. A splendid supper, commemorative of the occasion, was given on board of the *Senator*, at which friends of Pioneer passengers participated in the festivities.

A soiree was given at the dwelling of Jacob P. Leese, which was largely attended. The native belles of Monterey here shone resplendent; and waltzing was indulged in, until a late hour. At Don José Abregos', a magnificent party assembled. There were present many of the *élite* of the residents of the town and adjacent country. Amongst the distinguished gentlemen, we observed Collector Phelps, Peter Donahue, Dr. McCullough and B. C. Whiting, of San Francisco and Monterey, besides the host, Milton Little, and Mr. Webb, son-in-law of Senor Abregos. The elegant mansion was superbly illuminated; and a pyrotechnical display added to the delightful features of the entertainment. There was an abundance of music, both vocal and instrumental—the Twelfth Infantry Band making their appearance, with a "flourish of trumpets," at a late hour. The day dawned before the reluctantly retiring guests bade adieu to their generous hosts.

At a soiree given at Dr. Blankman's residence, there was more charming music. Miss Gracie Roberts, who lately graduated with the very highest honors at the Benicia Female Seminary, sang several songs, exquisitely.

The sounds of revelry are hushed. The gorgeous tints in the rosy East, heralding the approach of the long June day, arouse the drowsy Pioneer just stepping aboard the steamer, swinging lazily along the pier. He fears to tarry longer in the halls of mirth, for the decree Imperial has gone forth from the Master, that his ship stays not a moment for the weary straggler. All aboard! Lines cast off—prow turned northward—and the good ship plows her way through the tranquil waters; for this Bay, at morn, at noonday, and at the dewy eve, is, during this sweet Summer month, as placid as the equatorial sea. The sun, as it rose above the horizon, lit up the Jubilee Grove of the Pioneers with an effulgence that rivaled the fiery tempests that sweep over the western forests. The rocks off the headlands looked like balls of fire; whilst the motionless waters of the Bay shone in hue, as golden as the ribbed ripples on

the beach of molten silver. The towering peaks, on either shore of the Bay, at first enveloped in mist, shot, skyward, dark, and well defined, as the vapory clouds vanished before the God of Day. As the stately ship pushed onward, the snowy walls of the city houses faded away, until the spiral kings of the forest were seen to mark the home of the venerated founder of Monterey.

If there were big swells aboard this ship, there were bigger swells beneath it. Although there was no wind, the effects of the big blow experienced on his previous trip, by Captain Gregory, reached these windless latitudes. The "rollers" made almost every lady, and not a few of the rugged gender, deadly sea-sick, long before the ship reached Santa Cruz. Here, a stoppage of half an hour somewhat settled the stomachs of the complaining; and no sooner had the vessel left the wharf again, before decks and cabins were sufficiently cleared for dance and promenade. A baker's dozen, despite the pitching of the boat, got up the quadrille, and then waltzed it into port.

On passing the Presidio, ex-President Robert J. Tiffany called the Pioneers together, and requested acting-President Charles D. Carter to state the object of the meeting, who complied, and said that, to express the general satisfaction felt by the excursionists toward Captain Gregory and his officers, he would present the following Resolutions, drafted by Major Gillespie. They were read and unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society of "California Pioneers and other excursionists, to "and from Monterey, upon the Centennial Anniversary of the arrival of Padre Junipero Serra, "in Upper California, in 1770, and the foundation of the City of Monterey, be extended "to Captain H. M. Gregory, Purser Edward "Hughes, and all the officers of the steamer "*Senator*, for their kindness, urbanity, good "feeling and attention during a very pleasant "trip, with their good wishes for their success, "prosperity and happiness."

After the adoption of these Resolutions, dancing was resumed, with zest, and continued until five o'clock, when, after a very rapid run from Santa Cruz, the excursionists disembarked at Folsom-street wharf, after a season of enjoyment unattended by a single untoward incident.

IV.—CENTRAL NEW YORK, SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

THE AVERY FAMILY.*

Christopher Avery was one of the famed band

* From a recent number of the *New York Evangelist*.
ED. HIST. MAG.

who stepped from the *Mayflower* to Plymouth Rock, on that chilly December day, in 1620, just ninety-nine years after Cortez planted the banner of Spain on the halls of the Montezumas. Through Christopher's son, James, and several daughters, his descendants now number thousands, bearing the paternal name, "Avery," and others, into which his offshoots have married, during the intervening two hundred and fifty years. In New England, they number legion; in the prairies of the West, they are numerous; on the golden shores of the Pacific, they are represented; the remains of one, the Rev. Colby C. Mitchel, brilliant, devoted, and pure, repose in Koordistan, Asia, the scene of his youthful labors, as a Missionary of the Savior, where he slept, in 1841; another presides over the Senate of the United States, as second officer of this nation of forty millions, born and reared into manhood since his ancestor first trod that barren rock; another, Dr. Julius Avery Skilton, represents his country as United States Consul, in the city of Mexico; another, Hon. E. D. Morgan, has been Governor of the State of New York and a member of the United States Senate; the names of nine, all bearing the ancestral cognomen, "Avery," are inscribed on Groton Monument, among the martyred slain, who fell under the traitorous sword of Benedict Arnold, at Fort Ledyard, Connecticut, on the sixth of September, 1781; while two others escaped slaughter, to languish long in the British prison-ship, in the harbor of New York; another, Mrs. Peter W. Gray, is the honored wife of a distinguished jurist of Texas; another, Mrs. John Henry Brown, is the faithful and devoted consort of another Texan, whose life has been identified with many of the incidents occurring in the almost romantic march of his State, from infancy to its present strides towards moral and material grandeur; and, in all parts of the country, the blood of a common ancestor is found in his various branches, aggregating a degree of moral worth, intelligence, and purity, rarely found in such uniformity throughout so extended a kinship.

But my object is not to build up a genealogical tree; but to introduce a pleasant reminiscence, from a single member of this wide spread family. In a recent trip through Western New York, a copy of the following brief narrative was placed in my hands. It was written, several years ago, as dictated by the narrator to his niece, Mrs. Fanny Avery Sabin, of Belvidere, Illinois, and was styled by her,

"UNCLE DAVID AVERY'S STORY.

"I was born in Pequonnock, Connecticut, in the year 1779. In 1795, I started for the western part of the State of New York, com-

monly called the Genesees. I came, in company with Hezekiah Avery and wife, Daniel Avery and wife, Ebenezer Avery and wife, Dudley Avery and wife, and several young men. Nathaniel Gallup and wife came with us to Albany, and stopped there.

"We came on a sloop, owned and commanded by Amos Avery. One of the young men had a violin; and when we bid farewell to Groton Bank, we left under the sounds of music. A great crowd of relatives and friends stood on the bank to bid us farewell, and long gazed upon us, as we sailed, down the Thames, into Long Island Sound. At the lighthouse, we took on board another family, named Babcock.

"We had not been in the Sound more than fifteen minutes, when there came up a strong Southeaster; and every lady on board was seasick. We ran all day under close-reefed sails; and at night anchored in a bay under the lee of Long Island, the ladies all going on shore, to a house. In the morning, we again spread sail for New York; and arrived there on the third day. On the following day, against a headwind, we started up the Hudson, for Albany. Day after day, during the flood-tide, we beat up the river; and, as the ebb came, we dropped anchor. To while away the time, the young folks often danced on deck, to the music of young Smith's violin. Sometimes we went on shore. Near Albany, we ran violently on the rocks,* knocking every one down; but finally got off without injury. On the sixteenth day from New York, we arrived at Albany."

"At Albany, we had our goods placed on hired wagons and transported a few miles across to Schenectady, on the Mohawk, where each family bought a batteau and started up that river. In passing the rapids, called 'Old Knock 'em Stiff,' we had great difficulty, and came near capsizing some of the boats, but finally got to Little Falls, Mrs. Babcock having died on the passage. At that place, we had our boats and effects hauled in wagons, round the Falls, and put in the river, above, the distance being about a mile.

"Our next point was Fort Schuyler, now Utica, where we found two log-houses in a dense forest—thence moved on to Fort Stanwix, now Rome, the head of canoe navigation. From there, we hired our goods and boats hauled through a dense wilderness, thirty miles, to the mouth of Wood-creek, on Oneida-lake, there not being a house in the whole distance. Next morning, we

* Probably the Overslaugh, so well known to navigators on the Hudson.—ED. HIST. MAG.

"converted our tents into sails and started the little fleet across the lake, which was very rough; but we got safely across to Fort Barrington; tarried a little; and continued to Three River-point; thence, up Seneca-river, to Cayuga-lake; and up to our destination, where Aurora stands, having been forty days on our journey" [*which is now performed by rail, via Albany, Hartford, and Norwich, in about twelve hours.*]

"My brother, Ben Avery, and I worked for hire, that Summer; and, in the Fall, or early Winter, in company with Captain Daniel Avery and others, with our packs on our backs, we started back, on foot, for Groton, New London-county. I was lame from a cut, and suffered much. From Oneida Castle, for nine miles, there was not a house, and the snow was knee-deep, so we travelled in Indian file, there being seven or eight of us.

"In the following Spring, my father moved out, by the same route we had taken.

"In 1808, I returned again to Groton and married my present wife and cousin, Fanny, a daughter of Colonel Ebenezer Avery, whose father, also named Ebenezer, was one of the nine Avery martyrs who fell at Fort Ledyard, on Groton Bank, in 1781.

"You must understand that Christopher Avery, of the *Mayflower*, was father of the first James; he of the second James; he of the first Ebenezer; he of the second Ebenezer, of Ledyard memory; he of the third, or Colonel Ebenezer, who was the father of my wife and of Mrs. David Mitchel, Mrs. Nathan Dennison, and the five brothers, Ebenezer (4th), Henry W., Sidney, Rev. Charles E., Egbert, Rev. Jared R.

"When married, I bought a chaise, and came back in rather better style than when we moved out, thirteen years before. In conclusion, I have lived, ever since 1796, on the same piece of land I then entered, seventeen miles South of Auburn, on the Poplar Ridge-road."

And so ends Uncle David's story. He died, as Christians only die, on his homestead, on the twenty-seventh of November, 1866, having lived there seventy years. His venerated and loved consort followed him, on the thirtieth of March, 1869.

V.—THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE TWO ARMIES, IN VIRGINIA, 1864-5.

[We cheerfully give place to the following letters, from the pens of Generals Badeau and Early, on this interesting question. For the first we are indebted to the *Boston Daily Evening Transcript* of October 29, 1870; for the latter to its distinguished Author.—EDITOR OF THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.]

I

GENERAL BADEAU'S LETTER.

[From *The Boston Daily Evening Transcript*, October 29, 1870.]

The *London Standard*, of the twelfth of October, publishes the following letter, from General Badeau:

"My attention has recently been drawn to an editorial article in the *Standard*, of the fifth of October, which is devoted to General Robert E. Lee. I have, of course, no right, and certainly no desire, to depreciate the estimate put by the *Standard*, upon either the personal or the military character of General Lee; but, as the article in question contains several statements, evidently based upon misinformation, I venture to ask that you will allow me to correct them in your columns. I have the less hesitation in making this request, because my principal authority for the proposed corrections is, that of General Lee himself.

"All the original documents still in existence, which once belonged to the Southern War Office, are now in possession of the United States' Government; for, very soon after the capture of Richmond, they were, by express direction of Mr. Jefferson Davis, surrendered by General Joseph E. Johnson to General Sherman. As Military and Private Secretary to General Grant, from the time when he took command of the Armies of the United States, until he became President, I have had, for years, unrestricted access, not only to his own official papers, but to all these captured archives, and have had occasion to study them more closely than any living man.

"In the article of the *Standard* to which I refer, it is declared—doubtless in good faith, for the declaration has been made before, and in other quarters—that General Lee, at the beginning of the Wilderness Campaign, had but fifty-thousand men under his command, while General Grant had three times as many. The official documents do not confirm this statement. The Field Return of Lee, dated nearest the first battles of the Wilderness, is that of the twentieth of April, 1864; this gives fifty-three thousand, eight hundred, and ninety-one men present for duty, but does not include the strength of Longstreet's Corps. Now Longstreet joined Lee after the twentieth of April, and prior to the battle which occurred in the first week of May. His Field Return of date nearest to the battle, shows eighteen thousand, three hundred, and eighty-seven present for duty, making seventy-two thousand, two hundred, and seventy-eight men, under Lee, at the battle of the Wilderness. The whole force present for duty, under Grant, as shown by his

“Field Return, of the same date as Lee’s, was
“ninety-eight thousand, and nineteen, leaving a
“preponderance, in favor of Grant, of about
“twenty-five thousand men, or a very little more
“than one-third.

“The calculation that Grant had three times
“as many men as Lee, has been obtained by
“omitting Longstreet’s Corps, altogether, from
“the estimate, and by giving only Lee’s force
“present for duty, on the Rapidan; while, in
“reckoning Grant’s numbers, not only the pres-
“ent for duty are counted, but those constituting
“what, in military parlance, is called the “Total,”
“which includes the sick, the extra-duty men,
“and various others, invariably amounting, in
“any large Army, to many thousands. Mani-
“festly, either Lee’s Total should be compared
“with Grant’s Total, or Grant’s present for duty,
“with Lee’s present for duty. But, besides
“this, in order to make out Grant’s Army three
“times as large as Lee’s, Grant’s two forces in
“the Valley of Virginia and on the James-river
“(each, at least, one hundred miles from the Wil-
“derness), are included in the estimate of his
“strength; while the troops which Lee had in
“front of these separate forces of Grant, are left
“out of the calculations, altogether. I repeat
“that, in the battle of the Wilderness, Lee had
“about seventy-two thousand men engaged,
“while Grant had ninety-eight thousand present
“for duty, according to the confidential Field
“Returns, made at the time, by each General,
“to his own Government, when no General
“would intentionally misstate or mislead.

“Again, it is stated, in the *Standard* article of
“the fifth inst., that Lee moved out of Rich-
“mond, after its fall, with twenty-six thousand
“men. His last Field Return was made in Febru-
“ary, 1865: it is signed in his own hand, and
“gives fifty-nine thousand and ninety-four
“present for duty, and seventy-three thousand,
“three hundred, and forty-nine total. This does
“not include the local militia of Richmond
“nor the crews of the gunboats in the James-
“river, both of which forces were always put
“into the trenches, in an assault; and many of
“whom, doubtless, moved out of Richmond,
“with Lee. Together, they numbered, at least,
“several thousands. In the battle of Five Forks
“and the subsequent assaults on Petersburg,
“which resulted in the capture of Richmond,
“Lee may have lost twenty thousand men; but
“this would have left him, by any computation,
“at least forty thousand troops, with which he
“fled from the fallen Capital.

“Once more, the article in question states that
“eight thousand men were surrendered by Lee at
“Appomattox Court-house. The official records
“show, that twenty seven thousand, four hun-
“dred and sixteen soldiers were actually paroled

“at that place, beside the tens of thousands, also
“belonging to Lee’s Army, who came in, after-
“ward, and yielded themselves prisoners of war.
“Each of these gave his separate written parole.
“I was present at the surrender of General Lee.
“The event took place in a small room of what
“seemed an ordinary farm-house, and in the
“presence of fewer than twenty persons. After
“General Lee had signed the capitulation, he
“immediately requested General Grant to supply
“the prisoners with food, as they had been
“living on two ears of Indian corn a day, for
“several days. Grant at once consented, and
“inquired of Lee how many men he had in his
“command. Lee replied that he could not tell;
“he had received no Returns for several days;
“his troops had been killed, or wounded, or
“captured in such numbers, that he could not
“estimate his actual force. Grant inquired if
“twenty-five thousand rations would be enough,
“and he answered that he thought they would;
“twenty-five thousand rations were accordingly
“issued, the same day, by Grant’s officers to Lee’s
“army. This, therefore, was Lee’s idea of his
“own numbers, on the day of his surrender,
“although, as proved by the paroles, it was
“too small.

“The original documents, from which the
“above figures are taken, are now on file in the
“War Office at Washington: but official copies
“of them all are now in my possession.”

II

GENERAL EARLY’S REPLY.*

TO THE EDITOR OF *The London Standard*:

To a people overpowered and crushed in a
struggle for their rights, there is still left one
resource on earth for the vindication of their
conduct and character—that adopted by Eng-
land’s great Philosopher—an appeal to “foreign
“nations and to the next age.” A persistent
and systematic effort to falsify the truth of his-
tory has been made, since the close of the late
War, in this country, by the adherents of the
United States Government in that conflict; and
such a generous desire to vindicate the truth as
that evinced by your recent articles upon the
death of General Lee, has awakened a deep
sense of gratitude in the hearts of all true Con-
federates. Presuming upon the kind sentiments
manifested in your columns, I venture to ask the
privilege of correcting, through the same medium,
some of the gross errors contained in the letter of

* General Early printed this reply, originally in pamph-
let form, for private circulation; but he has availed himself
of the opportunity afforded by us, in this re-production of it,
and corrected it, where errors had previously been made
therein. In its present form, therefore, it may be consid-
ered as an original letter.—EDITOR OF THE HISTORICAL MAGA-
ZINE.

General Badeau, the late "Military and Private Secretary to General Grant," which has been extensively copied from your journal into American journals.

In reference to the Campaign of 1864, from the Rapidan to James-river, General Badeau makes this remarkable statement :

"The calculation that Grant had three times 'as many men as Lee, has been obtained by 'omitting Longstreet's Corps altogether from 'the estimate and by giving only Lee's force ' 'Present for duty,' on the Rapidan ; while, in 'reckoning Grant's numbers, not only the 'Present for duty' are counted, but those constituting 'what, in military parlance, is called the 'Total,' 'which includes the sick, the extra-duty men, 'and various others, invariably amounting, in 'any large army, to many thousands. Manifestly, either Lee's 'Total' should be compared 'with Grant's 'Total' or Grant's 'Present for duty' 'with Lee's 'Present for duty.' But, besides this, 'in order to make out Grant's Army three times 'as large as Lee's, Grant's two forces, in the Valley of Virginia and on the James-river (each, 'at least, one hundred miles from the Wilderness) are included in the estimate of his 'strength ; while the troops which Lee had in 'front of these separate forces of Grant are left 'out of the calculation altogether. I repeat, 'that, in the Battle of the Wilderness, Lee had 'about seventy-two thousand engaged, while 'Grant had ninety-eight thousand 'Present for 'duty'—according to the confidential Field Reports made, at the time, by each General, to his 'own Government, when no General would intentionally mis-state or mislead."

That officers of Grant's Army, after witnessing the terrible havoc made in their ranks by the small force opposed to them at the Wilderness, at Spotsylvania Court-house, and at Cold Harbor, should over-estimate the strength of that force, is not to be wondered at ; but, when the Report of Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, the United States Secretary of War, made at the opening Session of Congress, for the years 1865-6, is critically examined, it will be regarded as most surprising that General Badeau should have committed such gross blunders in regard to the strength of Grant's Army. In order to expose those blunders, and to enable you to verify the extracts which I shall make from Mr. Stanton's Report, I send you an official copy of that Report, printed under the authority of the United States Congress.

On the third page of his Report, Mr. Stanton says —

"The national forces engaged in the Spring Campaign of 1864, were organized as Armies or distributed in Military Departments, as follows :

"The Army of the Potomac, commanded by Major-general Meade, whose Headquarters were on the North side of the Rapidan. This Army was confronted by the rebel Army of Northern Virginia, stationed on the South side of the Rapidan, under General Robert E. Lee.

"The Ninth Corps, under Major-general Burnside, was, at the opening of the Campaign, a distinct organization, but, on the twenty-fourth of May, 1864, it was incorporated into the Army of the Potomac.

"The Army of the James was commanded by Major-general Butler, whose Headquarters were at Fortress Monroe.

"The Headquarters of the Army of the Shenandoah, commanded by Major-general Sigel, were at Winchester."

It is not necessary to mention the other Armies, for my purpose.

On the fifth and sixth pages of his Report, Mr. Stanton says :

"Official Reports show that, on the first of May, 1864, the aggregate military force, of all arms, officers and men, was nine hundred and seventy thousand, seven hundred, and ten, to wit :

"Available force, present for duty....	662,345
"On detached service, in the different Military Departments.....	109,348
"In field-hospitals, or unfit for duty....	41,266
"In general-hospitals, or on sick leave, at home.....	75,978
"Absent on furlough, or as prisoners of war.....	66,290
"Absent, without leave.....	15,483

"Grand aggregate..... 970,710

"The aggregate available force, present for duty, May 1, 1864, was distributed in the different commands, as follows :

** Department of Washington.....	42,124
** Army of the Potomac.....	120,380
** Department of Virginia and North Carolina.....	59,139
"Department of the South.....	18,165
"Department of the Gulf.....	61,866
"Department of Arkansas.....	23,666
"Department of the Tennessee.....	74,174
"Department of the Missouri.....	15,770
"Department of the Northwest.....	5,295
"Department of Kansas.....	4,793
"Head-quarters Military Division of the Mississippi.....	476
"Department of the Cumberland....	119,948
"Department of the Ohio.....	35,416
"Northern Department.....	9,546
** Department of West Virginia,....	30,782
"Department of the East.....	2,828
"Department of the Susquehanna....	8,970

*"Middle Department.....	5,627
✎"Ninth Army Corps.....	20,780
"Department of New Mexico.....	3,454
"Department of the Pacific.....	5,141

“662,345

Mr. Stanton, in this statement, accounts for all the extra duty, men the sick in field-hospitals and camp, the sick in general-hospitals, prisoners and men on furlough, and the men absent without leave, and shows, exclusive of all these, an aggregate available force present for duty, on the first of May, 1864, of six hundred and sixty-two thousand, three hundred, and forty-five, of which there were one hundred and twenty thousand, three hundred, and eighty in the Army of the Potomac, under Meade; and twenty thousand, seven hundred, and eighty, in the Ninth Corps, under Burnside, making an aggregate available force, present for duty, under Grant, on the North side of the Rapidan, on the first of May, 1864, of one hundred and forty-one thousand, one hundred, and sixty, officers and men. Now, I ask, what inducement was there, on the first day of May, 1864, just two days before Grant began his movement across the Rapidan and four days before the commencement of the battle in the Wilderness, for the officers commanding Grant's Corps, “intentionally to misstate or mislead” in regard to their available force, in the official Reports which they made, or for Grant to give countenance to such misrepresentations, by forwarding the Reports, or for Stanton to mislead the Congress and the country, in December, 1865, in regard to the strength of Grant's Army? Does not this statement of Mr. Stanton, taken from the official Reports filed in the War Office, conclusively show that General Badeau has made a great mistake, to say the least of it?

But the latter says, that, “to make out Grant's Army three times as large as Lee's, Grant's two forces in the Valley of Virginia and on the James-river, are included in the estimate of his strength.” Let us see how this is. Now, Mr. Stanton shows that there was in the “Department of West Virginia,” to which the Valley of the Shenandoah belonged, an available force, present for duty, on the first of May, 1864, of thirty thousand, seven hundred, and eighty-two, and in the “Department of Virginia and North Carolina,” from which the Army of the James came, an available force, for duty, of fifty-nine thousand, one hundred, and thirty-nine; and no part of the “Army of the Potomac,” nor of the “Ninth Army Corps,” was in either Department.

In General Grant's Report, dated the twenty-second of July, 1865—a copy of which I am sorry I have not in a form to send you, but which is to be found in the official Documents,

printed at large, in book form, by the Thirty-ninth Congress—he gives a letter from himself to Major-general Butler, dated the second of April, 1864, and containing instructions for the approaching Campaign, in which he says:

“You will collect all the forces from your command that can be spared from garrison duty—I should say not less than twenty thousand and effective men—to operate on the South side of James-river, Richmond being your objective point. To the force you already have, will be added about ten thousand men, from South Carolina, under Major-general Gillmore, who will command them, in person. Major-general W. F. Smith is ordered to report to you, to command the troops sent into the field from your own Department.” These troops, under Smith and Gillmore, afterwards constituted the “Army of the James,” under Butler. Grant also says in the same Report:

“A very considerable force, under command of Major-general Sigel, was so held for the protection of West Virginia and the frontiers of Maryland and Pennsylvania. * * * *

“General Sigel was, therefore, directed to organize all his available force into two expeditions, to move from Beverly and Charleston, under command of Generals Ord and Crook, against the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad. Subsequently, General Ord having been relieved, at his own request, General Sigel was instructed, at his own suggestion, to give up the expedition by Beverly and to form two columns, one under General Crook, on the Kanawha, numbering about ten thousand men, and one on the Shenandoah, numbering about seven thousand men.”

He further says:

“Owing to the weather and bad condition of the roads, operations were delayed until the first of May, when, everything being in readiness and the roads favorable, orders were given for a general movement of all the Armies, not later than the fourth of May.”

The movement, under the immediate superintendence of Grant, on the Rapidan, begun, in fact, on the night of the third, with the Army of the Potomac and the Ninth Corps; and the foregoing extracts, from Grant's Report, show that the Armies under Butler and Sigel constituted no part of the force which Mr. Stanton sets down at one hundred and forty-one thousand, one hundred, and sixty, on the first of May, 1864. The above statement from Stanton's Report shows that there was in the “Department of Washington,” at the very same time, an available force, for duty, of forty-two thousand, one hundred, and twenty-four, and in the “Middle Department,” at Baltimore, a like force of five thousand, six hundred, and twenty-sev-

en, making an aggregate force of forty-seven thousand, seven hundred, and fifty-one, within a few hours run of Grant's Army, by rail and steamboat. So that, with the force of fifty-nine thousand, one hundred, and thirty-nine, in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and of thirty thousand, seven hundred, and eighty-two, in the Department of West Virginia, Grant had, besides his Army on the Rapidan, an available force of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand, six hundred, and seventy-two, to draw upon, for his operations in Virginia, making, in fact, in all, a force of two hundred and eighty-eight thousand, eight hundred, and thirty-two immediately available for that purpose, besides what could be drawn from other quarters where there was no hostile force to confront. That nearly the whole force at Washington and Baltimore was added to his Army, before it reached James-river, is shown by the following extract from Mr. Stanton's Report. On the seventh page, he says :

"Meanwhile, in order to repair the losses of the Army of the Potomac, the chief part of the force designed to guard the Middle Department and the Department of Washington was called forward to the front. Taking advantage of this state of affairs, in the absence of General Hunter's command, the enemy made a large detachment from their Army, at Richmond, which, under General Early, moved down the Shenandoah Valley, threatening Baltimore and Washington."

The reinforcements, from Washington and Baltimore, actually reached Grant at Spotsylvania Court-house, where, he says : "The thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth [*of May*] were consumed in manœuvring and awaiting the arrival of reinforcements, from Washington;" and this was before General Lee had been re-inforced by a solitary man. In addition to these reinforcements, Mr. Stanton says, on the forty-sixth page, near the conclusion of his Report, that the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin tendered eighty-five thousand hundred-days' men, on the twenty-first of April, 1864, to be raised in twenty days, which were accepted, and the greater part of which were raised : and that they supplied garrisons and relieved experienced troops which were sent to reinforce the armies in the field—some of the hundred-days' men being sent to the front, at their own request. In order, then, to substantiate his assertion, that Grant's force, for duty, in the field, at the Wilderness, was only ninety-eight thousand men, General Badeau must show that Mr. Stanton has lied, in the most wilful and stupid manner, and without the slightest inducement to do so. His statement

not only has this effect, but it also convicts General Grant himself of very gross blundering. The latter states, in the outset of his Report, which has already been quoted from, the strategic principles upon which he proposed to conduct the War, after the command of all the United States Armies had devolved upon him, and says :

"From the first, I was firm in the conviction that no peace could be had that would be stable and conducive to the happiness of the people, both North and South, until the military power of the rebellion was broken. I, therefore, determined, first, to use the greatest number of troops practicable against the armed force of the enemy ; preventing him from using the same force at different seasons, against first one and then another, of our Armies, and the possibility of repose for refitting and producing necessary supplies for carrying on resistance. Second, to hammer, continuously, against the armed force of the enemy and his resources, until, by mere attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left to him but an equal submission with the loyal section of our common country, to the Constitution and laws of the land.

"These views have been kept constantly in mind, and orders given and Campaigns made to carry them out."

Yet, notwithstanding these views and purposes, and despite the preparations on such a grand scale for the Campaign of 1864, as described by Mr. Stanton, with evident feelings of pride, on the third page of his Report, General Grant, according to General Badeau's statement, out of an aggregate force of six hundred and sixty-two thousand, three hundred, and forty-five available men for duty, could only muster ninety-eight thousand to confront the most formidable Army of his antagonists—that is, when the United States forces were larger than they had ever been before, Grant opened the Campaign, in Virginia, with a smaller Army than any other Federal Commander in that State, since the first battle of Manassas, had ever before entered the field with, and that, too, according to General Badeau's estimate, against a larger Army than General Lee had ever before commanded in an active Campaign, except, perhaps, during the seven days' battles around Richmond. General Badeau's recollection of the "confidential Field Returns," mentioned by him, is evidently very confused. It is very probable that, when the battle in the Wilderness opened, on the fifth of May, between one Corps of General Lee's Army, (Ewell's) and the Army of the Potomac, the Infantry of the latter Army amounted to about ninety-eight thousand men, as that would be about the proper proportion of that arm, the rest being Cavalry and Artillery—the Ninth Corps not coming up until

the night of the fifth, and going into action, for the first time, early on the morning of the sixth; during which day also Longstreet's two Divisions came up from near Gordonsville, where they had been for some time. This state of facts may account for General Badeau's mistake, as it can be explained on no other hypothesis.

Neither Stanton nor Grant has given any estimate of the loss of the Army of the latter, in this memorable Campaign; but Mr. Swinton, who was a regular Correspondent of a New York paper, in constant attendance with the Army of the Potomac, and who has published a History of the Campaigns of that Army, says, on pages 491, 492, of his book:

"Grant's loss, in the series of actions, from the Wilderness to the Chickahominy, reached the enormous aggregate of sixty thousand men, put *hors du combat*—a number greater than the entire strength of Lee's Army, at the opening of the Campaign."

In a note, he gives the particulars of the loss of the Army of the Potomac, in the various battles, and shows that his statement of Grant's loss is confined to that Army and the Ninth Corps, and does not include any loss sustained by the re-inforcements from Butler's Army, which were at Cold Harbor.

Now, from this statement, if General Badeau is right in his statement of Grant's force, the conclusion is inevitable that the Army of the latter was in effect destroyed; and, if, according to Grant's famous remark, Butler had got himself into "a bottle strongly corked," the former, to use one of Mr. Lincoln's elegant expressions, had "battered his brains out against a gate-post." Perhaps it was fortunate for Grant that Butler was "hermetically sealed up at Bermuda Hundred," when he, too, was compelled to seek refuge at the same point and wait for further re-inforcements.

Having disposed of General Badeau's statement of Grant's force, I will now consider his estimate of the strength of General Lee's Army.

A strange hallucination, in regard to the strength of all the Confederate Armies, seems to have haunted the Federal Commanders, from the beginning of the War to its close. According to their estimates, there were few occasions on which they were not outnumbered; and this hallucination seems to have beset General McClellan, with peculiar vividness, during his whole military career.

The absurdity of the Federal estimates of our strength, at various times, will be apparent from the following statistics taken from the official Census of 1860, as published by the United States Government: In the fourteen States from which came any part of the Armies of the Confederate States, including Maryland, Kentucky,

and Missouri, there was a white population of only seven millions, nine hundred and forty-six thousand, one hundred and eleven, of which an aggregate of two millions, four hundred and ninety-eight thousand, eight hundred and ninety-one was in the said States of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, leaving only five millions, four hundred and forty-seven thousand, two hundred and twenty, in the remainder of the Southern States: while there was a white population of nineteen millions, eleven thousand, three hundred and sixty, in the States and Territories indisputably under the control of, and in sympathy with, the United States Government, from the beginning, exclusive of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. The strong hand of the military power was put upon Maryland, in the very outset, by which her voice was suppressed before there was an opportunity of giving expression to it. That State furnished to the Confederate Army only one organized Regiment of Infantry, for one year, and several Companies of Artillery and Cavalry, which served through the whole War; while it furnished a very considerable force, by voluntary enlistment and under the draft, to the United States Army. Kentucky undertook to assume a neutral position, in the beginning, and by this means was soon brought under the control of Federal bayonets, and, subsequently, furnished a much larger force to the United States Army than she did to the Confederate Army. Missouri was, in the outset, taken possession of by military force, and her regular Government was overturned, and its officers driven out of the State. She furnished, also, a much larger force to the United States Army than to the Confederate Army. In fact, from their passage, the United States laws upon the subject of the draft were in full force in these three States, during the whole War; while the Confederate Conscription Act was never in force, in either of them, for a moment. In addition to this, the greater part of that portion of Virginia, now called the State of "West Virginia," was disaffected, from the beginning, to the Confederate cause, and was very soon overrun and held by the United States forces. A large portion of East Tennessee was also disaffected; and at no time did the white population, from which the Confederate States had alone to draw their troops, exceed five millions, while the white population, in its own limits, from which the United States Government drew its troops, exceeded, considerably, twenty millions. In addition to this, by large bounties, it was enabled to draw very largely upon the population of other countries, on this Continent and in Europe; and it also obtained a large number of troops from among the slaves and free negroes

of the South, and from the disaffected of those regions which were overrun by its Armies. These facts, taken in connection with the further fact that the latter Government entered the contest with all the prestige attached to it as a well-established and recognized power, an organized Army and Navy, possession of the seas and the seaboard, and unlimited resources of money and the materials of war, while the Confederate Government had, in the outset, to organize all its Departments and its Armies, for the conflict, and was, in a great measure, destitute of arms, of a revenue, and of the materials of war, demonstrate the utter absurdity of the idea that the latter Government was, at any time, able to oppose to the main Armies of its antagonist anything like equal numbers. To suppose that it was able, at so late a period as May, 1864, when so much of its territory was in the possession of its enemy, to oppose to the principal Army of the United States, under the command of its chosen Commander-in-chief, at a point so near the Capital of that Government, an Army so nearly approximating in numbers the former, as stated by General Badeau, would argue a degree of energy and efficiency on the part of the Confederate Government and of imbecility on the part of the United States Government utterly unparalleled in the history of nations.

General Badeau, in the first paragraph of his letter, says: "My principal authority for the 'proposed corrections is that of General Lee 'himself.' If he means by this, that General Lee, in person, gave him the information, upon which he makes his statements, then General Lee has given to General Badeau information which he has not only withheld from all his most intimate associates and friends and the comrades who followed him so long, but which is entirely at war with his uniform statements, in writing and conversation, to those in whom he was accustomed to confide. If he means that he has any written statements or acknowledgments of General Lee, then he is challenged to produce the documents, in General Lee's handwriting. The word of that gallant gentleman and Christian hero, to those who knew him, is as indisputable as Holy Writ; and he has invariably asserted, up to the time of his lamented death, that the force with which he encountered and fought Grant, in the Wilderness, was under fifty thousand men, including all that Longstreet had brought up. In a letter from him, which I have, and which was written on the fifteenth of March, 1866, he says: "It will be difficult to get the world to 'understand the odds against which we fought'; and he has since, in person, assured me that the estimate which I had made of his force, in a published letter written from Havana, in Decem-

ber, 1865, and in my published account of my own operations for the years 1864-5—which was fifty thousand—exceeded the actual efficient strength of his Army.

The Returns of the Army of Northern Virginia, which are in what is called the "Archive Office," at Washington, are not accessible to me; but I have a printed copy of a letter, written to the *New York Tribune*, in June, 1867, which gives statements taken from the Returns of the Confederate Armies, on file, in said "Archive Office," which letter is understood to have been written by Mr. Swinton, the author of *The Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac*. I send that copy to you, in order that you may verify, by an examination of it, all my statements; and, if I appear a little prolix and tedious, I beg you to be patient, as I desire to show to you and your readers how officers of the United States Army manufacture history.

In the first column of the letter to the *Tribune*, you will find a table of Monthly Returns for the Department of Northern Virginia, which is in the following words and figures:

"DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
"FEB. 28, 1862—FEB. 28, 1865.


"Date.	Comd'r.	For duty.	Pres't.	Pres't & Abs.
"1862 Feb.	J. E. Johnston.	47,617	56,356	84,225
"May,	"	[61,000]
"June,	R. E. Lee,	[100,000]
"July,	"	69,559	94,686	137,030
"Aug.	"	[95,000]
"Sept	"	52,609	62,713	139,143
"Oct.	"	67,805	79,395	153,778
"Nov.	"	73,554	86,583	153,790
"Dec.	"	79,072	91,034	152,853
"1863 Jan.	"	72,226	90,297	144,605
"Feb.	"	58,539	74,435	114,175
"March,	"	60,298	73,578	119,539
"May,	"	68,352	88,756	133,679
"June,	"	[100,000]
"July,	"	41,135	53,611	117,602
"Aug.	"	56,337	71,964	133,264
"Sept.	"	44,367	55,221	95,164
"Oct.	"	45,614	57,251	97,211
"Nov.	"	48,267	56,088	96,576
"Dec.	"	45,558	54,715	91,253
"1864 Jan.	"	35,849	49,139	79,602
"Feb.	"	33,811	39,562	68,435
"March,	"	39,407	46,151	79,202
"April,	"	52,626	61,218	97,576
"June,	"	51,863	62,571	92,635
"July,	"	57,097	68,844	135,805
"Aug.	"	44,247	58,984	146,838
"Oct.	"	62,875	82,535	177,103
"Nov.	"	69,290	87,860	181,826
"Dec.	"	66,533	79,318	155,772
"1865 Jan.	"	53,445	69,673	441,627
"Feb.	"	59,094	73,349	160,411

This table, which must be understood as giving the Returns at the close of the months specified, is believed to be a correct transcript, so far as it gives the actual Monthly Returns which were made; but it is manifestly wrong where the estimates of the writer of the letter are given in lieu of the Returns—which estimates are put in brackets in the letter itself. This is especially

the case in regard to the estimates for the months of June and August, 1862, and for the month of June, 1863. The reason that no Returns exist for those months, is to be found in the fact that, at the end of June, 1862, and for some days into July, General Lee's Army was engaged in battle with, or in pursuit of, McClellan's Army; that, at the end of August, of the same year, his Army was engaged with Pope's Army, and immediately thereafter moved into Maryland; and, that at the end of June, 1863, his Army was in Pennsylvania, where it engaged Meade's Army, at Gettysburg, on the first, second, and third of July. This condition of things, at the end of those months, prevented the regular Monthly Returns from being made; and the writer of the letter has taken advantage of the fact to greatly magnify General Lee's forces. The greatest force which the latter ever commanded in the field, was that with which he attacked McClellan, in June, 1862; and his entire effective force, at that time, did not exceed eighty thousand—if it reached that figure—including Jackson's Command and the troops held for the immediate defence of Richmond and at Drury's and Chaffin's Bluffs. The Returns, for July, 1862, show the strength of his Army at the time of the movement against Pope; and all of that was not carried into the field against the latter, as, at least, two Divisions were left to watch McClellan's Army, at Harrison's Landing, and did not get up until after Pope had been driven into the fortifications around Washington. The Returns for May, 1863, fully cover the whole force with which the movement was made into Pennsylvania, as no fresh troops arrived after these Returns were made; and that movement began on the fourth of June.

It must not be understood that the Returns contained in the foregoing table, even where correct, show the actual force which General Lee carried into the field. These Returns are for "The Department of Northern Virginia," embracing all the troops North of James-river, including those usually kept in the Valley, so that, in estimating the actual strength of the "Army of Northern Virginia," this allowance must be made. Referring now to the Returns bearing on the question of General Lee's strength, at the opening of the Campaign in the Wilderness, it will be seen that, at the end of August, 1863, the first month after the return from the Gettysburg Campaign, the entire force for duty in the Department of Northern Virginia, was fifty-six thousand, three hundred and twenty-seven; while, at the end of September, it was forty-four thousand, three hundred and sixty-seven. This decrease of eleven thousand, nine hundred and sixty, was caused by the departure of Longstreet's Corps from the Army, during that month, two

Divisions of it going to Chicamauga, and the other, (Pickett's,) to the South side of James-river. The strength of that entire Corps was then a little less than twelve thousand for duty. The Returns for March, 1864, show, in the Department of Northern Virginia, thirty-nine thousand, four hundred, and seven for duty; while those for April show fifty-two thousand, six hundred, and twenty-six for duty—this increase resulting from the return of the two Divisions of Longstreet's Corps (Field's and McLaw's, afterwards Kershaw's) which had been at the battle of Chicamauga, and afterwards on a Winter campaign, in East Tennessee; also, of some detachments which had been on special service, and of furloughed men. These Returns were made at the end, and for the whole month, of April, and not on the twentieth of the month, as stated by General Badeau. Longstreet's two Divisions had then returned, and were embraced in said Monthly Returns, his Third Division being, at that time, in North Carolina, and not afterwards rejoining the Army until the twenty-second of May, near Hanover Junction. These Returns, for April, 1864, which showed the condition of the troops, in fact, on the first day of May, embraced the force in the Valley, which was confronting Sigel, and other outlying troops, on special service, North of James-river. So that, in reality, General Lee's entire force, with which he had to confront Grant's Army, including Longstreet's two Divisions, was under the aggregate of fifty thousand, present for duty. But General Badeau says that Longstreet's Corps was not embraced in the Returns of General Lee's Army, for April, 1864, and he says: "His [Longstreet's] Field Return, of "date nearest to the battle, shows eighteen thousand, and, three hundred and eighty-seven present for "duty." Now, let us see how he arrives at this conclusion. Run your finger down the second column of the letter to the *Tribune*, until you get to the table of Returns, under the head "ARMIES IN THE WEST," and continue on, down that table, until you reach the "ARMY OF EAST "TENNESSEE," under which heading you will find the following, which is all that is necessary for my purposes:

	Date.	Commander.	For duty.
"1863.	Oct.	Sam. Jones	7,975
	" Nov.	"	10,546
	" Dec.	J. Longstreet,	15,342
"1864.	Jan.	"	18,667
	" Feb.	"	19,010
	 " March	"	18,387
	" July	S. B. Buckner,	14,907

Now, is it not apparent that this Return for March, 1864, of the "Army of East Tennessee," showing eighteen thousand, three hundred, and

eighty-seven, present for duty, being the identical number claimed as the strength of Longstreet's Corps, is the very same Return "of date nearest to the battle," which General Badeau attempts to palm off on the British public as the Return of that Corps? If he ever saw the actual Returns, and was not using a mere extract from them, he must have learned that the two Divisions of Longstreet's Corps, which were with him in East Tennessee, constituted less than half of the "Army of East Tennessee," the residue being composed, in part, of a Division of Infantry which, afterwards, under Breckinridge, met and defeated Sigel, on the fifteenth of May, in the Valley, and of a body of Cavalry, a portion of which, subsequently, under William E. Jones, fought Hunter, at New Hope, or Piedmont, in the Valley; and none of which troops accompanied Longstreet, on his return to the Army of Northern Virginia.

After the discovery of this palpable attempt at imposition, is it necessary to notice any farther the statements of General Badeau? I will, however, state that the first re-inforcements received by General Lee, after the beginning of the Campaign in the Wilderness, were received at or near Hanover-junction, on the twenty-second of May, when he was joined by one of the Brigades of my Division, just returned from North Carolina, numbering less than one thousand men; a force, under Breckinridge, from the Valley, numbering less than three thousand muskets; and Pickett's Division of Longstreet's Corps, recently returned from North Carolina, and which, with my Brigade, had been engaged, under Beauregard, against Butler, on the South side of James-river. These troops did not make up the losses at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court-house; and, in the meantime, Grant had received considerably more than forty thousand re-inforcements from Washington and Baltimore, for his Army.

In regard to the strength of General Lee's Army, at the time of the evacuation of the works covering Richmond and Petersburg, and of the surrender at Appomattox, it is only necessary to say, that the Returns for February, 1865, for the Department of Northern Virginia, afford no just criterion of the real strength of that Army, as those Returns included the forces in the Valley and other outlying commands, not available for duty on the lines. Detachments for the defence of Wilmington had been made, during the Winter; and General Lee's Army was, at the time of the evacuation, the mere skeleton of what it had been, and its supplies and means were exhausted. Again, all the energies of the United States Government had been put forth; and Grant was at the head of an over-powering Army, thoroughly equipped and appointed, in

every respect, and with the most abundant supplies of all kinds. Yet, General Lee conducted his retreat, in the face of his enemy and over roads almost impassable, for more than one hundred miles, and, finally, surrendered less than eight thousand men, with arms in their hands. It is true, that twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred, and five men, of his Army, were paroled: but the greater part of them were stragglers, without arms, whose commands had been cut up; in detail, teamsters, camp-followers, and extra duty men; and we fail to see in the statement of paroled men, contained in Mr. Stanton's Report, on page 44, the "tens of thousands also belonging to Lee's Army," who, General Badeau says, afterwards, came in and gave themselves up. Mr. Stanton, in fact, shows only one hundred and seventy-four thousand, two hundred, and twenty-three men, who surrendered and were paroled, at the close of hostilities, in all the Confederate States.

Mr. Stanton, on page 30 of his Report, shows that there were two millions, six hundred and fifty-six thousand, five hundred, and fifty-three men put into the United States service, during the War, by calls on the States—that is, more than one-half of the number of the entire white population, young and old, male and female, to which the Confederate States had to resort for soldiers; while the author of the letter to the *New York Tribune* states, that he judges, (from the Returns, I presume,) that six hundred thousand, in all, were put into the Confederate service, during the same period—that is, less than the available force, present for duty, in the United States Army, on the first of May, 1864, and at the close of the War. This estimate is very nearly correct, and fully covers our whole strength, from first to last. Is anything farther necessary to show the tremendous odds against which we fought?

In view of the results, so far, of the unfortunate War now progressing between two of the greatest Powers of Europe, nearly equal in men and resources, and each having the benefit of the most improved engines of war, may we not look the world squarely in the face, point to *our* struggle, and the sacrifices and sufferings we endured for the cause for which we fought, and challenge its judgment, as to whether we are to be regarded as "rebels and traitors," who were seeking to overturn a "benign Government?" In conclusion, let me quote from the above-mentioned Report of General Grant, the following passage:

"General Lee's great influence, throughout the whole South, caused his example to be followed; and, to-day, the result is, that the Armies, lately under his leadership, are at their homes.

"desiring peace and quiet, and their arms are in the hands of our Ordnance Officers."

Thus wrote the then General-in-chief of the United States Armies—the now President of the United States—on the twenty-second of July, 1865. Yet we have not had peace. The heel of the military power, supplanting all Civil Government, is scarce yet withdrawn from our necks; and our venerated and beloved Commander has gone down to his grave, with his great heart broken by the sufferings of his people—sufferings which he found himself powerless to relieve. We have just witnessed the elections throughout several States of this "Free Republic," some of which are called "loyal States," superintended by armed agents of the United States Government, backed by United States troops, for the purpose of perpetuating the power of the ruling faction, through the instrumentality of the ballot in the hands of an ignorant and inferior race. This thing has been tamely submitted to, by the descendants of men who rushed to arms to resist the Stamp Act, the Tea Tax, and the Quartering Acts, of the British Parliament. We look on in amazement at the spectacle presented, conscious that, come what may, we have done our duty in endeavoring to maintain the principles of our fathers; and aware of the fact that we are now powerless and helpless—our only earthly consolation being that derived from a sense of duty performed and the conviction that the world will yet learn to do justice to our acts and motives.

Very Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY,

Late Lieut-General, Confederate Army.

LYNCHEBURG, VIRGINIA, Nov. 19th, 1870.

NOTE.—The marks of the index and of the asterisk, opposite certain items in the tables copied into this article, are mine.—J. A. E.

VI.—OUR HISTORICAL WRITERS.—CONTINUED.

I. DANIEL RUPP.

BY WILLIAM H. EGLE, M.D., OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

[Perchance, in the entire range of local historians, none have been so faithful, so accurate, and so laborious as the subject of the present sketch. Not only the people of Pennsylvania are deeply indebted to our author for his indefatigable industry, in rescuing much of the olden-time history, of different portions of that State, but the lover of the lore, wherever found, will not fail to grant him his meed of praise. Confidently believing that a biographical and bibliographical sketch of Mr. Rupp may interest the readers of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, the writer has gathered the following meagre data.—W. H. E.]

On Sunday, the tenth of July, 1803, in East Pennsboro', now Hampden, Township, Cumberland-county, Pennsylvania, five miles West

of the Susquehanna, ISAAC DANIEL RUPP was born. The place was what is known as the "Providence Tract," where his paternal grandfather, Jonas Rupp, settled, in 1772.

At five years, he was sent to a German school, near by. At six, he could write a current German script; and, at seven, he had mastered "das Richenbuch," as far as "der Regel de tri." He always had an aversion to memorizing; and the only leading trait in his character, during his youthful career, was *Lebhafteit*, vivacity.

In 1809, his father removed from his birth-place, a few miles distant, and settled on a farm, where he died, in 1848. Here his circle of acquaintances was somewhat enlarged. From 1810 to the close of the War of 1812, he attended school during a few months in the winter, the remaining time being devoted to work on the farm. This secured him a well-developed physical organization. Naturally, he was not lazy, working his part with the rest of the boys, but devoted his leisure moments to reading, especially such works of a biographical or historical character as he happened to get hold of. His father bought him a German edition of the *Life of Benjamin Franklin*, which Daniel devoured with avidity. His reading was wholly confined to works in German; and he has always been partial to his vernacular. His father took a German newspaper; and the boys were well posted in the current news of the day. Annually, for a few weeks, when the farm work would allow a respite, Daniel paid a visit to his maternal grandfather, where he learned the Dutch (Hollandish); and, later in life, he found his knowledge of it highly advantageous in his historical pursuits.

From 1814 to 1820, for a few months in the Winter, he went to an English school. He had the advantage of a good teacher—one who made him think. In 1821, after a course of catechetical instruction, under the late Rev. John Winebrenner, then a German Reformed Minister, Mr. Rupp was admitted to membership in Frieden's Kirch, five miles West of Harrisburg.

His father had eight sons and four daughters; and he intended that the former should be farmers while the latter were to be milk-maids and spinners. About this time, [1821] the father's intentions, as regarded Daniel, who labored as faithfully as any of his brothers, in this honorable profession, were providentially changed. Having, by a severe spell of sickness, been brought near to death's door, his father mentioned to the attending Physician that he would have to make a Doctor of Daniel. He understood some Latin; was a good German scholar; and could speak English very well. The worthy Physician failed to make a "Doctor of Daniel." The latter succeeded, however, in getting a good

knowledge of Latin and Greek; but he disliked medicine. He devoted some time to studying Anatomy, Materia Medica, and Physiology; but he had no taste or inclination for the honorable profession so much disgraced by quackery. Having spent several years in study, he determined upon another profession. He turned teacher. By close application and perseverance, he mastered several languages—eight or nine. To condense our sketch, from 1826 to 1860, at intervals, he taught altogether about twenty years.

About 1827, he conceived the idea that a History of the Germans of Pennsylvania might be useful. There was, then, no material to that end on hand—no local histories of Counties extant. He proposed to a friend of his, a Physician, to turn itinerant booksellers—the latter for impaired health, Daniel to see the country and to collect materials for a History of the Germans. They fitted themselves out with a horse and wagon and a stock of books, and made a complete circuit of all the German Counties of Pennsylvania, traveling several months. The result was, the Doctor's health improved, while Daniel laid in a stock of historical material. A dissolution of the partnership followed.

Shortly after, that he might have access to the records and documents at the State Capital, he located at Harrisburg, and opened a school. Year by year, the "Historical Budget" swelling, he began to arrange his material, but found it meagre and imperfect. In July, 1829, he went to Pittsburg and, thence, to Cincinnati, where he made an agreement with Robinson & Fairbank, to prepare the *Geschichte der Märtyrer*. During that and the following years, he lectured on the American System of English Grammar; and, in the latter year, he superintended the printing of an edition of five thousand copies of Brown's *American Grammar*, in Cincinnati. Returning to Pennsylvania, during his leisure from teaching, he translated Hefflestein's *Sermons*, the *Discipline of the Evangelical Association*, etc., occasionally taking a jaunt into the adjacent Counties, adding, gradually, to his "Budget." Several translations from the German and Dutch, followed.

His first venture towards a historical compilation was *The Geographical Catechism of Pennsylvania*. Teaching, here and there, until 1842, Mr. Rupp removed to Lancaster, in the latter year, when he prepared for the press his first historical work, *The History of Lancaster-county*; which was published by subscription. This, his first venture in local history, the material for which was gathered while in search of whatever related to the Germans, in Pennsylvania, was well received; and the neighboring Counties clamored for the same distinction. Having the material on hand, several other County-histories

followed. With the lapse of twenty-five years, these locals have become exceedingly scarce; and some cannot be procured, at any price. They have furnished the historical storehouse for numberless literary quidnuncs, who make a great show with large-paper copies of facts gathered in harvest-fields where they neither sowed or reaped; and the one entitled to credit is not named. In two or three of the Counties concerning which Mr. Rupp prepared a history, others have followed; but they have, in reality, furnished a reprint of his works, adding nothing save, perchance, some meagre data gathered from official statistics.

Mr. Rupp was always an indefatigable worker. An excellent German Scholar, with good conversational powers, he collected enough material to make a dozen historians rich. He has the peculiar faculty of finding out and getting possession of facts that few possess; and, hence, all his locals are repositories of his zeal and industry. He is not a highly polished writer; but, discarding fancies, he deals only in facts. Myths he treats as myths, and does not force his opinions upon others, unsubstantiated by truths.

To proceed with our sketch. The time drawing nigh, as he then thought, to make the grand round of the State and stuff his "Budget," he became a Life Insurance Agent, traveling from 1851 to 1856, five years, all the while riding his hobby. He found great changes since 1827; and a *History of the Germans* was in demand. To further aid his efforts in collecting materials, he published *Thirty thousand Names*, proposing certain questions to be answered. The answers came in slowly.

In April, 1860, he removed to Philadelphia, that he might have access to "many books" and documents. There he still resides, pursuing his vocation, laying up treasures of history. The great work of his life, the *History of the Germans in Pennsylvania*, is nearly completed; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Rupp will soon give it to the public, who have been on the look-out for the work so many years.

We shall not enter into a lengthy array of fine words about Mr. Rupp or his "locals." They speak for themselves; and the high price they all command, at the present day, and the fact that no truthful history of Pennsylvania can be written without reference to them, is high commendation. He gleaned where none reaped, save himself; and great is the debt due him, by the people of Pennsylvania, for rescuing from the hand of oblivious Time, much historical material that, otherwise, would soon have been lost, for ever.

Mr. Rupp has translated, written, compiled, prepared for the press, and edited the following published books:

I. *Geschichte der Märtyrer*, nach dem ausführlichen Original des Ehrw. Johann Fox und Anderer kurz gefasst, besonders für den gemeinen deutschen Mann in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-America, aus dem Englischen übersetzt von I. Daniel Rupp. Pp. 514. It was printed in Cincinnati, in 1830, in an edition of five thousand, and reprinted, in 1832, in an edition of six thousand, copies.

It may be interesting to state, in this connection, that when this book was being prepared for press, the publishers had to procure the type from Philadelphia. There was not, at that time, a German printing-office, of any kind, in Cincinnati. Then, 1830, that City had a population of twenty-four thousand, eight hundred, and thirty-one, whereof only five per cent. (1240) were Germans. The German population subsequently increased in the following ratio:—Population in 1840, forty-six thousand, three hundred, and eighty-two, whereof twenty-three per cent. were Germans. In 1850, the population was one hundred and fifteen thousand, four hundred, and thirty-six; German twenty-seven per cent. In 1860, the population was one hundred and sixty-one thousand, and forty-four; German, thirty per cent. At present, 1869, the population is two hundred and sixty-five thousand; German, thirty-four per cent., or nearly ninety thousand of the Teutons.

H. *A Collection of Choice Sermons*, by the Reverend J. C. Albertus Helfenstein, formerly Pastor of the German Reformed Church at Germantown, Pa. Translated from the German, by I. Daniel Rupp. Pp. 261. Printed at Carlisle, in 1832, in an edition of three thousand copies; but it is now out of print.

III. *Discipline of the Evangelical Association in the United States, &c.* Translated from the German, by I. Daniel Rupp. Pp. 218. Printed at Harrisburg, in 1832, in an edition of five thousand copies, and since re-printed.

IV. *The Wandering Soul*, or Dialogues between the Wandering Soul and Adam, Noah, and Simon Cleophas, comprising a History of the World, Sacred and Profane, from the Creation to the destruction of Jerusalem, &c. Originally written in Dutch, by John Philip Schabalie. Translated into German, by Bernhart B. Brechbill. Translated into English by I. Daniel Rupp. Pp. 504. It was stereotyped by L. Johnson, Philadelphia, in 1833; and published and re-published, until, at least, fifteen thousand copies have been issued.

V. *A Foundation and Instruction of the Saving Doctrine of our Lord Jesus Christ, briefly compiled from the Word of God*. Translated from the Dutch into the German by Menno Simon, and printed in Europe, in 1656. Translated into English by I. Daniel Rupp. Pp. 480. Printed, at Lancaster, in 1835, in an edition of

twenty-five hundred copies; and it is now out of print.

VI. *Das Ursprüngliche Christenthum oder eine Vertheidigung des Worts Gottes*, von Peter Nead, aus dem Englischen übersetzt von I. Daniel Rupp. Pp. 306. Printed at Harrisburg, in 1836, in an edition of two thousand copies; but, except a few copies, the entire edition was destroyed by fire.

VII. *The Stolen Child, or Heinrich von Eichenfels*. Translated from the German, by I. Daniel Rupp. Pp. 216. It was printed at Harrisburg, in 1836, in an edition of five thousand copies, and since re-printed.

VIII. *The Lyceum Spelling Book*; an improved method to teach children to think and read, &c., by I. Daniel Rupp. Pp. 240. Printed at Harrisburg, in 1836, in an edition of eight thousand copies; and is now out of print.

IX. *The Voyages and five Years' Captivity in Algiers of Doctor G. S. P. Pfeiffer*, with an Appendix giving a true description of the customs, manners and habits of the different inhabitants of the country of Algiers. Translated from the second German Edition, by I. Daniel Rupp. Pp. 398. Printed at Harrisburg, in 1836, in an edition of two thousand copies; but it is now out of print.

X. *The Geographical Catechism of Pennsylvania and the Western States; designed as a Guide and Pocket Companion for Travelers and Emigrants to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Missouri*, with Maps, by I. D. Rupp. Pp. 384. It was printed at Harrisburg, in 1836, in an edition of three thousand copies; but it is now out of print.

XI. *The Practical Farmer*, by an Association of Practical Farmers of Cumberland-county, Pennsylvania. Edited by I. D. Rupp. Pp. 288. It was printed at Mechanicsburg, in 1837, in an edition of ten thousand copies; but it is now out of print.

XII. *The Bloody Theatre, or Martyr's Mirror, of the defenceless Christians who suffered and were put to death for the testimony of Jesus their Saviour, from the time of Christ until the year A.D. 1660, compiled from various authentic chronicles and testimonies*. Published in the Dutch language, by Thielem J. Von Braecht. Carefully translated into German, from which it is translated, compared with the original Dutch, by I. Daniel Rupp. Pp. 1048, royal octavo. It was printed at Lancaster, in 1837, in an edition of twenty-five hundred copies, but is out of print. It was partly re-printed in London, 1856.

XIII. *The Farmer's Complete Farrier, comprising an historical description of all the varieties of that noble animal, the Horse, &c., &c.* Selected, Compiled, and Translated from the best German and English works extant, etc.,

by I. D. Rupp. Pp. 416. It was printed at Harrisburg, in 1843, and at Lancaster, in 1847. Each edition contained five thousand copies; but it is now out of print.

XIV. *History of Lancaster-county, to which is prefixed a brief Sketch of the Early History of Pennsylvania.* Compiled from authentic sources, by I. Daniel Rupp. Pp. 528. It was printed at Lancaster, in 1844. The edition was one of three thousand copies; but it is now out of print.

XV. *Die Pasa Ekklesia*, an Original History of the Religious Denominations at present existing in the United States, containing authentic accounts of their Rise, Progress, Statistics, and Doctrines, written expressly for the work, by eminent Theological Professors, Ministers and Lay Members of the respective Denominations. Projected, compiled, and arranged by I. D. Rupp. Pp. 734, royal octavo. It was printed at Philadelphia, in 1844, in an edition of five thousand copies; and, since then, it has been surreptitiously re-published, in a garbled form, by one Winebrenner, and others.

XVI. *History of the Counties of Berks and Lebanon*, containing a brief account of the Indians; Murders and Massacres by them; Notices of the Swedish, Welsh, French, German, Irish, and English Settlers, giving the names of nearly five thousand, &c., by I. Daniel Rupp. Pp. 516. It was printed at Lancaster, in 1844, in an edition of three thousand copies; but it is now out of print.

XVII. *History of York-county, from 1719 to 1845*, with an Appendix, Topography and Statistics, comprising a Geological Sketch of the County, etc., by I. Daniel Rupp. Pp. 256. It was printed at Lancaster, in 1845, in an edition of two thousand copies; but it is now out of print.

XVIII. *History of Northampton, Lehigh, Monroe, Carbon, and Schuylkill-counties*, containing a brief History of the First Settlers, Topography of Townships, Notices of the leading events, incidents, and interesting facts in the early history of these Counties, with an Appendix, by I. Daniel Rupp. Pp. 568. It was printed at Harrisburg, in 1845, in an edition of five thousand copies; but it is now out of print.

XIX. *The History and Topography of Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Adams, and Perry-counties*, containing a brief History of the First Settlers, etc., etc., by I. Daniel Rupp. Pp. 594. It was printed at Lancaster, in 1845, in an edition of five thousand copies; but it is now out of print.

XX. *Early History of Western Pennsylvania, and of the West and of Western Expeditions and Campaigns, from 1754 to 1835*, with an Ap-

pendix containing, besides copious extracts from important Indian Treaties, Minutes of Conferences, Journals, &c., Topographical Descriptions of the Counties of Alleghany, Westmoreland, Washington, Somerset, Greene, Fayette, Beaver, Butler, Armstrong, &c., by I. Daniel Rupp. Pp. 752, large octavo. It was printed at Harrisburg, in 1846, in an edition of five thousand copies; but it is now out of print.

XXI. *History and Topography of Northumberland, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Union, Columbia, Juniata, and Clinton-counties, Pa.*, embracing local and general events, leading incidents, descriptions of the principal Boroughs, Towns, &c., by I. Daniel Rupp. Pp. 566. It was printed at Lancaster, in 1847, in an edition of four thousand copies; but it is now out of print.

XXII. *The Catechism: or Plain Instructions from the Sacred Scriptures, in Questions and Answers, for the use of Children in Schools.* Published by the Christian Communion, called Mennonites, in Waldeck. Translated from the German, by I. Daniel Rupp. Pp. 72. It was printed at Lancaster, in 1849, in an edition of five thousand copies.

XXIII. *A Collection of Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French, Portuguese, and other Immigrants in Pennsylvania, chronologically arranged, from 1727 to 1776; the Names of the Ships in which these immigrants were transported, whence and when they sailed, and their arrival at Philadelphia, to which is prefixed a General Introduction, containing notices of the principal German, Swiss, and French Settlements, in North America, during the Colonial Era*, by I. Daniel Rupp. Pp. 405. Printed at Harrisburg, in an edition of three thousand copies.

This work was stereotyped; but, during the War, the plates were destroyed. The book is now out of print.

The foregoing are all the publications of Mr. Rupp, in book form. He has, however, published, in the columns of the local newspapers, many historical sketches which would fill several printed volumes. One of the most interesting of these is *The Olden-Time of East Pennsboro' Township, Cumberland-county*, recently completed in the *Cumberland Valley Journal*.

Mr. Rupp has, in MSS., the following works, almost ready for the press.

I. *A Monograph of German Mercenaries, especially of the Hessian Mercenaries, in the British Service, during the Revolutionary War, from 1775 to 1783.*

This work will make a volume of upwards of two hundred and fifty octavo pages.

II. *Original History of the first German,*

Swiss, and Huguenot Immigrants in Pennsylvania—a graphic Fireside History of those early settlers, which will make a volume of over one thousand large octavo pages. This is the great work of Mr. Rupp's life, and one for which he has been engaged, since 1827, in collecting materials.

III. *A Genealogical Memorial of Johannus Jonas Rupp, a native of Baden, who emigrated in 1751; and a Family Register of his Lineal Descendants, to the year 1869.*

Johannus Jonas Rupp was the paternal grandfather of Mr. Rupp. The Register embraces not less than one thousand names of lineal descendants, interspersed with many interesting Notes, &c. The first part of the work will make one hundred and fifty pages—that of the Register one hundred and seventy-five pages. It is now ready for the press.

VII.—LANSINGBURGH.*

ITS EARLY HISTORY, OLD SETTLERS, SCHOOLS, MARKETS, ETC.

I.

Lansingburgh was founded, in 1770, by A. J. Lansing. It was first organized in 1771, under the name of Stone Arabia. In May, 1775, fifty persons, at the head of whom was the proprietor, signed Articles of Association, pledging themselves to sustain the measures recommended by the Continental Congress. After the War, in 1790, it was organized under the State Government. The place rapidly increased in population, and early became an important trading and commercial village.

The first Church was the Reformed Dutch, organized in 1784; and, in 1792, it was re-organized as a Presbyterian Church.

In 1814, the town was laid out in three School-districts, by Commissioners David Allen and Asa Burt. James Adams was one of the Commissioners, but his name is not appended to the above document. In 1816, the three met, and made marked changes in the District boundaries.

The Lansingburgh Academy was chartered on the eighth of February, 1796.

In 1816, the trustees were authorized by the Legislature to subscribe for one thousand shares of the Bank of Lansingburgh.

The first teacher in town was named Reed; he was from New Windsor, Connecticut. He opened school, in 1793, in a gambrel-roofed building used as the first meeting-house. The Rev. Doctor Lee taught the Languages, at the same time. This building stood on the site at

present occupied by J. G. McMurray's brush-factory.

The writer of this sketch remembers hearing Lorenzo Dow preach in the old church. During his discourse, the boys tarred the preacher's umbrella. He thanked them, remarking, that it would shed rain better than ever.

The first settlers in Speigletown were Charles W. Douglass and John Follat. At the first town-meeting, held in Stone Arabia, on the first of January, 1771, it was voted that A. J. Lansing and his heirs, forever, should be a Committee of the village, with a power equal to each of the four, annually chosen. By an Act of 1790, John Van Rensselaer, Charles Tillman, Elijah Janes, Aaron Ward, Stephen Gorham, Ezra Hickock, and Levinus Lansing were appointed Trustees to take care of the waste lands of the village, and to perform certain municipal duties, their successors to be elected annually.

About the year 1800, the State expended large sums for the improvement of navigation to this place; and granted a lottery for this purpose. The lock in the State-dam was completed and opened for use on the tenth of September, 1822. The bridge between Lansingburgh and Waterford, was built in 1806. Joseph C. Sturgess was the first Toll-collector.

In the "olden time," the road turned at Vandercook's tavern, toward the river; thence up along the bank, to the bridge. The river bank was lined with hemlock trees. The fare across by the bridge was three cents; and, as Mr. Sturgess was a little deaf, there were some amusing scenes, occasionally, for instance: "Good morning, Mr. Sturgess." "Three cents," would be the answering salutation. "Family all well, Mr. Sturgess?" "Three cents," as before. The old gentleman kept a box, in which were deposited such articles as the boys pawned to pay toll—knives, handkerchiefs, etc. When they returned, to redeem their property, the box was placed on the counter, and the best article chosen as the one left in pledge—the old gentleman never keeping names or descriptions. He was followed in office by Mr. Mariner, who remained for many years; and many of our older citizens will remember strolling up, on a warm afternoon, to get a glass of his inimitable small beer, made fresh every day.

Our village, in the early days, was the depot and centre of trade for all the Northern country. No railroads sapped our sources of wealth. Hence supplies of grain, hogs, cattle, potatoes, wood, etc., were abundant, and prices ruled low. The writer remembers when the best pieces of beef could be bought at Ives's slaughter-house, for four cents per pound: tripe and plucks, (hearts and livers,) were given away.

In those days, an immense business was done in packing beef and pork, by the Ives's. Captain

* From the *Troy Sunday Telegram*.

Atwood had a very large packing-house at the foot of North-street. This was for pork. During the winter, when business was at its height, the heads and feet were piled out on the ice, to be carried off by the Spring freshet. In the centre of Market-street, at its intersection with State, a large substantial public market was erected; and here the ancient "Burghers" resorted for their daily supplies; but not at such prices as rule in these days. Occasionally, on Sabbath afternoons, religious worship was held in this market, the floor being elevated above the street. An amusing scene was once witnessed here, when a troublesome hearer was seized by a brawny worshipper, while Father Chichester was speaking, and suspended by the back of his coat from one of the large hooks which projected from timbers near the ceiling. Here he swung, to the great amusement of the urchins, until he promised amendment. But I shall weary your readers and must leave off for another week.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

VIII.—THE CINCINNATI OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS.*

I.

Letter from the State Society of Cincinnati, in New Hampshire, to General Washington, President-general of the Society, on the ratification of the Federal Constitution.

DURHAM July 7th 1788.

SIR,

I am directed by the Society of the Cincinnati in New Hampshire to convey their congratulations to your Excellency, and to the Society in General, on the ratification of New Hampshire† by a sufficient number of States, not only to establish it as a national form of government, but thereby to fix upon a permanent basis, those liberties, for which, under the direction and order of your Excellency, they have so cheerfully contended.

They now view with inexpressible pleasure the arrival of that happy period, when by the establishment of a truly republican, energetic and efficient national government, they and their posterity may enjoy those blessings, which as a freeman, they esteem an ample reward for all the toils and dangers, which they experienced in the course of a long and perilous war.

* These interesting letters are locally interesting; and we are indebted for them to our friends, THOMAS C. ANORY and J. WINGATE THORNTON, Esqs, of Boston.

† This is just as we find it, in the copy sent to us.—ED. HIS. MAG.

I have the honor to be, with most exalted sentiments of esteem and respect, Your Excellency's

Most Obedient Servant

JNO SULLIVAN.

By order of the Society.

JEB. FOGG, Secy.

II.

Reply of General Washington.

MOUNT VERNON Sept 1st 1788.

SIR

It is with great personal satisfaction, I receive the congratulations of the Society of Cincinnati in New Hampshire, on the present state of our public affairs.

I shall take care to convey the Instrument expressive of their sentiments to the Secretary of the General Meeting, that, being deposited in the Archives, the purport may be made known accordingly.

The prevalence of so good dispositions from one extremity of the Continent to the other (with few exceptions) seems indeed to afford a subject of mutual felicitations to all who delight in their country's prosperity. But the idea, that my former gallant associates in the field are now about to receive, in a good national government, some compensation for the toils and dangers which they have experienced in the course of a long & perilous war, is particularly consolatory to me.

I entreat that the members of your State Society will believe that I interest myself much in their prosperity; and that you will accept the professions of sincere regard & esteem, with which

I have the honor to be

Sir

Yr. Most Obed. &

Most Humble Serv^t

G^o WASHINGTON

The Hon^{ble}

GEN^l SULLIVAN

Presid^t of the State Society of the Cincinnati in New Hampshire

[Addressed:]

The Hon^{ble}

GEN^l SULLIVAN

New Hampshire

Free

G^o WASHINGTON

SCRAPS.—An aged gentleman in New Haven has known, personally, seven generations of a branch of the Smith family, in East Haven, the first born in 1721, and died ninety-six years after; the last born in 1868.

IX.—FLOTSAM.

[These scraps have been picked up in various places and brought to this place, "as they are," without any voucher for their correctness and with no other object than to secure for them the attention of our readers.

We invite discussion concerning each of them; and if any of them are incorrect or doubtful, we invite corrections.—EDITOR HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.]

ARCHITECTURAL RUINS IN GREENLAND.—At the recent Session of the National Academy of Sciences, in Washington, Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, read an interesting paper on the Northmen of Greenland. The speaker first gave an interesting description of the ancient ruined chapel of Krakotck, in Greenland, which he visited last Summer and photographed, standing on the banks of the fiord, where Erric and his followers founded their first colony, in 986. The walls were composed of rough unhewn stones; and were four and a half feet thick. The doors and several windows are still perfect; and the window over the chancel has a perfect Norman arch. The Church was fifty-three by twenty-eight feet, surrounded, completely, by a wall, forming a church-yard, in one corner of which was the Almonry, and near by the Bishop's house. Ruins of other buildings were found in the vicinity, reaching along the South bank of the fiord, toward the interior, to the early settlements of Garda and Brattolid. At this latter place, there is a church ruin, in the form of a cross, which was probably the Cathedral, where, as is known from the old Icelandic records, seventeen successive Bishops administered the Ordinances of the Church of Rome—the first being appointed in 1117, and the last in 1406. The ancient population of this region was about seven thousand, composed of Norwegians, Danes, and Icelanders, who had fled from oppression and tyranny.

Their conversion to Christianity dates back to King Olaf, about 1001, in which year, Lief, son of Errick, in sailing westward in search of adventures, discovered America, which he called Vineland, sailing South as far as the Latitude of Boston. The destruction of the Northmen, in Greenland, occurred in the early part of the fifteenth century, and from a combination of causes—their trade in beef and fish, with Norway, was suddenly cut off by war; the "black death," which desolated Europe, probably reached them; they were set upon by hordes of Esquimaux; and another cause was a physical one—a steady reduction of temperature and increased severity of climate. Of this, there are many evidences, as early records make little mention of ice as a disturbing cause in the navigation of the seas, while at present, the coast is almost inaccessible from this cause. This accumulation of ice is largely from the sea, but mainly from the land, and is increasing year, by year. From these causes, the North-

men became extinct. The nearest inhabitants to the pole, at present, are a few wandering and fast dwindling families along the North shore of Baffin's Bay, extending to Latitude 78°; and these, in a few years, will become extinct.

Upon the conclusion of the reading, Professor Henry said that the subject of Arctic explorations was now before Congress; and there were strong probabilities of an appropriation for further investigations into the mysteries of the regions surrounding the North Pole. If, as Dr. Hayes stated in his paper, climatic changes have taken place there, it devolved upon scientific men to find data for the cause of such changes. If we adopt the theory that the earth was once a body of fire, as the sun now is, and that it had gradually cooled and hardened, then, arguing upon this hypothesis, it was evident that the germ of life had been formed at the poles; and, as a natural consequence, it would first become extinct there. This was, perhaps, the only manner by which to account for the gradual depopulation of the land North of Baffin's Bay.—*Scientific American*.

THE GRAVE OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.—DESCRIPTION OF ITS SURROUNDINGS.—In the Legislature of this State, a few days since, Mr. Yeatman, of Hamilton, introduced a Bill providing for the accepting of a deed of the land which contains the tomb of General William H. Harrison, and for improving and beautifying the same. A short description of the place and its surroundings may, therefore, be of interest, especially to those who have never visited the spot.

North Bend is in the extreme Southwestern corner of Ohio, being merely a flag and coaling station, where the Ohio and Mississippi and the Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroads diverge. It is sixteen miles from Cincinnati, and three miles from the Indiana line. The old homestead of General Harrison is quite near the Station-house. Thence he was called to the State Legislature and, by an overwhelming majority, to the Presidential chair. The career of the hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames needs no mention here. His reputation is not local but national; and the great West owes an immense debt of gratitude to the defender of its borders. And how have these obligations been fulfilled? Across the rail-roads, already mentioned, and about one-fourth of a mile from the homestead, is a knoll that rises perhaps one hundred feet above the river. This was, for many years, the General's choice, as his last resting place. The view from the summit is a grand one. At your feet is the Ohio—the beautiful river—which here makes a double bend and can be

seen, for miles, in either direction. Upon the other side of the knoll, can be traced, in the distance, the course of the Miami, before it enters the Ohio, four miles below. Almost upon the summit of this knoll is the vault that contains all that is mortal of General Harrison. It is of plain brick, with a rough board door, and is covered with turf and weeds. Such is the resting-place of the only President Ohio ever gave to the nation. As seen from the river, the tomb presents a striking appearance, even in its rude state. It is to be hoped the present effort will be successful; and that a more fitting memorial will adorn the last resting-place of the worthy hero.—*Cleveland Herald*.

AMERICAN PSEUDONYMS.—From Mr. Dole's *Catalogue of the Shawchegan Library*, we transfer his list of Pseudonyms, with some changes in arrangement and additions.

PSEUDONYMS.	REAL NAMES.
Arp, Bill,	<i>Charles H. Smith.</i>
Bard, Samuel A.,	<i>Ephraim G. Squier.</i>
Barrett, Walter,	<i>Joseph A. Scoville.</i>
Benauly,	<i>Benjamin, Austin, and Lyman Abbott, jointly.</i>
Benson, Carl,	<i>Charles Astor Bristed.</i>
Bigly, Cantell A., [<i>Can</i> <i>tell a big lie</i>],	<i>George W. Peck.</i>
Billings, Josh,	<i>Henry W. Shaw.</i>
Browne, Dunn,	<i>Rev. Samuel Fiske.</i>
Creyton, Paul,	<i>J. T. Trowbridge.</i>
Dare, Shirley,	<i>Miss Susan Dunning.</i>
Doesticks, Q. L. Philan- der,	<i>Mortimer Thomson.</i>
Fat Contributor,	<i>A. M. Griswold.</i>
Downing, Major Jack,	<i>Seba Smith.</i>
Fleeta,	<i>Kate W. Hamilton.</i>
Forester, Frank,	<i>H. W. Herbert.</i>
Gilman, Mrs.,	<i>Mr. ———Ballou.</i>
Glyndon, Howard,	<i>Miss Laura C. Redden.</i>
Gray, Barry,	<i>R. B. Coffin.</i>
Greenwood, Grace,	<i>Mrs. Sara J. C. Lippin- cott.</i>
Gringo, Harry,	<i>Lieut. Henry A. Wise, U. S. N.</i>
Hamilton, Gail,	<i>Miss Mary Abigail Dodge.</i>
Harland, Marion,	<i>Mrs. M. V. Terhune.</i>
June, Jennie,	<i>Mrs. Jennie C. Croly.</i>
Kerr, Orpheus C. [<i>Office seeker</i>],	<i>R. H. Newell.</i>
Kirke, Edmund,	<i>J. R. Gilmore.</i>
Lovengood, Snt,	<i>Capt. G. Harris.</i>
Mar, Helen,	<i>Mrs. D. M. F. Walker.</i>
Marvel, Ik.	<i>Donald G. Mitchell.</i>
May, Sophie,	<i>Miss R. S. Clarke.</i>

Myrtle, Minnie,	<i>Miss Anna L. Johnson.</i>
Nasby, Petroleum Ve- suvius,	<i>D. R. Locke.</i>
Oldham, Dr., of Grey- stones,	<i>Caleb S. Henry, LL.D.</i>
Optic, Oliver,	<i>Wm. T. Adams.</i>
O'Reilly, Miles,	<i>Col. Charles G. Halpin e.</i>
Partington, Mrs.,	<i>B. P. Shillaber.</i>
Percy, Florence,	<i>Mrs. Akers.</i>
Phenix, John,	<i>Capt. Geo. H. Derby, U. S. A.</i>
Porte-Crayon,	<i>Gen. D. P. Strother.</i>
Pylodet L. (anagram),	<i>F. Leypoldt.</i>
Regester, Seeley,	<i>Mrs. O. J. Victor.</i>
Sass, Job,	<i>Mr. ———Percroft.</i>
Se De Kay (author of Canetuckey),	<i>Charles D. Kirk.</i>
Spike, Ethan.	<i>Matthew G. Whittier.</i>
Talvi.	<i>Mrs. E. Robinson (The- rese A. L. Von Jakob.</i>
Titecomb, Timothy,	<i>Josiah G. Holland, M.D.</i>
Trusta (anagram),	<i>Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.</i>
Twain, Mark,	<i>Samuel L. Clemens.</i>
Veteran (A) Observer,	<i>E. D. Mansfield, LL.D.</i>
Ward, Artemus,	<i>Charles F. Browne.</i>
White, Blythe, Jr.,	<i>Solon Robinson.</i>

FRANKLIN'S *Cato Major*.—There are, perhaps, few books more eagerly sought after, by collectors of "Americana," than Logan's translation of CICERO'S *Cato Major*, Printed and Sold by B. Franklin, Philadelphia, 1744. In the address of "The Printer to the Reader," will be found the following curious passage:

"A certain freedman of Cicero's is reported to have said of a medicinal well, discovered in his time, wonderful for the virtue of its waters in restoring sight to the aged, 'That it was a gift of the bountiful Gods to Men, to the end that all might now have the pleasure of reading his master's works.' As that well, if still in being, is at too great a distance for our use, I have, gentle Reader, as thou seest, printed this piece of Cicero's in a large and fair character, that those who begin to think on the arrival of Old Age (which seldom happens till their sight is somewhat impaired by its approaches) may not, in reading, by the pain small letters give the eyes, feel the pleasure of the mind in the least alloyed."

The story of Cicero's well, of which Franklin has made such an ingenious use, is related by Pliny, in his *Natural History*, Book xxxi., Chap. 3, where he is speaking of medicinal waters. The passage is also quoted by Middleton, in his *Life of Cicero*, iii., 297: "Some time after Cicero's death, his Puteolan house fell into the hands of Antistius Vetus, who repaired and improved it, when

"a spring of warm water, which happened to burst out in one part of it, gave occasion to an epigram, made by Laurea Tullius, one of Cicero's freedmen." The epigram concluded with these lines:

"Nimirum locus ipse sui Ciceronis honori
"Hoc dedit, hac fontes cum patefecit ope,
"Ut quoniam totum legitur sine fine per orbem
"Sint plures, oculis quæ medeantur, aquæ."

Thus rendered by Middleton:

"The place, which all its pride from Cicero drew,
"Repays this honor to his memory due,
"That since his works throughout the world are spread,
"And with such eagerness by all are read,
"New springs of healing quality should rise,
"To ease the increase of labor to the eyes."

[*American Publisher and Bookseller.*]

CONFISCATION OF ANDREW JOHNSON'S ESTATE.

December 10, 1862.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA	} <i>Petition.</i>
vs.	
THE ESTATE OF ANDREW JOHNSON,	
an alien enemy.	

FIRST RECEIVERS' DISTRICT.

In this case appeared M. T. Haynes, Receiver for the First District of East Tennessee, and moved that said Andrew Johnson be declared an alien enemy to the Confederate States of America; and the Court direct that the matter be submitted to a jury: whereupon came the traverse jury, who had been summoned by the Marshal, and duly elected, impaneled, and sworn to try all the causes and matters, civil and criminal, in the Eastern District of Tennessee, to be submitted to them during the present Term of the Court, to wit: Robert Cravens, James Montgomery, John Bise, Joe Bowling, John G. King, Carrick W. Crozier, Samuel P. Irvins, Wm. S. Kennedy, Wm. B. Smith, Wm. Ray, E. W. Marsh, and J. G. Blackwell; and the said jury having heard the testimony and the Charge of the Court, upon their oaths do say that the said Andrew Johnson is an alien enemy to the said Confederate States of America:

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the said Johnson is an alien enemy; and all the property, rights, and credits belonging to him, either at law or in equity, are sequestrated under the Acts of Congress, and the Receiver for this District is directed to proceed to dispose of the same as provided by law.—*Eastern Argus.*

JOHN RANDOLPH AND R. MORSE.—The account, by a recent contributor, of the death of John Randolph, indicating that he did not write

"remorse," at the last moment, but "R. Morse," the name of a physician, may give interest to the account of Dr. Parrish, which has hitherto been received as the true version. Randolph, after dozing awhile, suddenly cried out "Remorse! remorse!" "Let me see the word," he added. "Get a Dictionary and let me see the word!" There being no Dictionary in the room, Randolph said: "Write it down—let me see the word." Dr. Parrish wrote it upon one of Randolph's own visiting cards, and handed it to him. "He was," says the Doctor, "excessively agitated!" He repeated, "Remorse; you can form no idea of it, whatever; it has contributed to bring me to my present situation; but I have looked to the Lord Jesus Christ, and hope I have obtained pardon." He then gave the card to the Doctor, telling him to put it in his pocket, and adding, "When I am dead, look at it."

AN ANCIENT CHURCH.—The First Congregational Church, East Haddam, Connecticut, established in 1704, has had but five different Pastors, since its formation; and in the interval of one hundred and sixty-five years, it has been without an ordained Minister but about two years. The first meeting house, built in 1705, was thirty-two feet square, and was then considered a commodious structure.

SCRAPS.—One of the oldest dwelling-houses in this country stands in Newbury, Mass. It is one hundred and eighty-nine years old, and is so heavily timbered that, unless pulled down, it will last five hundred years longer. *The Boston Traveler* says this house is now occupied by the descendants, in the seventh generation, of those that built it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—It is a pity to spoil the exceedingly Hawthornish story, that the next voyage of the *Mayflower*, after landing the Pilgrims at Plymouth, was to the coast of Guinea for a cargo of slaves; but truth is ruthless, and the evidence is wholly against the story. The *Mayflower* was a favorite name for vessels, at that period. There are on record more than twenty, bearing that designation, sailing out of Hull, Lynn, Newcastle, Yarmouth, Scarborough, and other English ports. At least three of the name hailed from London. There was a *Mayflower* which, in 1648, gained notoriety, being fitted out on a trading voyage to Guinea, where she took four hundred and fifty negroes and sailed to Barbadoes. This is doubtless the vessel which has given rise to Hawthorne's story. Instead of being the Pilgrim *Mayflower*, she might have been any one of the twenty odd bearing that name. She certainly could not have been the same ship that anchored at Provincetown.

town, that bleak November Saturday, for she was of only one hundred and eighty tons burthen, while the noted slaver, as was testified in the law-suit, measured three hundred and fifty tons. *Springfield Republican*.

—Free seats in churches and weekly contributions of such amounts as the Lord inclines believers to give, are both ancient New England institutions. Governor Hutchinson, who wrote after 1760, says that “the Ministers of the several churches in the town of Boston have ever been supported by a free weekly contribution.” One of the principal Ministers of the Colony wrote a letter, in which he expressed doubts of the lawfulness of receiving a support in any other way. The famous John Cotton, who left a munificent preferment, in the old country, maintained that this was the apostolic method of supporting institutions. Ample support was contributed for the famous Ministers; but it became necessary, by and by, in country towns, to pass laws assessing individuals who neglected to provide for the ministry. Lechford gives us a graphic picture of the ingathering of the gifts as a part of the regular Sunday service. “The Magistrates and chief gentlemen first, and then the Elders and the congregation of men, and most of them that are not of the church, all single persons, widows, and women in absence of their husbands, come up, one after another, one way, and bring their offerings to the Deacon, at his seat, and put it in a box of wood for the purpose, if it be money or papers; if it be any other chattel, they set it or lay it down before the Deacons, and so pass another way to their seats again. This contribution is of money, or papers promising so much money.”—*Boston Congregationalist*.

—It is said that the first Directory of Philadelphia, published in 1785, contains the following: “D’ORLEANS, Messrs., Merchants, near 100 South Fourth-street.” These persons were no other than Louis Philippe and one of his brothers, who lived at the North-west corner of Fourth and Princes-streets, in a house still standing, and now numbered 110.—*Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch*.

X. —NOTES.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT.—Among the numerous petitions presented to the House of Representatives, in the month of December, 1827, was one from John Blake, a Revolutionary Officer, of which the following is an interesting extract.—“When in the Jerseys, I captured several small detachments of Refugees, which so irritated their Commander, Colonel De Lancey,

“that he offered a reward of sixty guineas to any person who might bring me to him, dead or alive. General Washington, then at Crompond, in the State of New York, wrote me a letter to repair to his quarters. When I arrived, he says, ‘Friend Blake, I have a pleasant tour of duty for you, which is to take a detachment of men and make Colonel De Lancey and his guard prisoners. I have heard he has offered a bounty for you: therefore, I give you an opportunity to retaliate.’

“Accordingly, the following night, I repaired to his [*De Lancey’s*] quarters; but, before I arrived, I took two of his men, who gave me the countersign, by which means I was enabled to take the sentinels without alarming the guard. I found the door bolted, and went to the window, where I saw several officers playing at cards, one of whom enquired, ‘What is trumps?’ I immediately answered, ‘Black Jack, of the Fifth Regiment;’ at the same time, ordering the window broken. The guard of thirty-six men and six Officers were made prisoners; but the Colonel was absent and escaped.

“I have at last attained to my seventy-fourth year, without receiving the compensation due for my services, and have had the misfortune of having one of my arms broken; yet I am under the necessity, even debilitated and disabled as I am, of laboring to support life; but soon will the vital spark expire, and free my country from my pressing importunities.

“Shall Congress be reproached with partiality? Why, then, do some, who served only nine months, receive their pensions as many years, whilst others, because they have, by persevering industry, obtained a scanty pittance, are remanded from their country’s generosity. I sincerely hope that while she so liberally rewards meritorious foreigners, who entered the service at the eleventh hour, she will not be unmindful of the free-born sons of America, who bore the heat and burthen of the day.

“My countrymen, I reckon upon your justice and generosity.”

This should find a place in THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

NEW YORK CITY.

DE V.

MORRISANIA AND NEW ENGLAND.—That some other resident of Morrisania than the Editor of THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE has been outspoken in his denunciation of the inhabitants of New England, will be seen in the following extract from the Will of LEWIS MORRIS, which is recorded in the Surrogate’s Office, New York, Liber 23, Page 426, November 19th, 1760:

"It is my wish that my son GOUVERNEUR shall have the best education that can be furnished him in England or America, but my express will and direction are, that under no circumstances shall he be sent to the Colony of Connecticut for that purpose, lest in his youth he should imbibe that low craft and cunning so incident to the people of that country, and which are so interwoven in their constitution that they cannot conceal it from the world, though many of them, under the sanctified garb of religion, have attempted to impose themselves upon the world, as honest men."

NEW YORK CITY. A KNICKERBOCKER.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

[FORDHAM, N. Y., 26th Feb., 1871.]

MY DEAR DAWSON:

I find the enclosed interesting Document, announcing the first display of the National Standard, at Monterey, and the investment of California, in the name of the United States, by Commodore Sloat, in the San Francisco *Examiner* of January 5th; and send it to you, in the belief that my friends of the Pioneer Society and others would be pleased to see it preserved in your historical collections.

Very Truly,

JOHN SAVAGE.]

We publish, below, a most interesting document to Californians. It is the Proclamation of Commodore Sloat, issued at Monterey, in 1846, to the people of California, upon taking possession of the country in the name of the United States. This document bears the same relation to the birth of our State, that the Declaration of Independence does to that of the American Union. We copy from the original document, signed by the Commodore. How it has come to us, and for what purpose, will be understood from the following letter:

"SAN JOSE, December 27, 1870.

"DEAR SIR.—Sometime since, I saw in the *Examiner*, an article in relation to Commodore Sloat's Proclamation to the Inhabitants of California, in 1846.

"During the last year of our stay in Mazatlan, Mexico, my husband came across the original document, which he said should belong to California. It was given to him, and a few days since, in unpacking his books, I found it; and, through you, I desire to present it to the California Pioneer Society, as being the proper place to preserve it.

"Respectfully yours,

"MRS. A. J. GRAYSON.

"TO PHILIP A. ROACH, Esq., San Francisco."

[THE PROCLAMATION.]

"TO THE INHABITANTS OF CALIFORNIA:

"The Central Government of Mexico, having commenced hostilities against the United States of America by invading its territory

"and attacking the troops of the United States stationed on the North side of the Rio Grande, with a force of seven thousand men, under the command of General Arista, which army was totally destroyed, and all their artillery, baggage, etc., etc., captured on the eighth and ninth of May last, by a force of two thousand, three hundred men under the command of General Taylor, and the city of Matamoras taken and occupied by the forces of the United States, and the two nations being actually at war, by this transaction, I shall hoist the standard of the United States, at Monterey, immediately, and shall carry it throughout California.

"I declare to the inhabitants of California, that, although I come in arms with a powerful force, I do not come among them as an enemy to California, but, on the contrary, I come as their best friend—as, henceforth, California will be a portion of the United States, and its peaceable inhabitants will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the citizens of any other portion of that territory, with all the rights and privileges they now enjoy, together with the privilege of choosing their own magistrates and other officers for the administration of justice among themselves, and the same protection will be extended to them as to any other State of the Union. They will also enjoy a permanent Government, under which life, property, and the constitutional right and lawful security to worship the Creator in a way most congenial to each one's sense of duty, will be secure, which, unfortunately, the Central Government of Mexico cannot afford them, destroyed as her resources are, by internal factions and corrupt officers, who create constant revolutions to promote their own interests and oppress the people.

"Under the flag of the United States, California will be free from all such troubles and expense; consequently, the country will rapidly advance and improve, both in agriculture and commerce, as, of course, the Revenue laws will be the same in California as in all other parts of the United States, affording them all manufactures and produce of the United States, free of any duty, and all foreign goods at one-quarter the duty they now pay—a great increase in the value of real estate and the products of California. With the greatest and kind feelings I know the Government and people of the United States possess towards the citizens of California, the country cannot but improve more rapidly than any other on the continent of America.

"Such of the inhabitants of California, whether native or foreigners, as may not be disposed to accept the high privileges of citizenship and to live peaceably under the free Government of

"the United States, will be allowed time to dispose of their property and to remove out of the country, if they choose, without any restriction, or remain in it, observing strict neutrality.

"With full confidence in the honor and integrity of the inhabitants of the country, I invite the Judges, Alcades, and other civil officers to retain their offices and to execute their functions as heretofore, that the public tranquility may not be disturbed, at least, until the Government of the Territory can be more definitely arranged.

"All persons holding titles to real estate, or in quiet possession of lands, under a color of right, shall have those titles and rights guaranteed to them.

"All churches and the property they contain, in possession of the clergy of California, shall continue in the same rights and possessions they now enjoy.

"All provisions and supplies of every kind, furnished by the inhabitants, for the use of the United States ships and soldiers, will be paid for, at fair rates; and no private property will be taken for public use without just compensation, at the moment.

"United States Flag Ship, *Savannah*,

"HARBOR OF MONTEREY, July 7th, 1846.

"JOHN D. SLOAT.

"Commander in-chief of the United States
"Naval forces in the Pacific Ocean."

XI.—QUERIES.

THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AS IT ONCE WAS.—Years ago, when this Society was about to remove from the old Almshouse building, in the Park, it is said to have found its removal encumbered with an enormous meteoric stone—one of the largest specimens of that article then known. With characteristic wisdom, the officers of the Society of that day are said to have gravely concluded to overcome the difficulty by burying the obstacle, as countrymen often get rid of boulders by dropping them into holes, instead of removing them. It is said, too, that, in accordance with this outburst of old-time historical wisdom—Mr. De Costa's "new school" had not then been established—a hole was really dug in the Park, and this rare meteoric curiosity ignominiously buried in it; and it need not be told that it has not troubled the Society, from that day to this.

What I want to know is, does any living person personally know anything about this novel funeral; and if so, what?

MORRISANIA, N. Y.

H. B. D

THE GUNS AT THE NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, WILLIAM-STREET, NEW YORK.—In the *Memorial Discourse*, delivered in May, 1869, in the North Dutch Church, N. Y., on the Centennial anniversary of the erection of that building, there is mention made, in a foot note (*p. 18.*) of certain old guns on the premises, in these words:

"The two guns, lying at either corner of the Church enclosure, on William-street, are known to have been fired once when the British fleet attacked the City; but no record of the reason why they were put in the place which they now occupy, is known to exist."

There is an inaccuracy in this statement, which is corrected in the following account given by Horatio Bogert Esq.: "The cannon in question were French pieces captured by the British, and were placed in their present position when the Church was built. When the *Asia* fired on the City" [*in 1775*] "one of her spent balls rolled near the grounds and was picked up by a blacksmith, who had his shop on the corner of Ann-street. Seizing his sledge, he said that the Royalists should not fire that ball again; so, striding across to the corner of Fair, now Fulton, street, he placed the ball in the mouth of the cannon, and drove it home, half its diameter. This tradition was often related by the late Cornelius Bogert Esq., who received it from older people, some of whom might have personally known the patriotic Vulcan."

Possibly some reader of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE may be able to throw further light upon these interesting relics of the old French War.

NEW YORK CITY.

T. W. C.

NORTH CAROLINA.—In the year 1857, it was publicly announced that Hon. D. L. Swain was appointed an Agent of the State, to collect from other States and from Europe, the scattered material which was necessary to secure a proper understanding of the history of the State.

What was the result of that appointment? What has the State to show for it?

In February, 1861, an order was made by the Convention or Legislature of the State, to print a volume of Colonial historical documents.

Was the volume thus ordered to be printed, a portion of the papers secured through the agency of President Swain? If not, what were they? Where may a copy of the book be seen?

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

DICK.

CONNECTICUT RIVERS.—In Neal's *History of New England*, ii., 235, published in London, in 1747, he says: "New London is seated on the Thames, which is a considerable River with several small branches, the first of which is

"called *Glass-River*; the second, *Russel's De-light*; and the third, the *Indian River*; the "rest are so small that they are not worth mentioning."

Now we suppose that the present names of these branches, probably in the same order, Yantic, Shetucket, and Quinnebaug, are the original Indian names. How and when, then, did these cease, the above-mentioned ones come into use and prevail; and those cease, and the right names recur again? Proper names of great natural objects—Mountains, Rivers, Towns, etc.—are the most unchangable of all things. Many of those now in use on the old continent, have been fixed from the earliest times. Damascus was known in the days of Abraham.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

E. F. R.

ISAAC SEARS.—Subscribers to the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, who are fortunate enough to possess it and will take the trouble to refer to it, will find in Vol. I, p. 152, an interesting article relating to Captain Stuart Dean and his voyage to China, in 1785, in a Sloop of eighty tons. The article says "She returned to New York, April "22, 1787, without the loss of a man during the "voyage."

In *Old Merchants of New York*, (iv., 163,) it is stated that Captain Isaac Sears went as Supercargo of that Sloop, and never came back, but died and was buried at Batavia.

Is there any authodox authority for this version of the latter end of the old Liberty Boy?

HOBOKEN, N. J.

C. L. W.

GERMAN REDEMPTIONERS.—Mr. Sumner, in a speech, the other day, said: "One of the Signers "of the Declaration was a German Redemption- "er." What can it mean?

ORANGE, N. Y.

R.

THE MASTADON ON LONG ISLAND.—What was done with the skeleton of the Mastadon which was said to have been found in Nostrand's Pond, on Long Island, some years since?

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

DICK.

BURR AT QUEBEC.—The admirable paper on *Richmond Hill*, by General Wetmore, which graces the January number of THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, revives the belief, which many entertain, that Burr really "bore the body of Mont- "gomery from the crimson snow-bank where he "fell," and prefers to follow the testimony of Rev. Samuel Spring, D. D., the Chaplain of Arnold's Regiment, who says *he saw* the feat referred to, than the theories of those who were

not there, declaring that no such feat was performed.

It is almost time for the settlement of this, as well as some other, questions concerning Aaron Burr, both as a soldier and as a man; and we may as well begin here. What testimony is there, beyond theory, either that he did bear the body of Montgomery, as stated, or that he did not?

NEW YORK.

R. E. P.

LYMAN HALL'S HEADSTONE.—Some twelve or thirteen years ago, when the remains of this distinguished "signer" were removed from the private grave-yard in which they had been originally interred and placed under the monument which Georgia had erected to his memory and that of his colleagues in the Congress of 1776, the owner of the grave-yard, William D'Antignac, Esqr., of this city, presented the stone which had stood at the head of his grave to the State of Connecticut, in order that it might be kept in the State of Mr. Hall's birth, as a memento one of her wandering sons.

It will interest some of those who are yet in Georgia to know what Connecticut has done with that head-stone.

AUGUSTA, GEO.

CONN.

XII.—REPLIES.

THEODORE PARKER AND BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—A volume has recently been published, in Boston, entitled *Historic Americans*, written by the late Theodore Parker, sometimes called the *Reverend*, although *Irreverent* would be a more appropriate prefix.

One of these essays treats of Benjamin Franklin. It contains several absurd mis-statements, such as calling William Temple Franklin the son, instead of the grandson, of Dr. Franklin, and stating that he was Governor of New Jersey; and asserting that Dr. Franklin stood *for ten hours* listening to Wedderburn's abuse of him, before the Privy Council, although a letter of Dr. Franklin's is extant, in which he says that the attack lasted "for near an hour."

But these are of small account when compared with Parker's vile attack upon the memory of Miss Godfrey, whom Dr. Franklin courted before he married Miss Reed. Parker asserts that when the engagement was broken off, Miss Godfrey was with child and became the mother of Franklin's only son!

Considering that Dr. Franklin has been dead for upwards of eighty years, it is singular that this fabrication should appear, for the first time, in print, in our day. As Parker is dead himself, it is impossible to say whether this scandalous

falsehood was the coinage of his own brain or one of those lying traditions which are constantly afloat, respecting distinguished men. Most probably Parker originated it.

He is also wrong in calling William Franklin, Dr. Franklin's *only* son. Mrs. Franklin had a son, Francis Folger Franklin, who died young.

PHILADELPHIA.

D. W.

MINOR PUBLICATIONS OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY. [*H. M. H.*, vi., 251].—Responsive to the Query concerning the Minor Publications of Societies, I continue the publication of the titles of the tracts which I have in my Library, with a hope that those who have any others will communicate their titles.

1846. *The Goodly Heritage of Jerseymen*: The First Annual Address before the New Jersey Historical Society; at their meeting, in Trenton, on Thursday, January 15, 1846; by the Right Rev. George Washington Doane, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of New Jersey. Burlington, 1846.

1848. The same. Second Edition. Burlington: Edmund Morris. M.DCCC.XLVIII. Pp. 32.

1854. *Constitution and By-Laws of the New Jersey Historical Society*. With the Circular of the Executive Committee. Revised Edition. Newark, N. J.: 1854. Pp. 16.

1859? *Northern Boundary Line*. The Circumstances leading to the establishment, in 1769, of the Northern Boundary Line between New Jersey and New York. A paper read before the New Jersey Historical Society, May 19, 1859, by Wm. A. Whitehead. *Sine loco*, [*Newark*, ?] *sine anno*. [*1859*, ?] *Map*. Octavo, pp. 30.

1870. *Constitution and By-Laws of the New Jersey Historical Society, as amended, May 19, 1870*. Newark, N. J.: Jennings Brothers, Printers. 1870. Pp. 24.*

1870. *The Early History of Morris County, New Jersey*, by the Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., President of Wabash College, Indiana. Read before the N. J. Histori-

cal Society, May 20, 1869. Newark, N. J.: 1870. Octavo, pp. 39.

The respected Librarian of the Society, Samuel H. Conger, Esqr., informs me that he does not know of any other publication by the Society, except its *Collections* and *Proceedings*, than the above; but I imagine there was an edition of the Constitution and By-Laws, of the date of 1845.

MORRISANIA, N. Y.

H. B. D.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS. [*H. M. H.*, vi., 251].—In addition to the list of the publications of this Society, published in the January number, is the following, which, although not strictly a publication by the Society, will be usually considered as one, by Collectors. It was printed for private circulation only, by its distinguished author, and copies of it have been received by the Society, only since the writing of my last note.

1869. *Military Lessons taught by the War*. An Address delivered before the Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1860, by Gen. H. W. Slocum. New York: George F. Nesbitt & Co., Printers, 1869. Octavo, pp. 20.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

G. H.

THE SALMON CLAUSE. [*H. M. H.*, ix., 41.]
EDITOR HISTORICAL MAGAZINE:

In the January number, for 1871, you have an article on the "Salmon Clause in Apprentices' 'Indentures,'" in which it is spoken of, as a myth. I see no reason to doubt its former existence, either in Old or New England, for I have seen pretty much the same thing in Oregon, in early days, say in 1850—not that we ever had Apprentices there; but the men employed on the river objected to being fed, perpetually, on that fish; and insisted on having meat, instead.

The quantity of Salmon, of different species, that ascend the great rivers of the North Pacific, in Spring and Summer, and the smaller streams, in the Autumn, is enormous; and they afford the principal article of food to the Indians, from the coast to the very base of the Rocky Mountains, where not shut off by falls. I have known the water of the Klamath-river rendered undrinkable by the dead fish which drifted down, after spawning; and have forded the Okanagan, when they covered its bed so that our mule-train may be said to have waded through them. The same abundance exists on the Siberian coast.

As regards VENISON, I can verify that tradition, also.

* This tract contains, also, the *Circular* of the Society to Jerseymen, appealing for increased support; a series of *Interrogatories* on which the Society desires particular information; and, what will be found particularly useful, a detailed description of the contents of the several published volumes of the *Collections* and *Proceedings* of the Society.

On Major Wessell's Expedition, in 1851, from San Francisco Bay, northward, the men, after the first week, refused to eat it, demanding beef or salt pork. In 1856, the men of Major Haller's command, at Port Townsend, on Puget's Sound, though allowed double rations of Venison for one of beef or pork, after a week or two, would not touch it. The objection to Venison, however, rests on different grounds from that to Salmon. It is far less nourishing than beef, from its readier digestion. On the Plains, Antelope meat was despised by the old trappers, for the same reason.

NEW YORK CITY.

G.

XIII.—BOOKS.

1.—RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers and others sending Books or Pamphlets for the Editor of THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, are respectfully requested to forward the same, either direct to "HENRY B. DAWSON, MORRISANIA, N. Y.," or to MESSRS. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., Booksellers, 654 Broadway, New York City, as shall be most convenient for them.]

A.—PRIVATELY PRINTED BOOKS.

1.—*Address delivered at the funeral of Francis Burg Russell, July 6, 1870, in St. James Church, Greenfield, Mass.* By Rev. P. V. Finch, Rector, Greenfield: 1870. Octavo, pp. 9.

The funeral Address, pronounced by his Pastor, over the remains of a beloved parishioner, one of a distinguished manufacturing firm in the town of Greenfield, Massachusetts.

It is one of the most touching addresses of the kind which we have ever read, reflecting equal credit on the head and the heart of the preacher, and bearing the highest testimony to the worth of the deceased, as a man, a neighbor, a citizen, and a Christian gentleman.

2.—*Re-interment of the remains of Lady Alice Apsley Boteler, wife of George Fenwick, Esqr.* November 23, 1870. [Reported for *The Hartford Daily Courant*, Nov. 24th.] Hartford: 1870. Duodecimo, pp. 24.

As we have transferred from the columns of *The Courant* into our own, in another part of this number, the original report of this re-interment of one of Connecticut's grand-mothers, and availed ourselves of the opportunity which this little volume and Mr. Trumbull's presence in New York have afforded, to correct, in that re-production, the errors which crept, unawares, into the original newspaper version, we need not occupy our limited space, here, by reciting the circumstances to which this pretty little book is devoted. Suffice it is to say, therefore, that just what, on this subject, will be found under the head of "Current Events," in our last form, has been presented in a handsome little monograph, printed for private circulation among Mr. Trumbull's friends; and the latter will not be less welcome, among his friends, because we had

put the narrative, as it originally appeared, into the printers' hands, before this volume appeared, nor because Mr. Trumbull has kindly called our attention to some mistakes in the original version, and suggested their correction, in our's. As a memento of a notable event in the history of Saybrook and of Connecticut, and as a keepsake of the Orator who was to have been, but was not, at Saybrook, on the occasion of the re-interment, this little volume possesses a value to its possessors which cannot be affected by any re-production of its contents.

3.—*Address at the funeral of Mrs. Laura Wolcott Gibbs, widow of George Gibbs, Esqr., at All Souls' Church, New York, December 13, 1870, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D.D.* New York: M.DCCC.LXXI. Octavo, pp. 15.

In our last number, we alluded to the death of this excellent lady; and, herein, from the hand of one of her sons, we are favored with the very appropriate Sermon which her Pastor, Rev. Dr. Bellows, delivered on the occasion of her interment.

A daughter of one of Washington's Cabinet: the wife of one of America's earliest savants: the mother of some of America's best known citizens, of to-day—this venerable lady, in herself, honored all these associations and was honored in them all. She was a lady of the old-school: one of the links, few in number, which bind the present with the early and heroic past of our country's history; and she was as remarkable for her marked independence, strong and intelligent common sense, and unusual individuality, as she was distinguished for her ancestry and her personal associations.

The pamphlet is a beautiful specimen of printing.

B.—PUBLICATIONS BY SOCIETIES.

4.—*Proceedings at the Centennial Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Mason, N. H., August 16, 1868.* Prepared for publication, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements, by John B. Hill. Boston: Elliott, Thomas, & Talbot. 1870. Octavo, pp. 115.

In August, 1768, Governor John Wentworth granted a Charter to Township No. 1, naming it, the town of *Mason*, and providing for the organization of the local government, therein. In August, 1868, the centenary of this incorporation was celebrated, under a vote of the Town, at Town-meeting; and the volume before us, published by the Committee of Arrangements, contains the record of that event.

As usual, in such cases, cannon and ringing of bells welcomed the incoming day; and at ten o'clock a procession was formed and moved, to the sound of a band, to a neighboring grove, where Prayer, Music, a Welcoming Address, an Ora-

tion, etc., indicated how happy the villagers were. A dinner, with music, toasts, and after-dinner speeches, followed; and the day ended, as all such days end, with fatigue and a dreary morrow.

The Address of Welcome was brief, but appropriate. The Oration, by Hon. J. B. Hill, was historical, and laudatory of New England's *Pilgrim* Fathers, without, however, alluding to the *Puritan* Fathers of that dreary corner of the Union. He transferred the peculiarities of these *Pilgrims* to "New England," indiscriminately, and as studiously concealed the peculiarities of the *Puritans*, whenever they clashed with those of their neighbors. He told his hearers how every man in New England is a voter and eligible to hold office; but he *did not* tell them that neither the *Pilgrim* nor the *Puritan* held that doctrine nor followed that practice; nor did he tell them the sad truth that a viler system of Government—as that system is seen in the undisputed administration of it, by the very Fathers themselves—never existed than in Massachusetts, in the days of the *Pilgrim* and *Puritan* fathers of that land of magnificent modern pomposity.

Mr. Hill, after a brief historical introduction, however, judiciously referred his audience, for further historical particulars concerning the town of Mason or its early inhabitants, to his *History of Mason* and *Memoir of Rev. Ebenezer Hill*, his father, both of which were accessible and need not be repeated; and he then proceeded, in a strain of pleasant description, to present to his hearers well-drawn pictures of the Sunday, the Thanksgiving, and the Funeral, of the olden time; to discuss the capabilities of New England to produce wealth, *if her sons would only not abandon her, for more agreeable communities*; etc. As a whole, his Oration was a very good one; and may usefully serve as a model for such productions, elsewhere.

The volume contains, also, a continuation of Mr. Hill's *History of Mason*, from 1858, when it was published, to 1868; and it is illustrated with a very neat portrait of Rev. Ebenezer Hill, for many years the village Pastor, and a *fac-simile* of his short-hand sermons. It is neatly printed, too; and Mason has no reason to feel ashamed of the part she has taken in cherishing the memories of those who lived a hundred years ago.

5.—*The Centennial Celebration of Rutgers College, June 21, 1870. With an Historical Discourse delivered by Hon. Joseph P. Bradley. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S. and other Addresses and Proceedings.* Albany, N. Y.: Joel Munsell. 1870. Octavo, pp. 96.

Old Queen's College has celebrated her one-hundredth birthday; and in this beautiful octavo, we find a detailed description of the good times

which her young folks had, on that joyous occasion.

Chancellor Ferris and other youngsters of that class wrote to the old lady, congratulating her on her longevity and present good health: Governor Randolph took the head of the table, as was his official right, as the first man in the State: Rev. Doctor Ludlow invoked the blessing of Almighty God on the assembled sons and neighbors of the venerable centennarian: Rev. Doctor De Witt—the dear "old Domine" of our young manhood, and the honored friend of our middle age—prayed: the Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered an Address: Rev. Doctor Taylor prayed; and the opening exercises closed with the Benediction, by Rev. Doctor Abeel. The feast followed; and then the boys who had wandered from the old lady's hearthstone, some to one State and some to another, in the fullness of their joy, arose in their places, one after another, and poured into the old lady's lap goodly portions of the world's goods which they had managed to secure—and Dutchmen are not very backward, as a general thing, in their struggle for "the golden mean."

The Address, by Justice Bradley, opens with some well-turned remarks on the character, purpose, and tendency of collegiate institutions—they are permanent, although all round them are transitory: they are the result of associated effort, and, therefore, more powerful than any individual can be, either for good or evil: their tendency, therefore, is more than ordinarily important to the public.

He then described the internal conflict, within the Dutch Church, of the Cetus and Conferentie; of the desire of the former to enjoy a domestic education; of the establishment of Queen's College, to secure that result; of the early struggles, for life, of the institution, and its treble restoration and re-establishment; of the services and virtues of many of its earlier friends, and the recognized abilities of some of its earlier students; of its varied career, under various administrators; of its present high standing; and of its prospects, for the future. A series of very elaborate Notes follow the Address; and the whole, as an aggregate, is worthy of the author and of the occasion.

As a specimen of handsome book-making this elegant work reflects credit on even Joel Munsell, which is equivalent to "gilding fine gold."

6.—*The Lodge of St. Andrew, and the Massachusetts Grand Lodge. Conditio et Dicatio, Anno Lucis, 5756—5769.* Boston: Printed by a Vote of the Lodge of St. Andrew, 1870. Quarto, pp. viii, (unpaged) 292.

There are few, outside the Order, who are aware of the interest which clusters around the

annals of some of the Masonic Lodges, scattered over the older States; and there are few, too, who ever trouble themselves concerning the doings of some of our most distinguished men, in their capacity as members of Masonic Lodges. The St. John's Lodge, in New York, for instance, and the Lodge of St. Andrew, in Boston, and the St. John's Lodge, in Philadelphia, afford, in their annals, rich fields for the historical harvestmen; while the biographer and the genealogist cannot safely pass, unnoticed, not only these but many Lodges which are younger in years, although not less distinguished in their associations and membership.

We do not know the condition of affairs, to-day, but, a century ago, the separate Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland were as independent and as unharmonious in their action as were the Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen of which they were severally composed; and they severally came to, and went from, and sent to, and did in, *Colonial America*, according to the dictates of their own respective sweet wills, without regarding, in the least, either the temper, or the convenience, or the interests of others. As a consequence, it may be, of this antagonism, the Masonry of that period, in Colonial America, was somewhat "mixed"; and there are some matters connected with it, which, in our day, need some explanation to relieve them from the appearance, at least, of irregularity. Thus, there are grave doubts concerning the regularity of Henry Price's authority, as measured by modern practice; and if Doctor Franklin was even made a Mason, as we understand the term, it was after a fashion which no Mason of our day would tolerate, for a moment.

But, without discussing the fashion of that day, the Grand Master of England, regularly or irregularly, in 1733, seems to have authorized Henry Price to organize a Grand Lodge for New England, evidently while there were yet no Lodges there to form a constituency thereto, even if there were any Masons to form its membership; and not until the following year, 1734, does that half-fledged Grand Master seem to have had authority beyond the limits of New England. During the succeeding thirty-eight years, this English "St. John's Grand Lodge" organized three Lodges, in Boston, not one of which survived the War of the Revolution. It seems, too, that there were several Masons who failed to perceive, either in the Grand Lodge of England, or in the St. John's Grand Lodge, or in the origin or Grand Master of the latter, enough of comeliness to secure their recognition of the authority of either; and, after the fashion of Ancient Masons and in disregard of the English Grand Lodge's orders in the premises, they therefore met, as pleased themselves, without a formal

Warrant or Charter, but as lieges of the Grand Lodge of Scotland—all the while, too, in manly disregard of the personal and aggregate denunciations of those who worked under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England.

In 1756, however, those Masons petitioned the Grand Lodge of Scotland for a Charter, which, in the face of a strenuous opposition from Boston, was granted on the thirtieth of November, in that year; and, thenceforth, for several years, there was great bitterness of feeling between the two parties, each, then, working under a Charter, duly granted.

In 1762, the Grand Lodge of Scotland appointed Colonel John Young to the office of the Provincial Grand Master of North America, although it is not very clear that any other than the Lodge of St. Andrew recognized its authority; and, in 1767, it authorized the organization of a second Grand Lodge, in Boston, of which Doctor Joseph Warren—the General Warren of Revolutionary fame—was made the Grand Master. In 1782, this second Grand Lodge, declared its entire independence of all other Grand Lodges and Grand Masters "in the universe"; and it thus remained, until, in 1792, the two rival Grand Lodges were united and became one.

In the meantime, while these rival Grand bodies were exercising concurrent jurisdiction over Massachusetts and New England, the Lodge of St. Andrew seems to have flourished in its local work; and it became subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts when, in 1767, that body was organized, withdrawing from its control, however, when, in 1782, the latter declared its independence—St. Andrew's, thenceforth, remaining a liege of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, until the grand reconciliation, in 1792, united the various antagonistic elements which existed in Massachusetts into one harmonious whole.

It will be seen from this rapid glance at her history that the Lodge of St. Andrew is an exceedingly interesting one—she is the oldest living Lodge in that State; she is the parent of the now extinct Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; she is the only one, in that State, which still works under the authority derived from an European Grand Lodge. It was proper, therefore, that she should rest from her labors long enough to review the past of her history, to revive the fading memories concerning those of her members who are not, and to bear her testimony to the truth, concerning the system, which so many are anxious to dispute. As the several epochs in the history of the Lodge have successively presented their centennials, therefore, this brave old Lodge has duly honored them—that of the organization of the Lodge, in 1756, was duly celebrated on the twenty-ninth of

November, 1856, in a public service, with an Oration, by Past Master Hamilton Willis, and a Banquet; that of the purchase, by the Lodge, of the Green Dragon Tavern, so well known to every historical student, was celebrated, on the thirty-first of March, 1864, by an appropriate Banquet, on the property (which continues to be held by the Lodge, to this day) in which addresses were made by Grand Master Winslow Lewis and Bro. N. B. Shurtleff, and a paper, from the pen of Grand Secretary Moore, was read; that of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was honored, on the twenty-third of December, 1869, with a Banquet and an Oration by Grand Secretary Moore, in which the history of the two Grand Lodges was presented; and, on the twenty-eighth of December, of the same year, it united with the Grand Lodge in celebrating the centennary of the installation of its Master, Doctor Warren, in the Grand Master's chair of the newly-organized Grand Lodge.

In the magnificent volume before us, the Lodge has duly recorded these four celebrations; and it has added to the records, as illustrative of the subject, its own Charter; a memoir of St. Andrew; a historical sketch of Freemasonry in Scotland; a roster of its own Masters, members, and past-members, 1756—1870; its account current with the Grand Lodge of Scotland; papers relative to the Anti-masonic troubles, in 1831; Grand Masters of Massachusetts, 1733—1870; etc.; and several illustrations, historical and masonic.

Of the historical importance of all these addresses, annals, and papers, we need say nothing: they carry their character on their front. But we can testify to the evidently thorough manner in which the several addresses and historical papers have been prepared, throughout; to the admirable taste, if we except some disorder in the arrangement, with which they have been prepared for the press; and to the sumptuous style with which the printer has dressed them, both in the typographical and the pictorial departments.

The edition of the work numbered five hundred copies, of which the copy before us is "No. 326"; and we have pleasure in acknowledging our obligations, for it, to our honored friend Past Grand Master Winslow Lewis, M.D.

7—*Catalogue of the Private Library of Thomas Dowse, of Cambridge, Mass., Presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society, July 30, 1856. Boston: 1870. Octavo, pp. Title-page and verso, 214.*

We remember, very well, the sensation which was produced in Boston, when Mr. Dowse, a respected tradesman of Cambridge, presented his private library to the venerable Society who now possesses it; and we have seen the emotion with which members, to say nothing of employ-

ees, of that Society have mentioned the library, the awe with which they have approached the door of "the Dowse-room," the inspiration which has attended the efforts of those who are within that sacred precinct, and the buoyant spirits and rejuvenated countenances of those who have been therein and returned, thence, into the outer world. We have seen, too, the beautiful room which is so distinguished among the "book-rooms" of the country; and we have naturally supposed, from the circumstances to which we have referred and from the general descriptions which we have had of it—for we had no detailed information of its character—that there was nothing to equal this library, in excellence, elegance, and general or special usefulness.

Our readers will imagine the eagerness, therefore, with which we stripped the wrapper from this volume, when our respected friend, Doctor Greene, sent the latter to us; and they need not be told how anxiously we glanced over the handsome pages of the Catalogue, as we looked for the titles of those nuggets, in literature, which we expected to find there. We went from page 1 to page 214; and we turned the leaf over and found—a blank. We went from page 214 to page 1; and we picked up the loose leaf that remained; and found—only a title-page. We turned to "BIBLES" and "HOLY BIBLES," in order to see why Mr. Livermore was wont to be struck so much with its value and importance, and we found just *one* volume, an Oxford Bible of 1815: we turned to "BOSTON," in order to understand Boston's ecstasies on this subject; but we found just another volume—a modern re-print of the town's narrative of the celebrated "Massacre:" we turned to "MASSACHUSETTS"—Mr. Dowse, although not of Boston, was, nevertheless, a Massachusetts man; and we found nothing—not even the publications of the venerable Society who is making the Library so famous, greeted our anxious eyes: we turned to "UNITED STATES,"—Mr. Dowse professed, also, we believe, to be an American—and we found just another volume—the *Secret Proceedings of the Federal Convention of 1787*: and our inquiry at "AMERICA" produced—nothing. In American History, general and local, it is not even respectable: in Theology, it is quite as poor: in any other particular department, it is not worth the attention of any one who is particularly devoted to the study of that particular branch of knowledge. Indeed, we know of more than half a dozen libraries, in this vicinity, which are each worth six of this Dowse library; and we have a quiet, unobtrusive wood-sawyer, not far from here, whose quietly-accumulated collections, either as articles of trade or as material for the use of students, is as far ahead of this Dowse Library

as Boston, in her own estimation, is ahead of New York, in all that is virtuous, and learned, and honorable, and generally praiseworthy; while this rural County of Westchester, in which we write, without half an effort, in one of its least pretentious towns, can turn out a collection, in the hands of a man who works, day by day, for his daily bread, which, for every day usefulness, if not for value under the hammer, would send this Dowse Library into the background.

But why should we spoil Boston's great joy? "Ephraim is joined to idols: let him alone."

The volume is from the Wilson Press; and, therefore, a handsome one.

8.—*The Struggle for Neutrality in America: an Address delivered before the New York Historical Society, at their Sixty-sixth Anniversary, December 13, 1870, by Charles Francis Adams.* New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1871. Octavo, pp. iv., 52.

A year or two ago, the New York Historical Society met in the Academy of Music and listened to the meaningless paragraphs of John Lothrop Motley, D.C.L., etc.; and, under the lead of our distinguished friend, Governor Fish, it joined the populace in crying, "Great is Diana, of the Ephesians." It was our duty to stand alone, at that time, and denounce both the flattered one and those who thus flattered him; but, since then, the idol of that day has been hurled from its pedestal, and none is now so mean as to do it reverence—the same Governor Fish, who then led the chorons in its praise, now leading the general public in exposing and denouncing its nothingness.

It is now our unpleasant duty to indicate that another idol has been lifted up, within the same Academy, by the same Society, for the same adoration which it then bespoke for John Lothrop Motley, D.C.L., etc.; and the progress of time will show how much more commendable its choice has been, in this instance, if at all, than it was in the other.

Mr. Adams was invited, as Mr. Motley had been, to deliver an Anniversary Address; and Mr. Adams accepted the invitation, as Mr. Motley had done, before him. Both are *learned* men, as the world understands that term: both were to address a *learned* Society, if we may believe the general reputation of the Society: both were expected to speak *learnedly*, on the subjects which they had respectively selected as their themes.

As we showed, at the time, Mr. Motley's Address was inappropriate and worthless, for the purpose for which it was intended: let us see how well Mr. Adams has fulfilled this, his last, mission.

Mr. Adams opened his Address by announcing his subject—"the establishment of the great

"general principle of international-law, that a Nation has a right to be *neutral*, in times of War, if it pleases"—and by telling his hearers that "the world owes the practical adoption of this principle mainly to the long and painful struggles of the Government of the United States." He told his hearers, too, that although that "great general principle" is *now* true, "it was not true prior to the struggle that we, as a Nation, went through to sustain it;" and he carried them to Greece and Rome—as if only Greece and Rome had ever existed, as Nations, on the earth—to prove his premises.

Now, this is all very well for Mr. Adams and the New York Historical Society, both of whom are *learned*; but for such as we, who are not *learned*, it might have been well if Mr. Adams had moved less rapidly and told us, in the beginning, FIRST, What *he* desired his hearers to understand by the words "neutral," and "neutrality," as *he* used them, in the very opening of his Address; SECOND, What "long and painful struggles" "*the Government of the United States*" has had, and with whom, in order to secure "the practical adoption of the principle" of which *he* was speaking; and, THIRD, What "struggle we, *as a Nation*, went through, to sustain" that principle. He failed, however, to tell his hearers, directly, a word as to *his own* opinions on either of these three subjects; but he answered all of them after what he described, in another place, as the manner of diplomats, when they say as much as they can, and with the greatest display of learning, in order to disguise their purpose to do nothing. —(Pages 18, 19.)

I.—As to what Mr. Adams desired his hearers to understand by the words "neutral" and "neutrality," as *he* used them, in the very opening of his Address, when he said: "A Nation has a right to be *neutral*, in times of War, if it so pleases."

We have gone from the beginning to the end of this pretentious paper in a fruitless search for the least indication of what Mr. Adams's own understanding of the meaning of these words was, and for some evidence of the meaning which he wished his hearers, in the Academy of Music, and his readers, in this pamphlet, to have of them. It is, indeed, true that his paper is entitled *The Struggle for Neutrality in America*; but we do not find in it, anywhere, a frank definition of either what he, himself, understands, or what he desires us to understand, as the object of that "struggle"—in short, there is not the least explanation of just what *is*, and what *is not*, "neutrality," as he, Mr. Adams, thus used that very significant word, in the paper before us.

It is also true that Mr. Adams told his hearers (pp. 11–13) that President Washington, on one

occasion, issued a Proclamation which said nothing about "neutrality," and wrote a Message to Congress, in which the word "neutrality" found no place. But he says of these, they were "juggles in words," meaning more than they expressed and fraudulently concealing their true character and effect; and, under these circumstances—when, if Mr. Adams is to be believed, they did not serve to indicate what even *their authors* meant by the term "neutrality," in 1794—in what way they can possibly serve to indicate to the world either what *Mr. Adams* meant by the same word, in 1870, or what he desires us to understand by it, in 1871, is not very evident: it is far less evident, too, in what way *Mr. Adams* is to be served by this reference, with the fact staring us in the face, that the President and the Cabinet of 1794, not only did not issue the Proclamation as a Proclamation of "Neutrality," but expressly and formally disclaimed it, and as expressly and formally recognized the Congress as the only organ of the Republic, in the matter of War and Peace, of which "neutrality" was properly considered an important element, and as expressly and formally disclaimed all authority in the President to take any action on that specific subject.

We are not insensible of the fact, however, nor would we forbear to notice it, in this connection, that Mr. Adams has appropriated a couple of lines from Mr. Henry Wheaton and displayed them after the manner of a definition of the term—"the right of every independent State to remain at peace while other States are engaged in War, is an incontestible attribute of Sovereignty," are the words. But we are equally sensible that "to remain at peace" is one matter, while to be "neutral"—"with sincerity and good faith to adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers"—is entirely a different matter; and that Mr. Adams does not probably differ from us, in thus discriminating between the two, is evident in the fact that he no-where employs the phrase as *his own* understanding of the meaning of the term, nor uses it as a definition, except by innuendo. France was "at peace," with both Britain and America, in 1777-8, and so was Holland: will Mr. Adams say they were also "neutral?" Did they at that time, "with sincerity and good faith, adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers"—Great Britain and her rebellious American Colonies? The United States were "at peace" with France and Mexico, during the recent raid on the latter, by the former, and the imposition of an Emperor on Mexico, without her consent: will Mr. Adams say they were also "neutral," when the Imperialists, under Maximilian, enjoyed our trade and drew their supplies

from here, without hinderance, while the struggling Republicans, under Juarez, were steadily denied the same privilege?—(*Danquet to Senor Romero, October 2, 1867*, page 21.) Great Britain was "at peace," in 1861-5: will Mr. Adams say she was, also, at that time, sincerely and in good faith, "neutral" between the United States and the Confederate States? If so, let him say so.

What, we repeat, does Mr. Adams desire us to understand by the word "neutrality," as he has used it, in the Address of which a copy is before us?

H. But, if Mr. Adams was disastrously reticent in his *definitions*, he was quite as much so in his *history*.

Among the earliest of the acts of the newly-formed "thirteen united States of North America," was the determination of what their foreign policy should be; and that student of the history of those times is hardly entitled to the rank of a student, who has not read the record of the appointment of a Committee, by the Congress, before even the Declaration of their Independence, "to prepare a plan of Treaties" (*Secret Journal of the Congress, June 11, 1776*); and that of the Report of that Committee, presented on the sixteenth of July, (*Ibid, July 16, 1776*); and that, over and over again repeated, in the published Journals of that body, that "Congress then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the form of a Treaty; and, after some time, the President resumed the Chair and Mr. Nelson reported that the Committee have had under consideration the matter to them referred; but, not having had time to go through the same, desired leave to sit again. RESOLVED, That Congress will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the plan of foreign treaties" (*Journals of the Congress, August 22, 1776*.)

Day after day, the Congress discussed the subject which was thus introduced; and, soberly and with the utmost care, it came to a determination thereon, years before the date whence Mr. Adams starts on his oratorical journey; yet who, among his hearers or readers, is indebted to that learned gentleman for even the least intimation that any one but Washington and his Cabinet had had any hand in the formation of the foreign policy of the United States, or that any one previously had thought of the subject or asked others to think of it?

It is indeed true, that the published *Journals of the Congress*, for reasons which will be obvious, quietly disposed of the matter in these few words: "Congress took into consideration the Plan of Treaties to be proposed to foreign nations, with the Amendments agreed to by the

"Committee of the Whole; and the same was 'agreed to' (*Journals of the Congress, September 17, 1776*;) but the entry of that determination was also recorded, on the same day, in the *Secret Journals* of that body, in a minute which extended over twenty-four closely-printed octavo pages (*Secret Journals, September 17, 1776—ii, 6–30*;) and to that minute must every one go, who earnestly desires to understand what was and what was not the original policy of the United States, in the conduct of their foreign relations, and who honestly desires to instruct others, truthfully, on that important question.

We cannot entertain the thought that Mr. Adams was unacquainted with both those records, when he addressed the New York Historical Society. We are loath to believe, too, that he deliberately intended to suppress this important record and that which follows it, which describe, not merely the origin, but the conduct, of their admirably consistent foreign policy, by the United States, during the succeeding eighteen years, and their conclusion of several Treaties, some of which were even more significant for their impartiality and independence, than that concluded with France, in 1778; yet we find that he *did suppress them*, coldly and effectually; and that he dated the origin of "the great general principle," about which he said so much, in 1794 instead of in 1776, and gave credit therefore to Washington and his Cabinet which they never claimed and are not entitled to enjoy.

But let us supply what Mr. Adams has not told his hearers and readers, either in his Address, in the Academy, or in the pamphlet before us.

As we have said, the Committee of the Congress reported *A Plan*, on the seventeenth of September, 1776; and a reference to that *Plan* will indicate to the reader that, at that early date, 1776, the deliberately-formed policy of the States included ENTIRE INDEPENDENCE of action, concerning Peace and War, and ENTIRE RECIPROCITY in Commerce and Trade. This *Plan* was noteworthy, too, for the reciprocal extension of protection to the vessels and property of both parties; for the refusal, on either hand, of shelter to pirates or sea-robbers; for the reciprocal rescuing of vessels or property, belonging to the parties to the compact, which had been "piratically taken;" for the mutual use of the fisheries; for the similar seizure of contraband goods, *in transitu*; for the reciprocal provision of shelter and refuge to captors, belonging to the other party, and their prizes, and for the denial of such shelter and refuge to all other nations, when those nations were at war with the other party; for the reciprocal extension of assistance to wrecks; for the similar extension of time to citizens of either, residing abroad, to settle their business, after the opening of hostilities between

the two powers, should War arise between them; for mutually forbidding the subjects of each from privateering against the other, in time of War; for mutually forbidding citizens of other countries from fitting out privateers to act against the opposite party, or to sell what they have taken, or to re-victual their vessels in harbors or ports of either of the two countries; and for allowing an undisturbed direct trade, by either party, with any Nation which shall be at War with the other, without regard to the ownership of merchandise thus transported. In the latter case, it declared, in terms, that "free ships shall give a freedom to goods, and that everything shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of either of the confederates, although the whole lading or any part thereof should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted;" and it was "also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that, although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers and in actual service of the enemies." (*Article XXVI.*) The designation of goods, contraband and otherwise, was also reciprocal; as were the provisions concerning sea-letters and passports, and those concerning the intercourse between vessels at sea. The United States offered to agree, that, if Great Britain should declare War with the other contracting party because of the recognition, by the latter, of the independence of the former, they would not "assist Great Britain in such War, with men, money, ships, or any of the articles denominated contraband goods;" but they exacted from the opposite party, in return, entire protection for their own commerce from the aggressions of the Barbary States. In short, the American policy was boldly declared to be, in time of War, a conduct *actively* friendly and impartial to the belligerent powers: in time of Peace, conduct perfectly reciprocal, in every respect. *Inaction was evidently not thought of.*

On the sixth of February, 1778, a Treaty was concluded between the King of France and the United States, declaring, in the outset, that the high contracting parties thereto "have judged that the said end" [*"to fix in an equitable and permanent manner the Rules which ought to be followed," etc.*] "could not be better obtained than by taking, for the basis of their agreement, the most perfect equality and reciprocity, and by carefully avoiding all those burdensome preferences which are usually sources of debate, embarrassment, and discontent; by leaving, also, each party at liberty to make, respecting Navigation and Commerce, those

"interior regulations which it shall find most convenient to itself; and by founding the advantage of Commerce solely upon reciprocal utility and the just rules of free intercourse—reserving, withal, to each party, the liberty of admitting, at its pleasure, other nations to a participation of the same advantages;" (*Preamble to the Treaty of Amity and Commerce—Secret Journals, ii., 59*;) and nothing in the body of the two Treaties, then formed with France, was in conflict with the great general principle of strict impartiality and reciprocity between the two parties, in time of Peace as well as in that of War, nor with that of the right of both or either of the parties, as they should severally elect, to "remain at peace while other States are engaged in War"—about which Mr. Adams said so much, in the opening of his Address.

On the eighth of October, 1782, the States General of the United Netherlands concluded a Treaty with the United States, on terms of "the most perfect equality;" and the Preamble of that Treaty recites, as the basis of the compact, the same words which were employed, for a similar purpose, in the Treaty with France, and which have been already quoted (*Secret Journals, January 23, 1783*;) and there is nothing whatever, in the body of the Treaty, which conflicted, in the slightest degree, with the great general principles to which we have referred, while every Article was consistent with them, in letter and spirit.

On the thirtieth of November, 1782, the Provisional Treaty of Peace with Great Britain was concluded, (*Secret Journal, April 15, 1783*;) and, on the third of April, 1783, a Treaty was concluded with the King of Sweden (*Ibid, July 29, 1783*;) the last of which recited, as its basis, the same form of words which was employed in the Treaties with France and Holland, and every Article of the Treaty itself was in harmony therewith.

On the third of September, 1783, was concluded that Definitive Treaty with the King of Great Britain, which definitely secured to the thirteen several States, freedom, sovereignty, and independence; but there is nothing, in that celebrated paper, which indicates that the peculiar policy which should distinguish the conduct of either of the high contracting powers, in their intercourse with other countries, was taken into consideration, when it was framed (*Secret Journal, January 14, 1784*.) There was, then, no real friendship between the two parties to that Treaty: why, then, should there be any pretence to the contrary?

On the tenth of September, 1785, a Treaty was concluded between the United States and Prussia; and the American policy, no longer

hampered by War or entangling alliances, was presented, in all its beauty, in the provisions of that Treaty; and nowhere, since the Confederation was superseded by the Constitution, has that admirable policy been so perfectly illustrated, in a Treaty concluded by the United States.

In that Treaty, "the most perfect equality and reciprocity" were declared to be "the basis of the agreement"; and the widest possible security was provided, mutually, for the freedom of both, in Peace and in War—the twelfth Article, for instance, expressly providing that, "if one of the contracting powers should be engaged in War with any other power, the free intercourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neuter with the belligerent powers, shall not be interrupted. On the contrary, in that case, as in full Peace, the vessels of the neutral party may navigate freely, to and from the ports and on the coasts of the belligerent parties, FREE VESSELS MAKING FREE GOODS, insomuch, that ALL THINGS shall be adjudged free which shall be on board any vessel belonging to the neutral party, ALTHOUGH SUCH THINGS BELONG TO AN ENEMY OF THE OTHER; and the SAME FREEDOM shall be extended to PERSONS who shall be on board a free vessel, although they should be enemies to the other party, unless they be soldiers in actual service of such enemy": while the thirteenth Article as boldly provided that, "in the same case of one of the contracting parties being engaged in War with any other power, to prevent all the difficulties and misunderstandings that usually arise respecting the merchandise heretofore called contraband, such as arms, ammunition, and military stores of every kind, NO SUCH ARTICLES carried in the vessels or by the subjects or citizens of one of the parties to the enemies of the other, SHALL BE DEEMED CONTRABAND, so as to induce confiscation or condemnation and a loss of property to individuals." (*Secret Journal, May 17, 1786*.)

We cannot conceive of a more perfect presentation, in practice, of the great general principle, call it what you will, about which Mr. Adams seemed to entertain so high a regard; and yet it anti-dates the earliest specimen of that practise which that gentlemen was pleased to present to the notice of the Historical Society by nearly nine years.

The Confederation, not yet out of its leading-strings, thus presented to the world the admirable policy which it had adopted for the regulation of its intercourse with foreign nations. It declared that the engagement of any other countries in War should not be allowed to paralyze its citizens, nor to disturb their legitimate commerce, nor to entangle them in hostilities; and it declared, too, that, in its

own conduct towards other nations, in War and in Peace, in prosperity and in adversity, it would be strictly impartial and reciprocal. The old monarchies of Europe, perceiving the superiority of the system, quietly concurred in its peculiar provisions; and Great Britain, herself, haughty as she was and not given to recognize innovations of such magnitude, in her Treaty with France, honored the statesmanship of the young American Republic, by entering into stipulations very similar in their character to those, just quoted, which had been already agreed to between the United States and Prussia.* No "struggle" had been seen in the establishment of the principle, either in Europe or America; and the policy was as well-defined and as well-settled as any particular policy, on any specific subject, could be.

From 1776 until 1781, "the thirteen united States of North America," as many separate sovereignties, were not even confederated, and from 1781 until 1789, the *Articles of Confederation* were the only bond of union between them; yet their foreign policy was the same, under both these conditions; and no one, at that time, seems to have supposed there was any necessity for changing it, even when every other portion of the governmental arrangements of the United States were the objects of revision and judicious or injudicious change.

In 1789, as our readers know, General Washington was called to the Presidential chair, under the provisions of a "new system;" and as one of the results of this change, under the newly-framed Constitution, involved an abandonment of the well-settled foreign policy of the United States, which the Congress of the individual States, in 1776, had adopted, and that of the Confederation, in 1785, had so admirably extended and established, we may be pardoned if we glance at the origin and progress of events, as well as at the events themselves.

There had been, from the earliest period, and still were, antagonistic elements in the various States of the Union—those who favored the monarchical system of Government which prevailed in Europe, on the one hand; and those who preferred the complex system of federal

republican Governments which constitutionally controlled America, on the other. The first of these included the fashionable circles, in the cities and larger towns, who sighed for greater opportunities for display; the merchants who traded on borrowed capitals; those loyalists who had manfully resisted the Revolution and maintained, to the last, their allegiance to their Sovereign; those adventurers, in politics, who professed to sustain the popular principle while they secretly struggled to engraft on its policy the worst features of the monarchical system of the old world; and those merchants who, either as principals or agents, traded on British capitals or British credit: the last named of the two parties was composed of the great body of the industrial classes—tradesmen, merchants, farmers, and other producers—the merchants who traded on their own capitals; those who had actually done the fighting and actually endured the suffering which the King and the Tories had inflicted on the country; and the Irish merchants—the latter, by no means an insignificant portion. (*T. Jefferson to James Madison, May 11, 1793.*) The first-named of these parties were essentially monarchists and mostly in sympathy with Great Britain: the last-named were absolutely republicans, and wholly American in their sympathy—if they had any sympathy with monarchical Europe, its leaning was toward France, because of the assistance which that Government had afforded, during the War. The latter were devoted to the best interests of the Republic, as they understood them: the other, in the words of Washington's confidential adviser, shortly after the period of which we write, were "panic-struck if we refused 'our breach to every kick which Great Britain 'may choose to give it.'"—(*T. Jefferson to J. Monroe, May 5, 1793.*) These, we have said, had existed from before the beginning of the Republic; and their feuds were bitter and uncompromising. But their differences related exclusively to the policy of the Republic and its domestic policy; and, as we have said, no one, within the United States, seems to have looked on the foreign policy, under the Congress of the United States, either before or after the Confederation was formed, with the least possible disfavor.

By the persistent use of means which the first named party controlled to a greater extent than the last-named, and unscrupulously employed, and by a series of *gentle* frauds, the record of which has not wholly disappeared, the popular features which had distinguished the young Confederation from all others, were very soon undermined, and "a Government" established in their stead, *without the consent of the Governed*; in the face of the most wide-spread and determined opposition, from large majorities of the

* "With respect to our conduct as a neutral Nation, it is marked out in our Treaties with France and Holland, two of the belligerent powers; and as the duties of neutrality require an equal conduct to both parties, we should, on that ground, act on the same principle to Great Britain. We presume that this would be satisfactory to her because of its equality, and because she too has sanctioned the same principle in her Treaty with France. Even our seventeenth Article with France, which might be disagreeable, as, from its nature, it is unequal, is adopted exactly by Great Britain in her fortieth Article with the same power, and would have laid her, in a like case, under the same unequal obligations to us."—*The Secretary of State to Mr. Pinckney, U. S. Minister to England, May 7, 1793.*

several Peoples who were the constituents; and at the expense of individual integrity and public honor, to a degree which, now, is little understood. Indeed, so obnoxious to the good sense of the masses were many of the more prominent features of "the new system," and so corrupt had been the means employed to fasten that system on the States, that the First Congress was compelled to apply the necessary remedy, at its First Session; and, before many months, some of the worst features of the new Constitution were obliterated, much to the disgust of those who hoped, by that instrumentality, to occupy commanding positions in American society which, without it, they could not have possibly attained. But, there was "a Court" established, notwithstanding this drawback, with a display of tawdry surroundings such as the Republic had not yet seen; and the gentility of that day, in New York and throughout the Continent, zealously imitated, in its small sphere and with its inharmonious constituencies, the older and not less corrupt aristocracies of the old world, and as vigilantly watched for an opportunity to improve its social standing and to assimilate, more nearly, the new "Government" and its surroundings with those of Europe. All this, however, related to the domestic policy of the Republic; and it was not considered necessary, during either the earlier or the later ante-constitutional era, nor during the greater portion of President Washington's first term, to interfere with its relations with foreign countries. Europe was governed wholly by monarchs or their equivalents; and a King was a King, the world over—why then, while monarchs regarded the Republic as an equal, should so flattering a policy be interfered with, by those who thirsted for associations which were not vulgar and who hopefully aped the manners of royalty? The best interests of the Republic secured it from the meddlers of the opposite party.

But, very soon, a change was seen in the affairs of Europe. France arose, in her might: overturned her Government; sent her King on his way to the scaffold; and established, in the place of her Monarchy, what she considered and called a Republic; while Great Britain, resolute in her opposition to every assertion of their manhood, by the masses, anywhere, confederated with all the leading Monarchies throughout Europe, for the purpose of overthrowing the young Republic while it was yet in its weakness, both in its internal and external relations.

Among the measures which this European alliance adopted, in its opposition to the newly-formed French Republic, was one for the effectual exclusion of all neutral commerce from her ports and as effectual an isolation of her people from the wide world, beyond her own borders—(Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Madison, March,

1793—*Works*, iii., 512.)—a measure which not only directly conflicted with the policy which, following American precedents, these allied Monarchies had already adopted, but threatened to involve the necessity, in America, of forcing the latter either to abandon its "great general principle" of strict impartiality between the belligerent powers, and become either an active member of the confederacy, against France, or her not less active ally; or to become, herself, a solitary and hopeless belligerent, against combined and uncombined Europe, for the defense of that peculiarly abstract principle; or to suspend her commerce, and, inactively await the termination of the great conflict, between feudalism and manhood, which was destined to drench Europe in blood and to change, permanently, the polity as well as the policy of the world.

A contest such as that was, was watched, from the beginning, with lively interest, throughout the United States; and it needed no soothsayer to foretell, from the beginning, what its effect would be, therein. The great body of the inhabitants—the Republicans, throughout the various States, of whom we have written, joyfully welcomed what promised to be the progress of republican principles of government, in Europe, and as joyfully extended to France the hearty welcome of their unselfish sympathy: * the smaller, but more

* Recognizing Mr. Jefferson as the great leader of the republicans in America, we submit two of his despatches, at the period referred to, as indications of the temper of the party which he led, in the "struggle for neutrality in America," to which we refer:

"With what kind of a Government you may do business, is another question. *It accords with our principles to acknowledge any Government to be rightful, which is formed by the will of the Nation, substantially declared.* The late Government was of this kind, and was accordingly acknowledged by all the branches of ours. So, any alteration of it which shall be made by the will of the Nation, substantially declared, will doubtless be acknowledged in like manner. With such a Government, every kind of business may be done"—Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Morris, U. S. Minister to France, November 7, 1792.

"You express a wish in your letter to be generally advised as to the tenor of your conduct, in consequence of the late Revolution in France, the questions relative to which, you observe, incidentally present themselves to you. It is impossible to foresee the particular circumstances which may require you to decide and act on that question. But, principles being understood, their application will be less embarrassing. We certainly cannot deny to other Nations that principle whereon our Government is founded, that every Nation has a right to govern itself, internally, under what forms it pleases, and to change these forms at its own will; and, externally, to transact business with other Nations through whatever organ it chooses, whether that be a King, Convention, Assembly, Committee, President, or whatever it be. The only thing essential is, the will of the Nation. TAKING THIS AS YOUR POLAR STAR, YOU CAN HARDLY ERR."—Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Pinckney, U. S. Minister to England, December 30, 1792.

"Mutual good offices, mutual affection, and similar principles of Government, seem to destine the two Nations for the most intimate communion; and I cannot

genteel portion of those inhabitants—those Monarchists of whom we have just written—on the contrary, taking its cue from the allied Monarchs in Europe, promptly declared for the allies and their cause, and as promptly demanded the immediate abrogation, on our part, of all the Treaties which we had made with France, while that power was governed by a King—insisting, also, that we should not recognize the new Government which had been established therein.* Reciprocity with a King was certainly desirable, to these; but reciprocity with a Republican was evidently not to be tolerated, if it could be prevented. Equality with a King, or even with a King's mistress, was coveted by those who controlled this "respectable" faction, in America: but who, among this gentility, could possibly become reconciled to the idea of mere equality with a blouse? Great Britain and all that was "respectable," in Europe, had confederated to overthrow the young Republic: why should the United States, although they professed to be republican, hesitate to take the same side, at the Royal bidding, even if they should, thereby, practically, give the lie, openly and boldly, to the great general principles on which they had founded their own Declaration, sixteen years before? *And on this field, and for this purpose occurred the first "Struggle for Neutrality, in America," the silence of Mr. Adams, on the subject, notwithstanding.*

The "Struggle" began, openly, early in November, 1792, in a conversation at the President's House, when Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, suggested that the payment of the debt which we

owed to France should be suspended until the National Assembly should be convened, because he considered that a *Provisional* Committee of Safety could not execute a sufficient discharge. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Hamilton, considered the deposed King as the only legitimate authority, and opposed any action which would tend to the recognition of any other; just as other members of his party had previously opposed the recognition of any right, in their own respective "countries," to depose George III. and assume, each for itself, the sovereignty which he had previously possessed and exercised therein. With Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Randolph on one side, and Colonel Hamilton and General Knox on the other, the "struggle" was, evidently, a severe one; but the former so far prevailed that Mr. Morris, then representing the United States in France, was only instructed to suspend the payments until further orders; and so the "struggle" ended, on that occasion.

It will be seen that the first "struggle for neutrality in America," was within President Washington's own house, between those members of his own Cabinet who, respectively, sustained and resisted the already well-established foreign policy of the Republic. It will be seen, too, that the President must have sustained his Secretary of State, in the defence, by the latter, of the long-established foreign policy of the Republic, as, but for that, the new polity of France and her new Government, although a Republic, would not have been recognized at all by the United States. It will be seen, too, that the assailants were acting in harmony with Great Britain, in the interest of a defunct monarchical

"too much press it on you, to improve every opportunity which may occur in the changeable scenes which are passing, and to seize them as they occur, for placing our Commerce with that Nation and its dependencies, on the freest and most encouraging footing possible."—Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Morris, March 12, 1793.

* In like manner, recognizing Colonel Hamilton as the representative of his party, we present the following: *"There is a question whether there be now any organ of the French Nation which can regularly ask the succor" [to St. Domingo:] "whether the Commission to M. Ternant" [the French Minister] "be not virtually superseded."—Colonel Hamilton to Mr. Short, November 19, 1792.*

The action of Colonel Hamilton, as a member of the Cabinet, both in his attempts, eventually successful, to abrogate the Treaties between France and the United States and to withhold a recognition of the new Government which the former established; the suddenly-formed and very intimate relations which he formed with M. Ternant, the Envoy of the beheaded King of France, when that gentleman assumed mourning for his master and practically suspended his intercourse with the State Department; his very intimate relations with Mr. Hammond, the Minister from Britain; his failure to see the infractions of recognized international law which *British* agents were guilty of, while he readily saw and resisted *French* agents in their exercise of rights, clearly stipulated by Treaty—all of which are matters of history—further illustrate our remarks on this subject.

The following letters are interesting in this connection:

"there are in the United States some characters of

"opposite principles: some of them are high in office, others possessing great wealth; and all of them hostile to France and fondly looking to England as the staff of their hope. These I named to you, on a former occasion. Their prospects have certainly not brightened. Excepting them, this country is *entirely republican*, friends to the Constitution, anxious to preserve it, and to have it administered according to its own republican principles. The little party above-mentioned have espoused it only as a stepping-stone to Monarchy, and have endeavored to approximate it to that, in its administration, in order to render its final transition more easy. The successes of republicanism in France have given the coup de grace to their prospects and, I hope, to their projects. I have developed to you faithfully the sentiments of your country, that you may govern yourself accordingly."—*The Secretary of State to Mr. Short, December 30, 1792.*

"I wish we may be able to repress the spirit of the people within the limits of a fair neutrality. In the meantime 'H.' [Hamilton] is panic-struck, if we refuse our breach to every kick which Great Britain may choose to give it. He is for proclaiming at once the most abject principles, such as would invite and merit habitual insults; and, indeed, every inch of ground must be fought in our councils to desperation, in order to hold up the face of even a sneaking neutrality, for our votes are generally two and a half against one and a half. Some propositions have come from him which would astonish Mr. Pitt himself with their boldness. If we preserve even a sneaking neutrality, we shall be indebted for it to the President, and not to his counsellors."—*Mr. Jefferson to Colonel Monroe, May 5, 1793.*

Government, against a Republic with which the United States were at peace; and the careful reader will not fail to observe that the practical effect of the proposed innovation would have been to have allied the United States with the combined Monarchies of Europe, in a war of annihilation, against a newly-formed Republic—and that, a people all of whose sympathies had been and were with the United States, and against whom the United States had not even a shadow of a grievance. It will be seen, too, that victory rested on the banners of those who stood up for the American policy of strict impartiality between the belligerent powers; and that the President was found among the victors. As Mr. Adams has said nothing of all this matter, the reader who shall desire to know further of it is respectfully referred to Mr. Jefferson's *Annals*, "November, 1792," and "December the 30th 1792;" and to his private letter to Mr. Madison, March, 1793: as there was nothing in the result to induce the assailants or their biographers to make a note of their defeat in this, the earliest of all the known "struggles for neutrality in America," we find no mention of it, in the writings of either.

There seems to have been no further "struggle" in the matter of the foreign relations, until M. Genet, the Minister from the French Republic, approached America; when, on the twentieth of March, 1793, the Secretary of State, remembering the indications of dissent which had been exhibited by two members of the Cabinet, during the preceding November, and knowing the active earnestness of one of them, inquired from the President, if that representative of radical republicanism in France was to be received, officially, on his arrival in America: and he was informed, in reply, that the President knew no reason for not thus receiving him. So far, therefore, no change had taken place, since the contest in the preceding November.

It is recorded, however, that immediately after the last-mentioned interview between the President and his Secretary of State, Colonel Hamilton submitted to the former, certain doubts which he entertained concerning the propriety of receiving M. Genet, in his diplomatic character: and so earnestly must the Colonel have urged his suit, even in the face of the President's declared determination to receive the Ambassador, that he induced the former to consult the Attorney-general on the subject—a consultation which was had on the twenty-fourth of March, but ended only in a renewal of the order, previously given to the Secretary of State, to receive the Ambassador, on his arrival, with the usual honors, tempered, however, with the judicious caution that

he should be received "not with too much warmth or cordiality"—(Mr. Jefferson's *Annals*, March 30, 1793.) Thus ended the second "struggle for neutrality in America," the silence of Mr. Adams on the subject, notwithstanding.

After a tedious voyage, in which the ship which bore him was sadly delayed by adverse winds, M. Genet landed at Charleston, in April, 1793, and was well received by the State authorities. The feverish anxiety of those whom Colonel Hamilton represented, became still more excited, therefore, as the time approached when the Ambassador should present his letters and be received, officially, by the President, and when the authority of the newly-formed Government which he represented should be, thereby, recognized by the United States: but the earnest leader of the Monarchists in America, with his wonted energy, resolutely prepared for the issue which was to be made in the impending "struggle."

About the middle of April, 1793, Colonel Hamilton prepared an elaborate argument, covering almost every portion of the foreign policy of the United States, and tending to undermine the great general principle of strict impartiality and rigid independence on which that policy was founded; and it is probable that he submitted that paper to the President, for his examination. At any rate, the substance of the argument which was thus prepared by Colonel Hamilton, was, about the same time, put into a series of thirteen groups of interrogatories, by the President; and, on the eighteenth of April, a copy of those interrogatories was sent to each member of the Cabinet, together with a call for a meeting of that body, for the discussion of their merits, on the following day.

On the nineteenth of April, the Cabinet was convened, and the first of the series of interrogatories was presented, in these words: "Shall a Proclamation issue for the purpose of preventing interferences of the citizens of the United States, in the War between France and Great Britain? Shall it contain a declaration of Neutrality or not? What shall it contain?"

It is not probable that the first portion of the interrogatory—"Shall a Proclamation issue," etc.—was opposed by any one; but the second—"Shall it contain a declaration of Neutrality or not?"—was seriously contested. Mr. Jay had forwarded a draft of such a Proclamation as he desired—a hastily drawn thing: making no mention, whatever, of Treaties; saying nothing, whatever, of Neutrality; and avoiding, altogether, the use of the term—(Mr. Jay to Colonel Hamilton, April 11, 1794:);—while Colonel Hamilton evidently desired to include, in the Proclamation, a distinct declaration of Neutrality, as

he understood that term.* Mr. Jefferson sturdily resisted the proposal of a declaration of Neutrality, because the Congress was alone constitutionally competent to issue such a declaration, and because such an one at that time, would be premature; and he was so far successful, in that opposition, that the proposal was rejected, and Mr. Randolph, the Attorney-general, was ordered to prepare the Proclamation without it (*Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Madison, June 23, 1793.*) The official minute thus records the action referred to: "A Proclamation shall 'issue, forbidding our citizens to take part in 'any hostilities on the seas, with or against any 'of the belligerent powers, and warning them 'against carrying to any such powers any of the 'articles deemed contraband, according to the 'modern use of nations, and enjoining them 'from all acts and proceedings inconsistent with 'the duties of a friendly Nation towards those 'at War.'" (*Cabinet Opinion, April 19, 1793.*)

The reader will fail to discover any thing in this determination of the Cabinet, and quite as little in the Proclamation which was subsequently issued, which was not strictly friendly and impartial to all belligerents; and, so far, at least, the well-settled policy of America, in her foreign relations, was entirely undisturbed.

The second of the series of interrogatories was then introduced in these words: "Shall a Minister from the Republic of France be received?" The official minutes thus narrate the action on this subject: "It was unanimously agreed that he 'shall be received;' but Mr. Jefferson has noticed that while Colonel Hamilton concurred with the other members, in the opinion that M. Genet should 'be received,' he 'expressed his 'great regret that any incident had happened 'which should oblige us to recognize the Government' which had sent that unwelcome stranger to our shores, as its Ambassador. (*Ann., April 18, 1793.*)

The third interrogatory was next introduced, in these words: "If received, shall it be absolutely or with qualifications? And if with qualifications, of what kind?" and on this particular subject, Mr. Jefferson tells us, Colonel Hamilton made a long speech, going over the whole subject of our foreign policy, in the order

in which the interrogatories sketch it. General Knox subscribed, at once, as was his practice, to all that Colonel Hamilton had said, declaring "that we ought to declare the Treaty void," although "like a fool as he was, he acknowledged, "at the same time, that *he knew nothing about 'it.*" Mr. Jefferson argued for the validity of the Treaty; and Mr. Randolph declared himself of the same opinion. With the President on the side of Mr. Jefferson, however, the question was already settled; but, Mr. Hamilton desiring to present the authority of Vattel, on the matter of the proposed abrogation of the Treaty, the further consideration of the subject was suspended, informally; and, without coming to another vote on any subject—the President requesting each of the members to present his views on the pending question, in writing—the meeting adjourned.

The reader will observe that the Cabinet failed to recommend any change in the long-established foreign policy of the Republic; and as the President himself declared to the Secretary of State, on the same day, "he had never had a doubt "about the validity of the Treaty," there was little comfort, in the result of the third "struggle," to those who had sought to secure such a change.

On the twenty-second of April, three days after the meeting of the Cabinet, a Proclamation was issued by the President, in terms which could be easily understood by every one, learned and unlearned, and which afforded no room for dispute, anywhere—"the duty and interest of "the United States require that they should, "with sincerity and good faith, adopt and pursue a conduct *friendly and impartial* towards "the belligerent powers: I have, therefore, "thought fit, by these presents, to declare *the "disposition of the United States to observe the "conduct aforesaid towards those powers, respectively,* and to exhort and warn the citizens of "the United States *carefully to avoid all acts "and proceedings whatsoever which may, in any "manner, tend to contravene such disposition,*" were the words employed, as far as Mr. Adams has considered them applicable to his argument; and we shall not dispute his judgment.

There was no equivocation in these words. The term "neutrality"—so liable to misconception as to its exact meaning—had it been used, would have become a bone of contention, from the moment of its appearance, and perpetuated the struggle, both within and without the Cabinet; but the very simple and yet very significant and very definite words—admitting of only one definition—which were employed, instead, left no possible room for either doubt or dispute—the time-honored policy of *strict impartiality between the respective belligerents*, which had

* It is very evident to us that, at the period of which we write, the term "neutrality" carried with it a *different meaning* from that which we, at the present day, are accustomed to attach to it.

Neither Colonel Hamilton, nor Rufus King, nor Thomas Jefferson, nor Edmund Randolph, nor the President himself recognized the Proclamation of April 22, 1793, as a Proclamation of *Neutrality*; and yet, if "neutrality" is *impartiality, knowing no difference between parties*, etc., as we understand the term, it would be difficult to indicate in what way it could have been made more "neutral" in its terms, than it was made.

The word NON-INTERCOURSE more accurately conveys the meaning of the term, as it was then understood.

already become the widely-known policy of the Republic, was again asserted; and every controversy respecting its purport was forestalled and every belligerent was disarmed in advance.

The appearance of the Proclamation was productive of nothing but discontent among those who desired to throw the influence and power of the Republic into the scale with the alliance which the Kings had formed, against republican France; and none were so active, in their earnest disregard of its terms and its spirit, as the leaders of that monarchical faction, within the United States, of which we have already written. Colonel Hamilton, for instance, assumed to believe that to be "friendly and impartial towards 'the belligerent powers'" was, necessarily, to become torpid; and he was untiring in his efforts to nullify the Proclamation, by summarily arresting every action, among the citizens, which seemed to promise favor to republican France. Mr. Jay, like Mr. Jefferson, preferred to say nothing about "neutrality;" but, like Mr. Adams, he did not say what he understood by that term, when he used it: at the same time, unlike Mr. Jefferson and like Colonel Hamilton, he evidently preferred to disregard the Treaty, as applicable to existing circumstances, and so made no allusion to it. General Knox, like another weakling, echoed the opinions of Colonel Hamilton. Mr. King was not less disappointed in the terms of the Proclamation than he was outspoken in his denunciation of it. Indeed, so general and so energetic was the opposition to it, and so resolute was the "struggle"—the fourth of the series—that a writer of that period, "abounding in capacity" and with unequalled opportunity to become acquainted with the facts, thus wrote of them:

"If we preserve even a sneaking neutrality, 'we shall be indebted for it to the President, 'and not to his counsellors.'"—(*Mr. Jefferson to Colonel Monroe, May 5, 1793.*) "If anything 'prevents it being a mere English neutrality, 'it will be that the penchant of the President 'is not that way, and above all, the ardent 'spirit of our constituents.'"—(*The same to Mr. Madison, May 13 [1793].*).

Yes, President Washington's resolute and consistent conduct and high personal character constituted, at the time of which we write, the principal barrier against the desperate assaults which the Monarchists conducted against the well-defined and long-established foreign policy of the United States; and none knew, better than the leaders of the assailants, how futile their efforts would be, while his conduct should continue to be as much in harmony with the popular will as it then was. It became necessary, therefore, before any success could be hoped for, to detach the President from his in-

voluntary alliance with the Republicans, and to throw the weight of his influence against France—which, notwithstanding all their strategy, was actually the objective point against which the operations of the monarchical faction were so obstinately directed—and measures were accordingly adopted which, very soon, resulted, indirectly, in success.

The President was always distinguished for the unusual tenacity with which he insisted on all the punctilio which the spirit of the age and the aspirations of his courtiers attached to either his social or his official rank; and his extended military career and the servile obedience of the slaves who had served him tended to increase rather than to diminish, in his every-day associations, the evident desire which he had of enjoying the full extent of deference and every tittle of the ceremony to which he considered himself entitled. He was not prepared, therefore, nor did his monarchical courtiers assist him, to look with complaisance on the vastly superior attention which the "population" extended to Mr. Genet, as the latter leisurely journeyed, northward, from Charleston, than it extended to himself, in his frequent journeys to and from Virginia; and it is a subject which admits of no doubt that the individual respect of the President for the Ambassador was tempered, very considerably, from this circumstance.

Besides this, there was no doubt of the entire sympathy of what Mr. Adams properly calls "the population," with the young Republic in Europe, and as decided a revival, on its part, of all the antipathies against Great Britain which a seven years Civil War had produced and a ten years Peace had allayed, but not obliterated. The concerted threats of the British Minister and headshakings of Colonel Hamilton and those who were associated with him, in the cause of the Kings against France, therefore, were not without effect on those who were willing to purchase Peace, even at the cost of dishonor; and the patriotic Kosuth and the cause of Hungary, in our own day, were no greater victims to the instability of American pretensions and the emptiness of American sympathy, when brought to the touchstone of America's present or immediate interests, than, nearly eighty years ago, were the guileless and sincere Genet and the cause of republican France.

The great "struggle for neutrality in America" was rapidly drawing to a close. Those who were in the interest of the allied Kings, in the conflict of the latter against republican France, by a well-conducted movement, at an opportune moment, assisted by a feint of large appearances, had secured the key of the position; and the justly celebrated American poli-

cy of reciprocity and impartiality, the Treaties through which that policy had been so successfully established, the Proclamation of Friendship and Impartiality, the plighted honor of the Republic—even the consistency of Washington itself—were swept from the earth, as by a tornado; and Neutrality in America became a thing of the Past, to be seen no more for ever.

It is not necessary, for the purpose of this paper, to notice the men by whom the United States were betrayed and handed, republican as they pretended to be, unblushing captives, to the Monarchies of Europe; nor need we notice how much the cause of manhood in bonds, the world over, was sacrificed, on that occasion, on the altar of American "respectability." France was the first victim, and Poland, and Ireland, and Hungary followed, in the sad procession; and it is known only to God himself, but will sometime be brought out in judgment against those who betrayed them, how many other Nations, now groaning in bondage, would, to-day, have been self-governing Republics, respectable and respected, had the United States, at the period of which we write, been true to themselves and to the mission which God had placed before them.

From that time to the present, America has been tied to the chariot-wheels of those Monarchs whose captive she became, in 1793. No one now hears of *HER impartiality*, or *reciprocity*, or *independence* between belligerent Nations, in time of War: and her flag made *free* those goods which it covered, for the last time, when the Federal authorities cowered under the threats of the Ambassador from Britain, at the time when the outstanding Treaties with France and the recognized policy of the United States were supposed to derogate from the pretensions of his master, when the latter and his allies, Monarchs throughout Europe, arrogantly assumed to crush the rising spirit of Republicanism in the old world.

We have thus presented a brief survey of the rise, reign, and ruin of "neutrality" in the foreign policy of the United States, as the records show it: how much of it and how little Mr. Adams seems to have heard, will be seen in the fact that, *if he has heard any portion of it which precedes our reference to the approach of M. Genet, he has not considered it necessary to allude to it; and as to the accuracy of what he has said concerning the history of the events which occurred subsequent to the arrival of that gentleman in America, if we may be allowed to pass judgment on it, we need only say that the Address before us is chiefly worthy of notice because of the lamentable evidence which it presents of the extreme ignorance of its distinguish-*

ed author, on all that relates to the HISTORY of HIS OWN COUNTRY.

But, apart from all these matters, Mr. Adams has erred as much in the details as in the aggregate; and our readers will pardon us, if we say to them that such inaccuracies, from such an orator, before such a Society, on such an occasion, are unequivocally inexcusable. Let us see.

I.—Mr. Adams says, "I think the world owes the practical adoption of this principle mainly to the long and painful struggles of the Government of the United States."—(Page 2.)

Had Mr. Adams employed the material which was accessible to him, both in the *Journals of the Congress*, for 1776, and in the *Secret Journals of the Congress, Foreign Relations*, for the same year, from both of which we have already quoted, and need not repeat, he would have learned that the Committee which framed this policy was appointed in May, 1776, while there was yet no State, much less a "Government;" that it was perfected in September, of the same year, before there were any "United States," much less a "Government;" that it was "practically adopted," in 1778, when the Treaty with France was concluded, also before there were either any "United States," or what he calls a "Government;" that there was no "struggle," whatever, in either its establishment or its support, for upwards of fourteen years, nor then, except in opposition to Colonel Hamilton and the Monarchists whom he headed, when they assailed it in the interests of the allied Monarchs of Europe, in the foray which the latter made against the French, when that People deposed its King and established a Republic, as the thirteen disaffected Colonies in America had done, sixteen years previous. It would have been well, under these circumstances, if Mr. Adams had drawn more, in this portion of his paper, from the authorities which were accessible to him, and less from his imagination: unless he shall be able to show there was a "Government of the United States" three years before there were any such "United States" in existence; and unless he shall also be able to show wherein there could have been or was any "struggle," in securing the "practical adoption" of a policy which every leading power in Europe cheerfully concurred in and imitated, until it was violated within our own "Government," by those whose sympathy with royalty was greater than their attachment to republican principles; than their love of country, as citizens; than their fidelity to their constituents, as public officers.

II.—Mr. Adams says "the Government of the United States, at an early period of its existence, laid down this principle, defined by Mr. Wheaton" ["the right of every independent

State, to remain at peace while other States are engaged in War"] "as a cardinal maxim of its policy."—(Page 3.)

Without noticing, again, what Mr. Adams says, in this place, about a "Government" and a "United States" which, at the period of which he wrote, had no existence, either, *de jure* or *de facto*, we beg to say, in reply to this remark, that if by "remaining at peace," Mr. Adams means the United States were to either suspend or abridge their intercourse with the belligerents, he is certainly in error; and to show how radical his error is, on this point, we need only refer to the *Plan* which the Congress adopted, in September, 1776, and to the Treaties with France, Holland, Sweden, and Prussia, concluded by the Congress, wherein the theory of that *Plan* was "practically adopted," both by Europe and America. We have already quoted the language of those papers, and we need not, therefore, repeat it.

As Mr. Adams has deliberately stated—(Page 13)—that that language, in Washington's Proclamation, was "a juggle of words" and a fraud, which considered the simple words, "conduct friendly and impartial to the belligerent powers," as the equivalent of the term, "neutrality," we have no alternative but to suppose that, by the term "peace," in this place, which he seems to approve, as an equivalent therefor, he means *entire inaction*, as far as American intercourse with the belligerents was concerned; and we speak understandingly when we say that, in this understanding of the term, when alluding to the neutrality which the Congress established, in 1776-1785, he has no authority to sustain him, beyond the desires of those who resisted it or his own imagination; while every document of that period bears testimony to his inaccuracy and condemns him before the world.

III.—Mr. Adams says, untruly, that between the close of the War of the Revolution, in 1783, and the adoption of the Constitution, in 1788, "liberty was fast running into license, and law was fast yielding to the stern dictation of despairing poverty."—(Page 4.)

On the contrary, the Republic was never more prosperous, never more virtuous, never more happy, than it was during the period referred to, except when the uneasy aspirants for place and honors disturbed the peace by political agitations, and except where petty demagogues, taking advantage of rural parsimony, insisted on the support of even the local Governments without taxation and stirred up insurrections where, but for them, no such insurrection would have been thought of. Such curses as these politicians were, existed after the period referred to, as well as before it; and Shay's Rebellion

against the authority of Massachusetts and the insurrection at Exeter, N. H., were mere child's-play when compared with the Whiskey Insurrection, in Pennsylvania, and the Peace demonstrations in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, both of which occurred long after the establishment of that Constitution which, Mr. Adams would have us believe, was a panacea against all his pretended "license" and "poverty," and a sure guarantee of peace, prosperity, happiness, and wealth.

Indeed, we challenge Mr. Adams to produce any evidence, beyond the partizan papers of "pestiferous" politicians, to sustain his averments; and we promise him that his evidence shall be met with documents which even he cannot gainsay, to disprove every word he has spoken on this subject, in letter and in spirit.

IV. Mr. Adams says that, after the new Constitution had been established and Washington inaugurated, "it was soon preceived to be working like a charm. Aided by eminent counsellors, the marvellous offspring of the grand conflict for our rights, industry revived, and commerce once more spread her white wings over the ocean. Peace prevailed over the land, and although grave differences of opinion were developed in regard to many details, they served rather to help perfect than to impair the ultimate working of the machine."—(Page 4.)

That system must have worked "like a charm," truly, which required to be so much amended, during the First Session of the First Congress, that even its own parents hardly recognized the altered bantling, and were heartily disgusted with it, in its new form, and as heartily nullified it, wherever and whenever they could safely do so. "Like a charm," indeed, with the Congress quarreling so much that it adjourned on a certain Friday or Saturday, with the stern, informal determination not to assemble again—a determination which was overcome by the joint efforts at reconciliation of Hamilton and Jefferson, after an hour's consultation on the sidewalk, near the President's house. "Like a charm," indeed, with one half of Pennsylvania in insurrection; the Cabinet divided and in earnest antagonism; the Congress as badly divided and as angrily quarreling, as it had ever been; the Western country resolutely occupied by British troops; the differences with France increasing every day; taxes increasing, in one form or other, until an expansion of the currency, in the shape of paper *promises to pay*, was resorted to, in order to afford a little relief; while Federal *promises to pay*, by cart-loads, were openly repudiated, either wholly or in part, and remain thus repudiated, to this day. "Like a charm," indeed!

V.—In his description of the interrogatories which President Washington submitted to the

members of his Cabinet on the eighteenth of April, 1793, Mr. Adams says, in two places, (*Pages 10, 11,*) there were *sixteen* of them.

Had Mr. Adams been as careful as he should have been, when preparing to address a Historical Society, on a subject which he, himself, had selected, he would have seen, had he personally examined the paper itself—which is to be found in *The Writings of Alexander Hamilton*, iv., 396—that there were only *thirteen* instead of *sixteen* of these interrogatories; and the reader of this Address may reasonably ask what value there is in the utterances of such an orator, on any subject, who is either so careless in the employment of his material, or so criminally unfaithful.

VI.—Mr. Adams says of the interrogatories which the President had submitted to the members of his Cabinet, “on the next day all four of the Cabinet had united in an affirmative answer to the first, which was the essential one. It ran in the following words: ‘Shall a Proclamation be issued for the purpose of preventing interferences of the citizens of the United States in the War between France and Great Britain?’” (*Page 11.*)

Who among Mr. Adams’s hearers and readers can possibly suppose that, in these words, that gentleman recorded the first portion of the proceedings of the notable Cabinet-meeting to which we alluded, on page “On the next day, all four had united in an affirmative answer,” is Mr. Adams’s way of “putting it”—well, that, probably, is the way in which that gentleman’s taste led him to express it; and so let those of us be content who do not depend on him for our knowledge of the subject.

Again: Who would have supposed, from Mr. Adams’s language, that he has not quoted the whole of the first interrogatory, in his use of it, above-mentioned? Yet he has not. There were three distinct queries grouped into one interrogatory, in the original paper; but, who would know anything on that matter, if he relies on Mr. Adams? That gentleman has mutilated the paper, and only given or alluded to one-third of it.

VII.—Mr. Adams says that, after the decision of the two naked questions concerning the issue of a Proclamation and the reception of the approaching Minister from France, “the President was fain to stop, for the opposing forces, Jefferson and Hamilton, fell into such differences upon the remaining questions, that it was weeks before they got through their expositions”—(*Page 11.*)

The fact was, *First*, Besides the simple question as to the issue of any Proclamation, the exact character of the proposed Proclamation was discussed and agreed on. *Second*, The adjournment was at the suggestion of Colonel

Hamilton and Mr. Randolph, in order to enable the former to show the Attorney General what Vattel said which was applicable to the Colonel’s proposed abrogation of the Treaties with France; and the President does not appear to have done more than acquiesce in the request, unless his subsequent disregard of the purpose of the adjournment and his declaration, to the Secretary of State, of his disagreement with Colonel Hamilton, concerning the proposed abrogation, may be construed as bearing on it. *Third*, Mr. Jefferson had nothing to do with the adjournment, except to censure the Attorney General’s evident propensity, therein, to “trim” his sails to catch all the breezes, on this as well as on other similar occasions. *Fourth*, Both Mr. Jefferson’s and Colonel Hamilton’s opinions, subsequently presented in writing, were solicited by the President, at the suggestion of Mr. Randolph; and neither of those gentlemen, on that occasion, manifested the least desire to engage in such a labor, until the President, at the Attorney-general’s suggestion, requested opinions, *in writing*, from all the members—a request which neither the Secretary of War nor the Attorney-general complied with, unless by informally acquiescing in one or other of the opinions which were presented by their associates.

VIII.—Mr. Adams says of the President’s Proclamation, “It is to be particularly observed, that, throughout this paper, the true object for which it was issued was not declared. There is no collective generalization, the true word for which is ‘neutrality.’ The cause was this: Mr. Jefferson doubted whether the Constitution had given the President the power to declare neutrality, as it was certain that he had not the power to declare War. But he was in favor of the thing. The consequence was, that the President very quietly directed the word to be stricken out of the first draft, and let it stand in the circumlocution of ‘conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers,’ and ‘the conduct aforesaid.’ But nobody was deceived as to what this meant, from that day to this. The President did proclaim a policy and Mr. Jefferson knew the fact, perfectly well; at the same time, his scruple of conscience was respected, as it should have been. But it was NEUTRALITY for all that. At the subsequent Session of Congress, which met on the second of December, the President, in his Message, communicated to both Houses the fact of what he had done, and transmitted a copy of his Proclamation; but in that paper, too, it may be seen that the word, ‘neutrality,’ nowhere appears. SUCH JUGGLES IN WORDS have not been uncommon in our history!” (*Pages 12, 13.*)

It strikes us that this is one of the coolest

insults which we have ever seen extended to the memory of the statesmen of that period, and one of the most impudent assumptions of superior wisdom, on the part of the men of our day.

As to "the *true object* for which the Proclamation was issued," if there is any meaning in words, the well-settled policy of the United States and of the countries, in Europe, with whom they had entered into Treaty stipulations, at the time of which we write and during many years before, was a *strict impartiality* between all the belligerents—call it what you will—and the Cabinet advised the President that *he* had no constitutional authority beyond that limit. The Proclamation, therefore, consistently premised that "the duty and interest of the United States require that they should, with *sincerity and good faith, adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial* towards the belligerent powers;" and the President "THEREFORE, thought fit, by these presents, to declare the disposition of the United States to observe *the conduct aforesaid* towards those powers, respectively, and to exhort and warn all the citizens of the United States, carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition." In the face of these stern facts, and of others, indicative of the *individual* opinions of the President and the members of his Cabinet, and notwithstanding the plain words which were employed in the Proclamation, Mr. Adams coolly remarked that "*the true object for which it was issued was not declared*," (*Page 12*;) that "nobody was deceived as to what *this meant*, from that day to this," (*Ibid*;) and that "*such juggles in words* have not been uncommon in our history." (*Page 13*.)

There can be no mistake as to Mr. Adams's temper on this subject, when he thus charged the President, and the Secretary of State, and the Attorney-general with fraudulent concealment, under unfaithful words, of what "the *true object*" of the Proclamation was, since he tells us, elsewhere, that the words which were thus employed were *circumlocutory* in their character, unsuccessful in their purpose to *deceive*, and one of a number of "*such juggles in words*" which "have not been uncommon in our history." Washington, and Jefferson, and Hamilton, and Randolph, and Knox, are branded as *cheats, deceivers, jugglers*; and that, too, in a deliberately-formed opinion of them, deliberately spoken and deliberately printed, by the grandson of the Vice President of that day, himself a diplomat and a scholar!

It is, indeed, a sad truth, that, after Mr. Adams had himself suppressed the earlier portions of the record which exhibits the exact subject of which he spake, in all its minutiae,

and thus enabled himself to interpolate a fiction where a fact should have been presented to his hearers and readers, he unwittingly told them that, by an unanimous vote of its own members, the Cabinet advised the President to issue a certain Proclamation, in terms which every student knows were entirely consistent with the peculiar policy of the United States, on that subject, from the earliest period; and after he had cited the language of that Proclamation, displaying its admirable fitness for the peculiar purpose for which it was actually intended,—in the teeth, too, of what the members of the Cabinet declared to be their intent and meaning, in their selection of those words—that gentlemen deliberately charged President Washington, and his Cabinet, and the Congress of 1793-4, with deception and fraud, on the Republic and the world, in that use of the words to which we have referred. "The *TRUE object was not declared*," he says: of course, what *was* declared was necessarily *false*. "Nobody was *deceived*," he says: why should that have been mentioned, if no *attempt to deceive* had been made? In fact, if Mr. Adams may be believed, these statesmen were *circumlocutory* in their conduct, and *jugglers in words*, as mountebanks are jugglers in tricks, amusing, if not beguiling, the open-mouthed crowds who were looking on, while they quietly and effectually deceived and defrauded them!

We shall turn, hereafter, to this graphic picture of Washington, and his Cabinet, and the Congress of 1793-4, drawn and presented by an Adams of Quincy: meanwhile Mr. Adams must permit us to inquire, soberly and respectfully, with which of these two classes, he, himself, desires to be numbered—with the jugglers, on the stage, or with the gaping dupes, below? with the imposters and cheats, or with those who were thus imposed upon and defrauded? with the President, and his Cabinet, and the Congress of 1793-4, who evidently knew what it really was to be "*neutral*" and dared to say what it was, or with those Monarchists in disguise who had been already defeated in that early and well-fought "*struggle*," of "*weeks*" duration, which he has invented, in another part of this Address?

If President Washington and his Cabinet were really the jugglers and deceivers whom Mr. Adams evidently supposes them to have been, and if they were not above defrauding their constituents and the world, either in the manner indicated by Mr. Adams or in any other,—and, as far as he is concerned, that is certainly the case—the high character of that gentlemen will certainly forbid any association of his name, in friendship, with theirs; and every attempt to

consider him as approving a policy which originated in them and which is sustained only by their "circumlocution" and "jugglery of words," must, necessarily, if made understandingly, be intended only as an insult. The definition of that "great general principle" which Washington and his Cabinet thus unduly imposed upon it, cannot, therefore, be the definition which Mr. Adams individually recognizes, whatever he may have done in his official capacity; and it becomes, therefore, a necessity among those who desire to read this Address understandingly, to learn just what definitions express the exact meaning of the words "neutral" and "neutrality," as those words were employed in this Address, by this last great accession to the anti-Washingtonian school, of which Thomas Paine and "Peter Porcupine" were earlier and not much less enlightened members. Mr. Adams must excuse us, therefore, if we insist on being told, not what any other person understood by the term, but what *he*, himself and for himself, understood by it, when he stood in the Academy of Music, and used it, in the carefully-considered Address which is before us.

IX. Mr. Adams makes sad slaughter of the truth, in his remarks concerning the French Embassy, and its purposes, and conduct.

FIRST: *The name of the Minister was not "Genet," as Mr. Adams uniformly writes it, but "Genet."*

The papers of the family indicate that, as far back as 1500, the name was spelled "Genet;" and I have before me, in my own house, the autograph correspondence which, nearly a hundred years ago, the Ambassador's father enjoyed with Messrs. Benjamin Franklin, Francis Dana, John Paul Jones, Ralph Izard, and Mr. Adams's own grand-father, John Adams, wherein all those gentlemen addressed their notes to either "M. Genet," or "Mr. Genet," or, in the case of John Paul Jones, "M. De Genet"—on one occasion, which we have known of, Doctor Franklin used this superscription: "A Monsieur Monsieur Genet Premier Commis des Affaires Etrangères, Rue Royale Pavillon Boothillon à Versailles." The Ambassador, himself, and Mr. Genet, when the former was transformed into an American citizen, were equally specific in their spelling of the name; and his children, two of whom it is our privilege to number among our personal friends, know no other name, either in the past or at present, than the patrimonial "Genet." With these authorities before us, as evidence against his practice, Mr. Adams will excuse us for desiring some other authority for his peculiar spelling of the name, than *Appleton's American Encyclopedia*.

SECOND: Mr. Adams says that "neither the

"President nor the Cabinet had any idea that "the chief object of the new mission would "be to *break up the very policy just formally "proclaimed,"* (page 13) but, he says, the revolutionary Government in France desired to tempt the United States "to enter into a union "which, however it might have been worded, "must inevitably have made us, in the end, a "party to the War."—(Pages 13, 14.)

If we have read the history of that period correctly—and we know of nothing which is accessible to the ordinary reader, concerning it, which is not in our own library and has not been read, carefully—there is not the faintest shadow of foundation, in fact, for this statement. Our Treaty stipulations with France were already ample for all the purposes of the French Government; and the French Ambassador neither did nor offered to do anything for amending, or altering, or impairing them. On the contrary, M. Genet was selected for the mission to America, by the more moderate Republicans, in France, because of his friendship with the deposed Monarch, and for the express purpose of conducting the imprisoned King and the Royal family, secretly, to America. This arrangement was entered into at a meeting of the leading Girondists, at which our own Thomas Paine assisted; and it was at that meeting that M. Genet was tendered the mission and accepted it, playfully describing, in response, to what occupation such and such of the Royal exiles could be appropriated, on their arrival in America. In this contradiction of Mr. Adams, we speak understandingly, and could go further in that contradiction, were we disposed to do so: we content ourselves, however, by saying that there is not even a shade of truth in Mr. Adams's statement: it is from first to last, a falsehood.

Nor did M. Genet make the least attempt, after his debarkation, to "break up" any policy of the United States, foreign or domestic. After he landed at Charleston, one of the first of his movements was to inquire from the Governor of South Carolina what our laws allowed and what they disallowed; and his subsequent conduct, while on his way, northward, toward Philadelphia, was entirely controlled by the information which was given, in reply to that enquiry, by Governor Moultrie, himself, we believe, a political if not a personal friend of those who were most active in their opposition to France.

Indeed, in every letter which he addressed to the Federal authorities, in every argument with which he enforced his requirements, and in every word of defence which he was obliged to employ, the existing Treaty stipulations and the absolute rights which, by virtue of those stipulations, belonged to his country, were constantly presented; and if he asked for any others, or

for any change in those which were already well-established and recognized, the world over, we have failed to see any evidence or, except in Mr. Adams's Address, any mention of it. *He asked us to fulfil the Treaty stipulations, active and permissive, which we had entered into, with his country, years before: he asked us to be impartial in our actions and our judgments, while we professed to honor our engagements: he resisted the superior influences of the British Ambassador and the winked-at aggressions of British officials on our pretended neutrality, unsustained as the latter were, by even the shadow of a Treaty: he discharged his duty to his country, honestly and earnestly: he aimed at nothing more.* Can Mr. Adams show a cleaner record, as a diplomat, than M. Genet? *Let him try.*

But why did not Mr. Adams tell the whole Truth as to the result of what he has described, truly or untruly, as a "struggle for neutrality in America?" Admitting, for the argument's sake—and we admit it for nothing else—that Mr. Adams has faithfully presented the facts in this particular matter, will Mr. Adams pretend that, after all, notwithstanding his "struggles," the United States were not made "a party in the War?" If so, why were our hostilities against France, in 1794–9, and those against Great Britain, in 1812–15, forced upon us? Will Mr. Adams dare say, in reply, that either of these troubles arose from the naked fact, that, "with sincerity and good faith," the United States had "adopted and pursued a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers," "respectively?" We challenge him to reply, yes or no.

THIRD: Mr. Adams says of M. Genet, that his dismissal from the Russian mission was because he was so extreme in his republicanism; and he says, too, "this event probably recommended him the more to the Republicans, who had now come into power, and particularly pointed him out as a suitable agent to serve their objects in republican America! That it was intended he should act as firebrand there can be little doubt;" * * (Page 15.)

On the contrary, his return to France was the result of the machinations of those emigres, whom the Revolution had cast, as exiles, into every friendly Court of Europe, and of his refusal to unite with them in some of their ill-digested schemes against the then existing modified Monarchy in France—at that time, France was not a Republic, as Mr. Adams seems to suppose, but a Constitutional Monarchy, with Louis as its nominal head. That he was not withdrawn from the Embassy at St. Petersburg because of any disfavor in his own Government, is seen in the fact that he was sent,

immediately on his return to Paris, on an important mission to Geneva, besides being appointed Adjutant-general of the Army; and, within three months after his return from Russia, besides the double employment as diplomat and soldier, to which we have alluded, he was appointed to the most important of all the missions from France, at that moment, that to the United States. That he was not withdrawn from the Embassy because of any personal or political associations of his own which were obnoxious to the Russian Government is evident from the fact that, very soon after, and before he left France for America, he was invited to enter the service of the Empress Catharine, an invitation which he did not accept, as our readers know.

Again: so far from the political views of M. Genet having controled his appointment to the American mission, we have the means of knowing that he was not, at any time, a mere politician; that he was not a Jacobin, as Mr. Adams pretends, but a Girondist, but of so temperate a character, that he never sank the scholar in the mere politician; and that he was sent to America, as "the right man in the right place," for other reasons, as we have already said, than those presented, so learnedly, but with so little foundation in fact, by Mr. Adams.

The French Government fully understood the importance to it of the friendly offices of the United States, especially while all monarchical Europe was allied against it, in support of the Monarchy which that Nation had so fearlessly and effectually overthrown; and Mr. Adams certainly gave that Government little credit for sagacity, when he intimated that it desired even to embarrass them, much more to throw "a fire-brand" into their midst, and thus destroy them. M. Talleyrand admirably displayed the exact truth, on this particular subject, and as admirably exposed Mr. Adams's insufficiency for the task which he has recently undertaken, when, in a letter to one of his own subordinates, in Holland, M. Pichon, he said, "France has a double motive, as a Nation and a Republic, not to expose to any hazard the present existence of the United States. Therefore, IT NEVER thought of making War against them nor exciting civil commotions among them; AND EVERY CONTRARY SUPPOSITION IS AN INSULT TO COMMON SENSE."

As we have said, beside the special reason in connection with the proposed exile of the Royal Family, to which we have referred, the extraordinary importance of the United States to beleaguered France, at that period, demanded the best man for her Ambassador to those States which the Republic could find; and who, of all others, was as well adapted as M. Genet? He

had been brought up in the Foreign Office, in which his father was an honored and confidential chief. He had held daily intercourse, officially, in a subordinate capacity, and, socially, in his father's house, with Franklin, Adams, Dana, Izard, Lee, Jefferson, Jay, etc., when those gentlemen, years before, humbly solicited the favor of the French Government for the struggling "thirteen united States of North America," and as humbly sought, through his father, the use of French facilities to keep open their line of communication with their own several homes. He knew, personally, the entire history of the then existing Treaties and every phase of their meaning, as the United States had been willing to understand them and joyfully and usefully understood them, when they occupied the unenviable position, with their enemy at every gate, which France occupied at the period of which we write. Who, therefore, could so usefully serve France, in America, either specially or ordinarily, as this familiar in diplomacy, this personal acquaintance of those who were then in authority in America, this expert in all that concerned her peculiar relations, past and present, with his own fatherland? We can only regret, in view of some facts which are known to all of us, that the President of the United States has not always displayed as much good judgment and as much unselfishness, in the selection of our official representatives in foreign countries, as the Girondists of revolutionary France displayed in the selection of their Ambassador, in the instance before us.

FOURTH: Mr. Adams contrives a plot for the debarkation of M. Genet at Charleston—"there could have been but one object in this *détour*," he says: "that was to try the temper of the population before going to the Government. *If such was the case*," he unwittingly continues, "*nothing could have been more satisfactory to him.*"—(Page 15.)

We have excellent reason for knowing that the *only* object in his debarkation at Charleston, was the desire of the Ambassador to be relieved from the tedium of a protracted voyage, extended beyond the ordinary length, by unusually adverse winds; and Charleston happened to be the first port which the *Ambuscade* could make for that purpose.

FIFTH: Mr. Adams tells of the turning of M. Genet's head, by the popular sympathy; and, he says, that "gentleman thought he "had nothing left to do but to dictate what he desired, and every body would obey. "He began, at once, to deal out Commissions, to the right and left; to fit out privateers and enlist officers and men; to organize "Jacobin Clubs; and, in every respect, to con-

duct himself in much the same way that he "might have done in Paris. * * * It was "plain that the Proclamation of Neutrality "had been trampled in the dust by him; and "that his insolent assumption of authority was "fast implicating the country in a conflict with "Great Britain." (Pages 16, 17.)

In reply to all this, it is sufficient to say that M. Genet quietly travelled, northward, from Charleston to Philadelphia, *without performing or attempting to perform a single official act*; that he *never issued a Commission* "to fit out "privateers and enlist officers and men," *in any case*; that, *being a Girondist, he hardly attempted "to organize Jacobin Clubs"*; and that, generally, he lived a more than usually retired life, avoided the notoriety for which he had no taste, and was known in society far less than gentlemen of his rank and high personal character were wont to be.

It was a foregone conclusion, in Great Britain, as we have already said, that France should be entirely cut off from the outside world; and the arrogance of her Government, backed as it was by her monarchial allies, threatened War against all who dared to question its authority or to assert their own. She practically insisted that *our* Treaties with France should become worthless, both to that Nation and to us, when *she* should be pleased to issue an adverse decree: and *we* were expected to go or to remain, in silent humility, as *she* should be pleased to allow us. Therefore, when M. Genet undertook to do what he had a clear legal right to do, the British Minister arrogantly shook his head, and all the Monarchists in America responsively shook theirs; and when arguments became necessary to give warrant to a breach of our plighted faith, in our dealings with France, Colonel Hamilton produced them; while John Jay and Rufus King contented themselves with the less honorable role of manufacturing and retailing falsehoods, for the misleading of "the population."

If Mr. Adams can indicate wherein M. Genet asked for more than an honest construction of the terms of the Treaties clearly entitled him to enjoy,* let him do so: if he can indicate wherein that gentleman violated any international law, in any thing which he did or proposed to do, let him do so: and as he has not even pretended to indicate any instance, great or small, wherein M. Genet even

* The fidelity, as a historian of the United States, of Mr. Hildreth is generally conceded, and no one can justly accuse him of unkindly leaning towards the French; yet he says of this matter: "By the Treaty of Commerce, French privateers and prizes were entitled to shelter in the American ports—a shelter not to be extended to the enemies of France."—Hildreth's *History of the United States*, II., i., 413.

hazarded the Proclamation of Impartiality and Friendship, we challenge him to do so. It is about time that the truth, on this subject, should be known, and falsehoods pass out of circulation; and if the speaker, the occasion, and the audience, in this case, could not guarantee a faithful presentation of the facts, the failure speaks poorly for the intelligence as well as the sense of justice of those who boast of being Americans. Need there be any wonder, in view of such perversions as these, by such a man, and on such an occasion, that *American* history, as it is usually written, offers so few attractions for honest, intelligent readers?

SIXTH: Mr. Adams tells us that, among other items of the "conclusion," was "*the recall of M. Genet, in disgrace, at the request of the 'President.'*" (Page 17.)

If Mr. Adams can find such a "recall" of M. Genet as he has described, *or any other*, during President Washington's administration, he will oblige us by producing a copy of it.

The French Government desired to preserve the good-will of the United States, as far as they could, and, therefore, sent a new Ambassador; but we have excellent reasons for believing that M. Genet was *not* then, nor for a long time after, "*recalled*;" and that information is confirmed by the entire absence, from the records, of more than a *promise to recall him*, which was, probably, not fulfilled for several years; and then only at his own suggestion.

SEVENTH: Mr. Adams tells us that what he calls the "recall" of M. Genet was a "confirmation of the policy of neutrality which this 'assault' [*by M. Genet*] 'was intended to 'overthrow.' (Page 17.)

Has Mr. Adams read, in his study of this portion of his subject, the correspondence of M. Fauchet, who succeeded M. Genet, as the Minister from France? If he has not, he was not qualified to speak on this subject, to any one; least of all before a Historical Society: if he has, he was an unfaithful witness, bearing false testimony, when he uttered these words—how accurately, also, he presented the troubles, in France, of those whom the United States successively sent there, to represent them, we shall see, hereafter. But we will not anticipate him, in the order of his narrative.

X. The disputes with Great Britain are also made to turn on the "neutrality," of which Mr. Adams said so much; and he seizes Chief-justice Jáy and the Treaty which that gentleman made with England, as portions of his subject. (Pages 18-24.)

The dispute between the United States and Great Britain, at that early day, had as little to do with "neutrality," as we understand that term, as it had to do with "the man in the

"moon." Indeed, no one better than Mr. Adams knows that it was chiefly because of alleged infractions of the Treaty of 1783—the British insisting on action, concerning anti-Revolutionary debts due to British subjects and confiscated estates belonging to loyal subjects of the King, which the Treaty had *not* provided for, and retaining possession of portions of our Western territory, to indemnify itself, in open violation of that Treaty—that that particular "struggle, severe and painful," occurred; and he knows, too, that a much severer and more painful "struggle" took place, subsequently, in the same connection—in which there was everything but "neutrality"—when the country learned, FIRST, that the *Chief-justice* had unconstitutionally assumed *Executive* functions and gone to Great Britain as an Ambassador Extraordinary; and, SECOND, when it learned how much that distinguished gentleman had betrayed his country and how little he had respected the rights of his countrymen—a want of respect, indeed, to his country's best interests, which was more successful, in the latter case, than in that in 1782-3, when Mr. Jáy's own brother was constrained to expose, to the French Government, the very private dealings of that gentleman with the British Government and thus defeated, at that eventful crisis in our affairs, the very private diplomacy, on his own account, of the distinguished gentleman from New York.

XI. Mr. Adams gravely informed the New York Historical Society that Washington "had 'faced many a British array in Long Island, 'at White Plains, at Monmouth, and at Brandywine, and often with middling results'— (Page 21.)

Will Mr. Adams please inform the public just when and where "in Long Island," Washington "faced [*any*] British array," either with or without *any* results? And, while his hand is in the work, let him tell us on which side of the Bronx, "at White Plains," that General "faced" the British, with any other result than to *run away*, into "the hills," beyond? We confess our ignorance on these subjects; and we incline to belief that Mr. Adams will find considerable difficulty in showing that Washington ever commanded, in person, on Long Island, or that, in person, he was in command on Chatterton's Hill—the only spot, "at White Plains," where a "British array" was ever "faced," by any one, with any result which Mr. Adams need have mentioned.

XII. After having dismissed M. Genet and thereby theoretically *concluded* various troubles and *confirmed* something which he considered a policy of American "neutrality," Mr. Adams raised another demon, more hideous in its aspect than the last, and more antagonistic to

America and her institutions; and that turns out, on a close examination, to be M. Fauchet, the successor of M. Genet, in the Embassy from France. Strange to say, too, in view of the elaborate "conclusions" which attended M. Genet's "disgrace" and fall from power, M. Fauchet is represented to have been inimical to American ideas of "neutrality," and the source of unusual trouble in America. (Page 24.)

Why did not Mr. Adams tell the truth? Why not make a clean breast of it, by honestly telling, what was the truth, that M. Fauchet had greater trouble with those in authority, in America, only because the repudiation of their Treaty stipulations with and pretended friendship for France, their outspoken and earnest hostility to that Nation, and their hearty and active sympathy with Great Britain and her monarchical allies were then more open and barefaced than they had been while M. Genet was acting as his predecessor in office? If we saw the outcroppings of what Mr. Adams calls American "neutrality," in the record of the diplomacy with France and Great Britain, in 1793, we certainly may see just what that "neutrality" really was, in its more mature form, in 1794-5, when the Secretary of State was compelled, by reason of his peculiar ideas of "neutrality," to abandon his high position, in disgrace, and the United States became so far degraded that they were, in fact, only an outpost of the allied monarchs of the old world. Well may the recognized historian of American diplomacy say of the events of this period: "*M. Fauchet made great complaints of the violations of our neutrality, by British cruisers; and, in some instances, his complaints were well founded. British vessels, did, undoubtedly, equip in our ports and anchor, with their prizes, in our waters, particularly in Lynn-haven bay and other parts of the Chesapeake. Foreigners, and our own citizens, in some cases, armed vessels, privately, for illegal purposes.*" (Lyman's *Diplomacy of the United States*, 73.) And yet no dead dog was ever more dumb than Mr. Adams was, on the history of *this side* of his subject; while, with a fidelity to his party which unfitted him for a historian, he branded, with the severest terms, the earnest remonstrances which this one-sided "neutrality" very properly forced from the pens of successive French Ambassadors, and unblushingly hailed their successive defeats as successive triumphs of American "neutrality!"

XIII. Mr. Adams next canvasses the disasters which successively attended the American Embassies in Paris—those which were recognized and those which were not—and he flounders through fourteen pages of his pamphlet,

with broad criticisms of the diplomacy, successively, of Jefferson, Morris, Monroe, Pinckney, Marshall, Gerry, Ellsworth, Davie, and Murray; but, as our readers will reasonably suppose, in view of previous shortcomings, he tells only what suits his own purpose and his party's, and omits what makes against them.—(Pages 25-38.)

There was trouble in Paris; and disrespect was very properly shown, in that city, to those who represented or sought to represent the United States before the French Government. But Mr. Adams's hearers and readers owe nothing to that gentle man, for any information which he has given, which tends to throw light on that subject.

The truth was, and Mr. Adams need not have been ignorant of it, had he desired to learn it, nor have withheld it from his hearers, if he knew it, that France complained because the United States were not as neutral in their conduct as they pretended to be in their diplomacy and had promised to be in their Treaties; and, when "the Jay Treaty" was made with Great Britain, the mask which they had worn so long, fell, and exposed the native ugliness of the deception. The correspondence is accessible to Mr. Adams, in the earlier volumes of *The American State Papers, Foreign Relations*; and he has no excuse for neither employing nor alluding to it.

The French Government was indignant, as we have said, at what it had reason to believe was the unfriendliness for France and the partiality for Britain of the American "Government;" and, in the spirit of that day and generation, it withdrew its Ambassador and dismissed ours. It had a right to do so. It had a right to say that neither Mr. Monroe, nor Mr. Pinckney, nor Mr. Marshall, nor Mr. Gerry should reside in Paris, either with or without diplomatic authority; and it had the right to say to Monsieur Adet, too, that he should no longer represent the Republic before the United States. Wherein, in all this, pray, is there anything which conflicted with either international law or the American idea of neutrality, as the Congress of 1776 had defined it and as Washington then defined it?

There were various matters, bearing on this portion of his subject, which Mr. Adams, as was his practice, under similar circumstances, scrupulously disregarded; and he has cumbered his pages, as he must have wearied his audience, with details which were far less important, as history, and far less interesting, as mere entertainment.

As we have said, France very reasonably regarded the United States as the practical ally of her confederated enemies; and she preferred to have nothing to do them. The cup which, in 1765, was filled by the fathers of American

"neutrality," and which was recognized by their Secretary of State, in 1793, as the most reasonable and most effective mode of punishing those who should break through the well-established foreign policy of the United States,* was thrust to their own lips, by "the friend in need" whom they had betrayed so recklessly; and the contemptible whining of the men of that day and that of their apologists, in our own, because France would not continue her intercourse with those who had been unfaithful to their professions and solemn stipulations, and who had repaid her friendship and sacrifices only with selfishness, bad faith, and ill-concealed and inconsistent hostility, is as ridiculous as it is pharisaical. She would have none of their proffered "friendship;" and she *honored herself and her principles* when she despised and rejected the hollow professions which were sent to her and turned from her doors the messengers who bore them.

But why, if Mr. Adams was so anxious to tell the Historical Society the truth of this portion of his subject, did not he tell of the lordly bearing, in Paris, of our distinguished townsman, Gouverneur Morris, while he was the representative there of what professed to be a Republic? Why did not he, in such case, tell us just wherein Mr. Monroe, who succeeded Mr. Morris, misrepresented "the policy of his chief," if he really did misrepresent it, and—most desirable, but most difficult—just wherein that policy, at different dates, was inconsistent with itself and with the best interests and fundamental principles of the Republic? Why did not he tell us, too, just wherein France violated American "neutrality," if she did violate it, when Mr. Pinckney—a rigid partizan of those, in America, whose antagonism was most decided against France—who succeeded Mr. Monroe as the accredited Minister of the United States, was ordered to leave France without official recognition by the French Government? The triune Embassy—composed of the same Mr.

Pinckney who had been already rejected, and Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Gerry—next appeared, with hat in hand, humbly asking somebody to look on it with complacency, and either to kiss or to kick it, and, because of its "deplorable ignorance and credulity," bringing contempt both on itself and on those whom it represented. But Mr. Adams was silent on those portions of its disgraceful history on which his graphic pen and well-rounded periods might have been effectively employed. He told his hearers, *very faintly*, about the fruitless attempts which were made by this ill-formed Embassy—two of whose members were prominent partizans of the public enemies of France—to secure the recognition of the French Government; but he did *not* tell them how willing it was, either directly or indirectly, through either official or unofficial, male or female, virtuous or vicious, channels, to reach the favorable official handshaking of Talleyrand, who then conducted the diplomacy of France. Why has he not told us *all he could have told us*, had he pleased to do so, about the interpreter of the Foreign Office, the three mysterious foreigners, and Madame de Villette, the last-mentioned of whom shared her favors with the Envoys and the well-known Voltaire? Why has not he told us more about "W, X, Y, and Z," of the kind which he could have gathered, with evident truthfulness, from the documents in the case, and less of that, concerning those individuals, which he has quietly created, without foundation in the existing authorities, from his too credulous imagination? Why has he not told us that John Marshall, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and Elbridge Gerry—three of America's best men—jointly knocked at a door which was not opened to them; solicited a sight of the interior of an office and an interview with its occupant which they did not obtain; winked at and cajoled the underlings of the office, and the unofficial hangers-on, and the loose women who had irregular admittance there, in order that their supplications might be brought before the relentless "unfrosted Priest" whom he affects to sneer at? We should like to know, also, and will thank Mr. Adams to tell us, just what Ambassador from the United States was thus rejected and insulted, by a Nation which had previously recognized them as sovereign powers, while that *Confederation* which he sneers at was the supreme law and American faith was yet "unsullied with falsehood;" and let us learn from his answer, if we can, just wherein the new system, with Washington at its head, was, just then, "working like a charm" (*Page 4*) and just wherein, either in dignity or influence, at home or abroad, it was the superior of that overthrown system which, after the habit of his party, he so contemptuously and so unwittingly belittles and be-

* "The idea seems to gain credit that the naval powers 'combining against France, will prohibit supplies, even of provisions, to that country. Should this be formally notified, I should suppose Congress would be called, because it is a justifiable cause of War, and as the Executive cannot decide the question of War on the affirmative side, neither ought it to do so on the negative side, by preventing the competent body from deliberating on the question. But I should hope that War would not be their choice. I think it will furnish us a happy opportunity of setting another precious example to the world, by showing that nations may be brought to do justice by appeals to their interests as well as by appeals to arms. I should hope that Congress, instead of a denunciation of War, would instantly exclude from our ports, all the manufactures, produce, vessels, and subjects of the Nations committing this aggression, during the continuance of the aggression, and till full satisfaction made for it. This would work well in many ways, safely in all, and introduce between Nations another umpire than arms. It would relieve us, too, from the risks and horrors of cutting throats."—*Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Madison, March, 1793.—Works, iii., 519.*

lies. The peculiar charms of this sorry spectacle—when contrasted with either of those which the diplomacy of the Congress of the Confederation had presented, in the earlier days of the Republic, *when American neutrality meant something and American faith had not been prostituted to the cause of a monarchy*—if we may be allowed to judge, in the premises, bespoke nothing of the remarkable success of “the new system,” of which, a few minutes before, Mr. Adams had been so remarkably eloquent, and quite as little of the remarkable abilities, as statesmen, of those who administered it, of which, very soon after, he was not less communicative. And why, too, did not Mr. Adams tell his hearers, what the reason was—when Mr. Murray said, that M. Pichon said, that M. Talleyrand said, *unofficially*, that France would then receive an Embassy—that that very indefinite and very insignificant symptom of better feeling in the breast of Mr. Adams’s “unfrosted Priest” was so promptly and so joyfully grasped at, in the Cabinet, at Philadelphia, and Oliver Ellsworth, William R. Davie, and William V. Murray, hastily appointed to treated with him? Was Talleyrand most anxious to conciliate America, or America most anxious to secure Talleyrand’s favor? Was the informal whispering of an underling in French diplomacy, at a foreign Court, to an American Ambassador to that Court, such a basis for official action, at Philadelphia, in this instance, as either etiquette or dignity warranted, in any power except one which occupied the lowest grade of diplomatic mediocrity and national imbecility? Every intelligent man can judge of this matter as readily and accurately as Mr. Adams can; and we will not trouble the latter to reply to a query the answer to which will be perfectly apparent to every reader.

But, beside displaying the effects, on the one hand, as the troubles with Great Britain displayed the effects, on the other, of the shameless abandonment of the well-settled policy of neutrality, when Britain and Britain’s American sympathizers overrode it, in their joint foray on the great general principle of a Nation’s right to govern itself in what way she saw fit, on which all that was glorious in America rested, all that Mr. Adams said and all that he did not say, in this portion of his Address, had as little to do with the fundamental principle of *neutrality* in America, as it had to with the rising and the setting of the sun. The foreign policy of the United States, at the time of which he wrote, was already prostrated; those who administered their affairs were nothing more nor less than accessories to the monarchical raid against European republicanism; and all the helpless, and hopeless, and childish squirming, in America, which Mr. Adams thus narrated, were indicative

of nothing more than the uneasiness with which America wore her shackles; how deeply the iron had worn its way into her vitals; how earnestly, even in her helplessness, she witnessed her degradation, and thirsted for her old-time independence. The same helplessness has continued to this day. The established policy of the grandfathers—“*that free ships shall also give a freedom to goods*” (*Plan of a Treaty, Article XXVI—Secret Journals, September 17, 1776; Treaty with France, Article XXV—Ibid, May 4, 1778; Treaty with Holland, Articles X, XI—Ibid, January 23, 1783; Treaty with Sweden, Article VII.—Ibid, July 29, 1787; Treaty with Prussia, Article XII—Ibid, May 17, 1786*) and other kindred subjects—which the fathers frittered away, at the bidding of Britain, are sometimes talked about, and anxiously desired, and hopefully asked, by our Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce; but the clank of the shackles which Hamilton, and Jay, and King, and the senior Adams riveted on the Republic, in order that the allied Kings might strike down, more effectually, a young Republic, in Europe, affords the only response, and grimly reminds those of us who listen to it, how sadly—oh! how sadly—have the good name, and the best interests, and the dearest rights, of our country been sold, for a mess of pottage, by those elder Esaus of our household, of whose virtues we have heard and read so much, from our childhood until now.

But we must close. The unwelcome duty which we assigned to ourself, to ascertain, by careful examination, what portion of this much-talked-of Address is worthy of respect and what to neglect and condemnation, has been discharged; and it only remains to notice, in general terms, the result of that examination.

Concerning the author of the Address, our fondest expectations have been scattered; and we are unwilling compelled to acknowledge that his authorial abilities are vastly less than we supposed. Whether he reads for himself, and so is directly responsible for his insufficiency of research, for his inaccurate reading, or for his incapacity to understand what he reads; or through another, and so is only indirectly responsible, because he was a victim of the indolence, or the negligence, or the ignorance of another, this pamphlet clearly indicates that the effect is the same—he is wholly unfit, both because of his nature and his habits, to write anything, *in the form of history*, which can claim to be respectable because of its trustworthiness.

Concerning the subject discussed therein, it is evidently too large for the fingers and the brain by which, in the pamphlet before us, an attempt was made to handle it. Including within its scope not only the polity but the policy of Na-

tions, and not only the virtues but the vices of individuals, many of whom are among the great men of the age, in Europe and America, no sluggard can expect to fathom its depths and no reader through the spectacles of others, can hope to master its intricacies or unravel its mysteries.

Concerning the manner in which that subject was handled, in the Academy and in this pamphlet, our readers will have learned, before this, what our opinion is, generally and in detail. It has seldom been our fortune to open a work from which, as history, we expected so much and in which we found so little which is creditable to its author, or useful to his readers, or honorable to the literature of the Republic. Well may every thinking man be sad and every enemy of freedom rejoice that such a work as this, on such a subject, from such a pen, has been issued by such a Society, affording testimony which cannot be controverted, from what it does not contain, that the virtuous Past of the Republic has no attractions for those who now control the destinies of the United States; and, from what it does contain, that only the darker features of our country's history, and the vices of those who have been in authority therein, and the dishonor and distress which were produced from those vices, can now enjoy the homage of what successfully assumes to be the respectability and the intelligence of the country.

9.—*American Citizens Prisoners in Great Britain.* Extract from Proceedings of the Ninth General Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood, held August 30th to September 5th, 1870, inclusive, in the City of New York. S. I.; s. a. [New York: 1871?] Octavo, pp. 24.

We know very little of the merits or demerits of the case of Ireland against Britain; nor are we acquainted with all the facts concerning the uprising of the Irish against their Government, a few years since. It is very evident, however, that there is nothing in either of these which can command the sympathy with the Government, of any republican, the world over; and, while the great principle of the right of every People to form and change the form of its Government, whenever that People shall suppose its welfare and happiness shall be promoted thereby—while the consent of the Governed shall alone constitute a proper basis for the Government, without which Consent that Government is only usurpation, no matter how mildly its assumed duties may be administered—there can be, reasonably, no difference of opinion concerning Ireland's wrongs and Britain's wrong-doing. Nor can there be any reasonable difference, too, in that case, of Ireland's right to Irishmen's efforts to release her and to establish, within her borders, such a Government as Ireland shall consent to.

If that was what the uprising Irishmen, a few

years since, wanted, and nothing more nor less, they were entitled to the respect of the world, even in their defeat; and, in that case, that Irishman, though an American, whose heart did not rejoice at the success of his father-land and lament its defeat, was unworthy of his manhood and of the blessings which he enjoyed in his new home.

It seems that some of those who participated in that conflict, as well as some who had not yet reached either the field or Ireland itself, were captured by the British; tried for their lives; convicted; sentenced to death; and received a commutation, to imprisonment during their lives. They were committed to prison, under that commutation; and, either with or without the authority and knowledge of those in higher places in the Government, the petty officials who were placed immediately over them subjected them to a treatment which corresponds very well with what we have read of the treatment of those who have been prisoners in the dungeons of Algiers, in the deserts of Arabia, and in the Jersey prison-ship, when the latter was administered by Scotland's worst representatives.

It is not important what the crime was or was supposed to have been, in the consideration of this matter of the keepers' treatment of their prisoners: the latter, although convicts and prisoners, were yet men; and no justification can be plead for either starving them; or for compelling them, by reason of their manacles, to feed and evacuate like brutes; or for driving them, sick and well alike, in a common herd, into the quarries, to get out stone; or for forbidding all intercourse with their families, concerning their health; etc.; nor can any one deny that it was the duty of every one who was conversant with the prisoners' treatment, to seek their relief, in the name of humanity and of God.

It seems that our excellent neighbor and friend, John Savage—who, besides being the Chief Executive of the Fenian Brotherhood, is a gentleman, a scholar, and a man who can sympathize with those in distress—because acquainted with the facts to which we have alluded; and he promptly laid them before the President of the United States, and solicited his good offices in obtaining the necessary relief for his imprisoned countrymen. Five letters were thus addressed to the President; and five times, in terms such as only an earnest man can employ, the plea for such assistance as he could honorably give was addressed to the Executive of the Republic. But, not a word, in response, to either of these letters, was addressed to Mr. Savage; not a word, in the cause of humanity, was addressed to the British Government; and, until the House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, significantly called for information on the subject

of the prisoners' treatment, did the President seem to consider the subject worthy of the least portion of his attention ; and then only to a very limited extent.

For the purpose of bringing all known evidence on the subject to the attention of the Congress and of the world, the Fenian Convention ordered the five letters and other papers which Mr. Savage had sent to the President, to be printed and laid before every member of the Congress ; and to Mr. Savage we are indebted for the copy of the pamphlet which was printed and circulated under that order.

We cannot conceive how any one can have read these papers and thrown them aside without consideration ; we can understand still less, how any one in authority, who possessed the faintest sympathy for suffering manhood, as such, could silently have disregarded the appeals which, five times, were urged upon him, in this case. Least of all can we understand why those in Washington, who are the President's particular friends, should now, in the face of this unexplained disregard of them, seek to entice the recently liberated prisoners to the Capital, for the purpose of extending to them the cold, speculative welcome of those who care nothing for them and the hospitalities of him who, during their imprisonment, like the Priest and the Levite, in the parable, had thus "passed by, on the other side." But this is a strange world : Irishmen are known to have votes ; and, in these latter days of the Republic, when old things have passed away and all things have become new, the desire to secure those votes is the form in which "patriotism" and an "enlarged humanity" are developed.

XIV.—CURRENT EVENTS.

LADY FENWICK.—This lady and her history have been recently brought again to the notice of the world, by reason of the necessity which has arisen to disturb her long-buried remains, in order to make way for certain railroad structures at Saybrook, Connecticut ; and we transfer to our pages the passing narratives of the event, as we find them—the first, in *The New York Sun* ; the second, in *The Hartford Courant*, for the last-named of which, we are indebted to Mr. Trumbull, whose historical summary is included therein.

I

HARTFORD, Nov. 19.—The construction of the Valley Railroad, running from this city along by the Connecticut-river bank, to Saybrook, on Long Island Sound, made it necessary to remove the Lady Fenwick monument at Saybrook-point, where the southern depot of the road is to be built.

For some weeks, considerable of a controversy has been going on, with regard to the remains of Lady Fenwick, several writers urging that they were washed away, by the great gale of 1815, at which time the tomb itself, a slab resting on standards, was removed for its preservation. The Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, the best historian we have, disbelieved these stories, and wrote one or two articles to disprove them. Yesterday, the discussion was forever set at rest, by the finding of the remains, where the historical records located them.

Lady Fenwick died in 1648, and, consequently, two hundred and twenty-two years have elapsed since her interment. There was a large multitude in attendance, to witness the removal of the tomb, or, more properly, monument, to the town burying-ground, near by ; and, after this had been done, spades were put at work, digging for the remains. There were many in the throng, who fell in with the opinion, that no vestige of the body would be recovered ; but, after a little patient waiting, the bones of the eminent lady were unearthed, together with a large quantity of braids and ringlets of hair, of a light auburn color. The bones of the body were mostly recovered, so as to form almost the entire skeleton, and were in a remarkably good state of preservation. The skull, which is very large, showing a development of the brain not common, now-a-days, in fashionable circles, was perfect in every particular, and, what is more singular still, the teeth, completely preserved, were every one in place in the jaw. There were, also, found several small pieces of the coffin, with nails or screws. The hair excited the greatest curiosity among the people, who gazed upon the wonderful exhumation. It was matted, as if pressed in a book, as curls frequently are, in remembrance of the dead ; but when taken in the hand and slightly pressed, it crumbled away to dust.

On Wednesday of next week, a service is to be held in the Congregational church, Saybrook, at one P. M., when historical Addresses are to be delivered, after which the remains are to be re-interred, with appropriate funeral ceremonies, in the cemetery. A handsome burial casket is to be provided for the reception of the remains.

II.

The re-interment of the remains of Lady Fenwick, took place at Saybrook, on Wednesday afternoon, the twenty-third of November, 1870. The bones, forming nearly a complete skeleton, were arranged in a neat coffin, on the lid of which, was a plate with the inscription :

"LADY ALICE APSLEY BOTELER,
"WIFE OF GEORGE FENWICK,
"DIED 1648."

It has been widely published, that a removal of the remains is rendered necessary, by the location of the new Valley rail-road. It is exceedingly creditable to Saybrook, that the necessity was met with such good taste and honorable respect by the citizens.

The commemorative services were held at one o'clock in the Congregational church, both the bells of the town being tolled on the occasion. The Reverend Mr. McCall presided. George H. Chapman, Esq., one of the oldest and most public-spirited inhabitants of the town, and Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Town, to take the matter in charge, read a written statement of the doings of the Committee. The Reverend Mr. Shephard read the nintieth Psalm, and then the Reverend Mr. Cheseborough offered prayer. After the singing of a hymn, Mr. McCall announced that the Hon. J. H. Trumbull was not able to be present and deliver an historical discourse, as had been expected. He made a few remarks on the history of the days of Lady Fenwick, both in England and in what is now known as Connecticut. The Reverend Mr. Heald read a sketch of her life. Lady Fenwick, as she is called, was the daughter of Sir Edward Apsley, and the heir of her brother, who was the last of the Apsleys of Apsley. Her first husband was Sir John Boteler, commonly called Lord Boteler, and from him she took her title which she kept to the time of her death.

Professor Gilman, of Yale College, next spoke of the early history of Saybrook, as the center of an original and independent government, the mother City from which Norwich was founded, the old seat of Yale College, and the place made famous by the Platform.

The Hon. Ralph D. Smith, of Guilford, made an interesting address on the facts of Lady Fenwick's history. She sailed from London, near the twentieth of May, 1639, in company with Mr. Fenwick, whom she had lately married. Whitfield was a fellow passenger. They arrived about the fifteenth of July; and the delight of the Captain at the appearance of the harbor, gave the names of Fair Haven and New Haven to the towns on the shore. Lady Boteler gave Whitfield all the cows that were brought over; and he carried them with him to Guilford. From the allusions to his wife, which are found in Governor Fenwick's letters, we find that hers was a character of great cheerfulness. She cultivated fruits and flowers; had a "shooting-gun," which must have been for sport, as the Pequot War was over; and kept pet rabbits. All indicates a life of cheer. She lived here only nine years, in which time three children were born. The fort was burned in 1647; and it is said that Lady Boteler was buried within its palisades. If so, it would seem that her death must have been

before 1648. In 1648, Fenwick was reelected first magistrate of Connecticut; and, on the seventh of November, in the same year, he was in England, a Colonel in the Army of the North. He was appointed, but did not act, as a Judge in the trial of Charles I.; was a lawyer of Gray's Inn; sat in Parliament; was Governor of Tyne-mouth; and died on the fifteenth of March, 1657, Governor of Berwick on the Tweed.

The Hon. H. P. Haven, of New London, was the next speaker. He spoke of the great interest which he took in the history of Lady Boteler or Fenwick; and of the good work which the citizens of Saybrook had done, in caring for the remains which had been exhumed. Saybrook was a separate Colony till 1644, when it was transferred to the jurisdiction of Connecticut. He spoke of all that the Pilgrim mothers did for the country; and returned thanks for the reverence shown to antiquity. Then he gave a brief history of the old tombstone. Lady Fenwick was not the first white woman who died in Connecticut; but the first woman to whom a tombstone was erected, in what is now this State. Matthew Griswold furnished the stone; and seven pounds was paid him for it. There is no probability that any inscription was placed on the stone, originally; probably Colonel Fenwick died before sending out any inscription for it. The inscription on the monument of Henry Wollcott, in Windsor, which is of about the same age, is still quite legible.

Mr. McCall said that the community was under obligations to Mrs. Commodore Joseph Hull, for the care which she has taken of the old monument.

J. H. Grannis, M.D., read an account of the condition in which the skeleton was found. It was clearly the skeleton of a white woman, of middle age, having no peculiarity except a remarkable curvature of the spine.

A poem, written twelve years ago, by the late Miss Francis M. Caulkins, on *The Tomb of Lady Fenwick*, was then read by the Reverend Mr. Hart, of Trinity College. After a second hymn had been sung and those who desired had reverently viewed the remains, a procession was formed, the remains were carried to the old burial-ground, at the Point, where they were committed to the ground, by the Reverend Mr. Heald. So all that is left of Lady Fenwick, rests not far from where she was laid, more than two centuries ago. The old stone will be set up over the grave; and it is proposed to place by it, a slab to commemorate its removal.

All the speakers expressed great regret that Mr. Trumbull was not able to prepare and deliver the Address which was expected from him. It is confidently hoped, however, that he will deliver his historical discourse at some future

day, perhaps when the old tomb-stone is set in its place.

[ABSTRACT OF MR. TRUMBULL'S ADDRESS.]

Mr. Trumbull was not well enough to venture upon the journey to Saybrook and the additional labors it would have imposed upon him. But he has kindly permitted us to give the following abstract of the *historical portion* of his Address :

"George Fenwick, Esq., the founder of Saybrook, belonged to an ancient and honorable family, well known in the annals of Northumberland and the Scottish border, that traced its descent from a De Fenwyke, who was Lord of the Manor and Castle of Fenwyke, in Stamfordham, Northumberland, in the time of King Stephen. He was the great grand-son of Sir John Fenwick, chief of the name and common ancestor of the Fenwicks of Wallington, Brinkburn, Stanton, Whitton, etc. The Brinkburn family was founded by Tristram, a grand-son of this Sir John, who received, in the reign of Edward VI., a Grant of Brinkburn Priory, on the river Croquet, about twenty-five miles northwesterly from Newcastle. Sir John Fenwick, of Wallington, son of Tristram, was created a Baronet, by Charles I., in 1628. It is not quite certain whether George Fenwick was the son or the nephew of Sir John of Wallington; but there is sufficient evidence that he was a member of this branch of the family, and nearly related to the Sir John Fenwick, who emigrated to New Jersey, in 1675.

"His name first appears in connection with New England, among the signers of the Articles of Agreement between the Lords and Gentlemen interested in the Earl of Warwick's Grant, or, as it has been called, the Old Patent of Connecticut, and John Winthrop, Junior, under date of the seventh of July, 1635, and of the Commission of the same date, granted by the Company, to Winthrop, 'as Governor of the River of Connecticut, in New England, and of the harbours and places adjoining,' for one year from his arrival there. This Commission was subscribed by Arthur Haselrigge, George Fenwick, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Henry Lawrence, and Henry Darley, 'in their own name and in the name of the Right Honorable Viscount Say and Sele, Robert Lord Brooke, and the rest of their company.'

"It appears that the company interested in the Patent had determined to establish a considerable Colony at the mouth of the Connecticut, or in the valley above. Lion Gardiner, an engineer, who had been in the service of the Prince of Orange, was employed to plan and construct, under the orders of the Governor, a fort, and to lay out a town. He arrived in Boston, on the eighteenth of November, 1635.

"Mr. Winthrop had already despatched a few men to the River's mouth, to take formal possession for the Patentees and commence building, against the next Spring, when, as Gardiner informs us, there were expected 'to come from England, three hundred able men, whereof two hundred should attend fortification, fifty to till the ground, and fifty to build houses.'

"John Winthrop returned from England with his Commission, in October, 1635, and with him came Sir Henry Vane and Hugh Peters, authorized to represent the Patentees in negotiations with the parties who were about removing from Massachusetts to the Connecticut Valley, and in other matters.

"The vessel in which Lion Gardiner came, a month later, brought provisions and supplies for the projected fort and plantation, with a letter from Sir Arthur Haselrigge to Mr. Fenwick, to John Winthrop, 'to encourage his forwardness, in a work of such exceeding consequence' to his employeers.

"Why the principal Patentees deferred and finally abandoned their purpose of emigration to New England, need not be told here. In the Spring of 1636, 'our great expectation at the River's mouth,' says Lion Gardiner, 'came only to two men, Mr. Fenwick and his man; who came with Mr. Hugh Peters, and Mr. [John] Oldham and Thomas Stanton,' from Boston.

"Mr. Fenwick came over in May, 1636. The author of the *Wonder Working Providence*, noting his arrival, calls him 'a godly and able instrument to assist in helping to uphold the civil government of the second and third Colonies here planted;' and 'a good encourager to the Church of Christ at Hartford.'

"On the tenth of June, 1636, the elder Governor Winthrop wrote from Boston to his son, who was then at the River's mouth :

"'Mr. Fenwick, of Gray's Inn, one of those who employ you, hath written to you by Mr. Hooker, and intends, about a month hence, with my brother Peter, to be with you. The gentlemen seem to be discouraged in the design here; but you shall know more when they come to you.'*

"A week afterwards, he wrote again :

"'Mr. Fenwick, my brother Peter, etc., set forth, on horseback, on the 29th of this month, and will expect you shall be at the upper towns to carry them down the River,' etc.

* He wrote, April 17th, to his father from PASBESHAUKE, — the Indian name of the River's mouth or of Fort Point — announcing his safe arrival at that place, on the first instant. *Massachusetts Historical Collections*, IV., vi., 514. Lion Gardiner wrote this name, PASBESHAUKE, alias "Saybrooke Forte." — J. H. T.

"On the first of July, Sir Henry Vane, who had been chosen Governor of Massachusetts, wrote to his 'much-respected friend, Mr. John Winthrop the younger,' referring him, for counsel and direction, 'in the matters of Con-necticut,' to Mr. Fenwick, whom 'it hath pleased God to send into this country.'

"The first visit of Fenwick, to Saybrook, was not a long one. He probably returned to England, that Summer or in the early Autumn.

"Three years afterwards, in July, 1639, he came again to Connecticut. 'In this month,' as Governor Winthrop notes in his Journal—"there arrived two ships at Quilipiack, [*New Haven*]. 'One was of three hundred and fifty tons, wherein came Mr. Fenwick and his lady and family, to make a plantation at Saybrook, upon the mouth of Connecticut.' Their passage was so ordered," wrote the Rev. Mr. Davenport, from New Haven, "as it appeared that prayers were accepted, for they had no sickness in the ship, except a little sea-sickness. * * They attained to the haven where they would be, in seven weeks."

"Lady Fenwick, or as she appears to have been frequently called, Lady Alice Boteler, was the second daughter of Sir Edward Apsley, of Thackham, in the County of Surrey, Knight, and, at the time of her marriage with Mr. Fenwick, was the widow of Sir John Boteler, eldest son of Sir Oliver Boteler, of Teston, in Kent, Knight. The date of Sir John's decease is not ascertained. He died before his father, on whose demise, in 1632, the estate passed to a younger brother, Sir William Boteler, who was created a Baronet, by Charles I., in 1641; espoused the King's cause, against the Parliament; and was killed at the battle of Cropredy Bridge, on the twenty-ninth of June, 1644. The widow of the elder son had, by courtesy only, the title of 'Lady Boteler;' for her husband had not succeeded to the titles or estates.

"The Apsleys had been living at Thackham (or Thakeham) Place, nearly four hundred years, since the estate came to the family by the marriage of Stephen Apsley, of Apsley Farm, with Margaret, daughter of Stephen Le Power, in the first half of the thirteenth century. Elizabeth Apsley, the elder sister of Lady Boteler, married Sir Albert Norton, Knight, afterwards a Secretary of State; Ann, the youngest sister, married Matthew Caldecott, Esquire, of Sherington, in Sussex. Edward, her only brother, succeeded his father, in the estates at Thakeham, where he was living in 1634.

"No record of the birth of Alice Apsley has been found; and the family genealogy makes no mention of her second marriage or her

death. Such omissions are not uncommon, in the pedigrees of English families. After the restoration of Charles II., neither the Apsleys nor the Botelers desired to perpetuate the memory of their connection with a parliamentary officer who had been named by Cromwell as one of the Judges of Charles I.

"By her first marriage, Lady Boteler had no children. By her second, with Mr. Fenwick, she became the mother of two daughters, *Elizabeth*, born not very long after the establishment of her parents at Saybrook, and *Dorothy*, born, as the inscription on her tombstone shows, on the fourth of November, 1645. These daughters bore the name of Lady Fenwick's two aunts, Dorothy and Elizabeth Apsley.

"Of the domestic life of the Fenwicks, at the Fort, we catch only an occasional glimpse, from contemporary correspondence. Thomas Lechford, the London Attorney, who lived in Boston for a few years, and returned to England, in the Summer of 1641, tells us in his *News from New England*, that 'Master Fenwick with the Lady Boteler' were living at Connecticut-river's mouth, 'in a fair house, and well fortified; and one Master Higginson, a young man, their Chaplain.' This was the Rev. John Higginson, afterwards the assistant and successor of the Rev. Henry Whitfield, at Guilford, and, later, the Minister of Salem, Massachusetts, from 1660 to 1708. These plantations, [*in Connecticut*] have a Patent. The Lady was lately admitted of Master Hooker's Church [*in Hartford*], and thereupon her child was baptized."

"In a letter, addressed to Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts, in October, 1639, Mr. Fenwick wrote as follows:

"I am lastly to thank you kindly, on my wife's behalf, for your great dainties; we both desire and delight much in that primitive employment of dressing a garden, and the taste of so good fruits, in these parts, gives us good encouragement. We both tender our love and respect to yourself and bedfellow."

"The next Summer, he found himself in embarrassed circumstances, in consequence of the non-receipt of expected supplies from England. Apologizing to Governor Winthrop for requesting the payment of a debt, he said:

"My occasions are such, and my disappointments have been so great, that I have been and am like to be more straightened for moneys this year than, in that little time I have lived, I have ever been. * * The Lord's will be done. If He see not meet my occasion should proceed, according to my own order and provision, I hope He will

"give me a heart, with all humbleness, to be contented to have them stayed or carried on after His good will and pleasure."

"In May, 1641, he writes, less despondingly:

"I have received the trees you sent me, for which I heartily thank you. If I had any thing here that could please you, you should freely command it. I am pretty well stored with cherry and apple-trees, and did hope I had a good nursery of apples, of the apples you sent me last year, but the worms have in a manner destroyed them as they came up."

"Soon after Mr. Fenwick's arrival at Saybrook, the General Court at Hartford, on the eighth of August, 1639, appointed a Committee to consult with him 'about a Treaty of Combination which is desired again to be on foot with the Bay.' They reported, the next week, that 'they found Mr. Fenwick every ways suitable to their minds.' He was ready and willing to join with Connecticut and Massachusetts, in 'entertaining a firm combination, for defensive and offensive war, and all mutual offices of love and friendship.' This prepared the way for the Confederation of the United Colonies of New England, which, however, was not perfected till 1643. In October, 1639, the General Court nominated Mr. Fenwick for a Magistrate, 'provided he should become a Freeman of the Colony,' before April, 1640. The condition was one he could hardly comply with, without surrender, thereby, of his title, by Patent, under which he and his associates claimed proprietorship and independent jurisdiction. But he became a party to the Confederation of the Colonies; and, with Edward Hopkins as the other Commissioner from Connecticut, subscribed the Articles of Union, at Boston, in September, 1643.

"The history of the negotiation for the sale of Saybrook Fort, belongs to that of the Colony and State, and need not be rehearsed here. It is probable that before the close of 1643, most, if not all, of the Patentees in England had abandoned their purpose of emigration to Connecticut. Mr. Fenwick, though he continued to act in behalf of 'himself and some noble personages by Patent interested,' had become, in fact, the sole representative of the Saybrook Company. In October, 1644, the General Court appointed a Committee to treat with him concerning the settling of the 'River's Mouth,' etc., and 'to determine and conclude with him as they shall judge meet.' On the fifth of the ensuing December, Articles of Agreement between Mr. Fenwick and 'the jurisdiction of Connecticut-river' were subscribed, by which the former conveyed the

Fort at Saybrook and all his interest in lands upon the river, with a reservation of land and buildings improved by himself, for his own use, and a stipulation that double house-lots should be assigned to 'any other of the adventurers that may come into these parts,' with right of 'free warren' and 'liberty for a fowler for his, or their, own occasions,' etc.

"At the next Session of the General Court, April, 1645, Mr. Fenwick was chosen a Magistrate of the Colony. In July, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to the meeting of the United Colonies, at New Haven; and a letter was addressed to him by the Court, to desire him, 'if his occasions will permit, to go for England, to endeavor the enlargement of the Patent, and to further other advantages for the Country.' His name appears among the Magistrates present at the Court of October 8; and, on the eleventh of the same month, he subscribed an additional agreement respecting the mode and time of payment for the Fort. Not long after this, he sailed for England.

"The precise time of his departure has not been ascertained; but an order of Court, made in December, directing payment of the Fort Rate to be made to Mr. Hopkins, 'as Mr. Fenwick's assign,' seems to imply that he was already gone. For two or three years, the Colony regarded his absence as only temporary; as appears by his re-election to the magistracy, in 1647 and again in 1648. But I find no evidence that he ever came again to New England.

"Tradition finds the cause of his return in the death of Lady Fenwick and the necessity of seeking a more suitable home for his infant children. But that event, though it may have hastened his departure, was not his only reason for leaving Saybrook; for, more than a year before this, he had proposed the sale of the Fort to Connecticut, 'when he intended to return to England.'

"His wife's death must have occurred shortly after the birth of her daughter, Dorothy, on the fourth of November, 1645.

"The two children remained, probably, till they were old enough to be sent to England, in charge of Mr. Fenwick's sister Elizabeth and of a Mrs. Mary Fenwick, who is occasionally mentioned in the Winthrop correspondence. These ladies were both at Saybrook, with the Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Peters, in the Autumn of 1646.* Mrs. Mary may have been the widow of the Colonel John, the elder brother, or cousin, of George Fenwick—who

* *Massachusetts Historical Collections*, IV., vi., 520; *Savage's Winthrop's Journal*, i., Appendix A., 66.

"married Mary, daughter of Sir George Selby; and who was killed at Marston Moor, in 1644.

"Almost immediately upon his return to England, Mr. Fenwick began to take an active part in public affairs. His name appears, on the fifteenth of May, 1646, as one of the Parliament's Commissioners for the Plantations in America, subscribed to an Order, in favor of Samuel Gorton and his company. In July, 1645, he was appointed by Parliament one of the Commissioners to establish and secure Peace 'between England and Scotland.' In May, 1647, he was serving in the Army, in Ireland. The next year, he was at the North, in his native County of Northumberland, co-operating with his friend, Sir A. Haselrigge, then Governor of Newcastle, for the Parliament. In 1648, 'Colonel Fenwick commanded Northumberland's newly-raised Regiment' and, in July, he participated in 'a gallant victory against Lungdale's forces,' under Sir Richard Tempest, for which a public Thanksgiving was ordered by Parliament. He continued in active service, and with distinguished success, till October, 1651, when he was appointed one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of Scotland—a Commission in which he was associated with Chief-justice St. John, Sir Henry Vane, General Monk, and other leaders of the Parliamentary party. In 1652, he was made Governor of Berwick; and, on the twentieth of November, the same year, he married, at Clapham, in Surrey, Katherine, eldest daughter of Sir Arthur Haselrigge, by his second wife, sister of Robert, Lord Brooke. This lady survived her husband and was again married to Colonel Philip Babington, of Harnham, Northumberland. When she died, in 1670, the Church, which had placed her under ban for some alleged contempt of its censure, refused her body Christian burial. Her coffin was placed in a cave, or grotto, in the cliff on her husband's estate, at Harnham, where it remained until the beginning of the present century, when the remains were built into a tomb.

"In 1656, Colonel Fenwick was returned as Member for Berwick, in Cromwell's new Parliament, but he was one of the considerable number who were excluded from their seats for 'want of the approbation of the Council'—in other words, because Cromwell, whose power was now supreme in the State, doubted their entire subserviency to his views and purposes. His last appearance in public life, is as one of the subscribers to a memorial or remonstrance, addressed to the Speaker of the House, September, 1656, inveighing against this unwarranted usurpation of power and infringement of the liberties of Parliament, by Cromwell.

"He died early in the ensuing Spring. In his Will, executed on the eighth of March, he declared himself as "at present in good health." His death occurred only seven days afterwards. When I was in Berwick-on-Tweed, fourteen years ago, I visited the church, where a monument was erected to his memory, bearing this inscription:

"Col. GEORGE FENWICK,
"of Brinkburn, Esq.

"Governor of Berwick, in the year 1652,
"was a principal instrument of causing
"this Church to be built, and died
"March 15th, 1656.

"A GOOD MAN IS A PUBLIC GOOD."

"Of his two daughters, *Elizabeth*, the elder, married her cousin, Roger Fenwick, of Stanton, and their son, John, married Margaret, daughter of William Fenwick, of Bywell, thereby united the three families and estates of Brinkburn, Stanton, and Bywell.

"Dorothy, the younger daughter, married Sir Thomas Williamson, of East Markham, in Nottinghamshire, and afterwards of North Wearmouth Hall, Durham, Baronet. The inscription on her monument names her as "one of the daughters and co-heiresses of George Fenwick, of Brinkburn, Esquire." She died, on the fourth of November, 1699, her birth-day, aged fifty-four.

"A copy of Colonel Fenwick's Will is preserved in the State Archives; and an abstract of it is printed in the Appendix to the first volume of *The Colonial Records of Connecticut*.

"One of the sisters of George Fenwick was married, on the twentieth of May, 1648, to Captain John Cullick, an early proprietor and prominent citizen of Hartford, and Secretary of the Colony, from 1648 to 1658. He removed to Boston, in 1659, and died there, January, 1663. His widow married Richard Ely, of Boston. She had, by her first husband, a son, *John*, who graduated at Harvard College, in 1668, and died, not long afterwards; and two daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Mary*. Elizabeth married Benjamin Batten, of Boston, afterwards of London.

"The monument to the memory of Lady Fenwick, which has just been removed, was erected at the cost of this Benjamin Batten, the son-in-law of Mr. Fenwick's sister, as appears by the receipt of Matthew Griswold, given, in 1679, and recorded at Saybrook."

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I.—“THE MOTLEY LETTER.” *

By HENRY B. DAWSON.

MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.

July 5th, 1861.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., D.C.L., &c.

SIR: Grave responsibilities rest upon all who assume the duties of public instructors; and from those unto whom much has been given, especially, much is expected. For this reason, the advent of a truly great mind among those who have undertaken to lead and direct the sentiment of a People or to instruct an enquiring world has always been hailed with peculiar delight; and you may judge, therefrom, with what satisfaction your countrymen learned that you had undertaken to direct the wayward sentiment of the people of Great Britain, through the columns of *The Times*—the intelligence, as it sped from city to city and from State to State, adding fresh wreaths to your bays and increasing the volume of applause, to your honor, which had already swept from Continent to Continent and filled two hemispheres with your renown.

* This letter was mainly written in a sick-room to which its author was confined, during several weeks, in 1861, by a violent attack of inflammation of the lungs—the subsequent additions, made immediately after his recovery, being confined to a few authorities and to some details, in one portion of the narrative, which his own library had not enabled him to introduce into the original rough draft.

It was read or shown, when completed, to an intimate personal friend of its author; and, by that gentleman's advice, because of the prevailing temper of the times and of the misconstruction which would probably be placed on the author's motives in writing it, by those who were then interested in suppressing the facts which it would present to its readers, it was laid aside, among other historical papers from the same pen, soon to be forgotten.

It pleased Mr. John Jay, however, very soon afterwards, to invite the attention of the world to the existence of this unpublished and, almost, unread letter, concerning the purpose of which he had seen a passing allusion in a pamphlet published by Mr. J. S. Wright, and to contrive from that allusion a charge against its author of treason and one of conspiracy for the purpose of overthrowing the constitutional Government of the United States—the distinguished jurist of New York, Hon. Charles O'Connor, and other eminent gentlemen, in Europe and America, being specifically referred to as his confederates in the alleged wrong doing.

From these repeated accusations of its author, widespread over the country, by Mr. Jay; from the vindica-

His. MAG. Vol. IX. 11.

You may judge, also, of the sad disappointment which was experienced, by many, when the mails brought the letter through which you had endeavored to direct the intelligence of Europe, when it was seen that you had disregarded the authenticated history of the United States, in your illustrations, and had cited, as your data, facts which (if they had ever occurred) had never found a recording hand to give them a place in the annals of your country; when it was seen that the fidelity and laborious research with which, it was said, you had examined the history of the Dutch, had not been extended to your examination of the history of the United States; and when it was seen, also, that the same truthfulness which, it is said, characterize your former historical works had not been made, also, the characteristic of your last.

The disappointment of your more careful readers, to which I have referred, has not been diminished, either in volume or character, by the recollection that our country *has* a history, which is as trustworthy, as consistent, and as

tion of his character and conduct, which the former made, in his own behalf, both through the public press and the Courts of the State of New York; from the generous sympathy which the great public has not ceased to extend to its author, from the date of the publication of his vindication, until now; from the successive Judgments which, one after another, three distinct Courts—after elaborate argument, in Mr. Jay's behalf, by eminent Counsel—have pronounced against the veteran accuser; and from other causes, originating in that controversy, “THE MOTLEY LETTER” has become famous, throughout the United States; *notwithstanding, no one, beside the personal friend of its author, by whose advice it was originally withheld from publication, and the Counsel by whom his actions against his reckless accuser have been so admirably and triumphantly carried through the Courts, has yet seen more than small and detached portions of it.*

The occasion has now passed which induced the author of this letter, as soon as it was written, to throw it aside; and it is deemed to be no longer either unsafe or unwise to exhibit the harmless paper on which was founded one of the most serious accusations of *conspiracy* and *treason* which the public and the bench have ever listened to. It is submitted to the world, therefore through THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, *in the form and terms of the completed draft, without alteration, or addition, or material abbreviation*—in one case where some statements were repeated, in that draft, the repetition has been omitted in this copy—and its author continues to wish his ingenuous accuser and those who sympathize with him, much joy over the *treason* which they shall be able to find in it.

The foot-notes which accompany the letter, formed no portion of the original draft, against which alone Mr. Jay directed his comments.

honorable as is that of any other country, either of ancient or of modern times; that you were not, therefore, obliged to shift among the uncertain mysteries and positive falsehoods which surround the earlier annals of European countries; and that your countrymen have no occasion to resort to *questionable* authorities to sustain the present or any other contest in which they are now, or may have been, heretofore, engaged.

In your letter to the *London Times*, to which the preceding remarks are intended to apply, you have asserted,

I. That "*the thirteen rebel Provinces, afterwards the thirteen original independent States of America, had been united to each other, during the Revolutionary War, by Articles of Confederacy;*" and that "*the League or Treaty, thus drawn up, was ratified, not by the People of the States, but by the State Governments—the Legislative and Executive bodies, namely, in their corporate capacity.*"—Page 6.

In this you are entirely correct; and you are equally correct when, from these circumstances, you prove to your readers that the United States, at that time, was "a League of petty Sovereignties."—(Page 6.) "The people of the whole land, in their aggregate capacity," had not, at that time, voted for or against the Federal code, or *Articles of Confederation*, nor were they expected to vote on it, nor to decide on any of its features, except through the media of their State Governments—"the Legislative and Executive bodies, namely, in their corporate capacity"—by whom, however, it was assented to, *in the name of the People of the several States;* and the United States

* It may be well for you to bear in mind that, when the several State Governments ratified the *Articles of Confederation*, and thereby formed the "League of helpless, petty Sovereignties" of which you speak, they acted as much *in behalf of* "the People" of the several States, as such, and as much *in the name of* "the People" of those States, as such, as, years afterwards, the several State Conventions did, when those same States, through those several Conventions, ratified the Constitution under which we now live. If, therefore, "the People" of the several States, in the one case, did *not*, necessarily, form a *Nation* by reason of its action through an authorized Agency, instead of directly; might it not also be possible, years afterwards, for the same "People," acting within the same States as before, by a similar line of action—changing only the agencies through whom they severally conveyed the expressions of their several wills—also, *not* to form a *Nation*, a second time? And was it not possible for those several "Peoples," by a similar process, to organize, a second time, a "League of petty Sovereignties," less helpless than the last?

That I may not be misunderstood, let me invite your attention to the instruments through which your State, Massachusetts, gave her assent to both the Federal Constitutions—that of 1781 and that of 1789—and to ask you what in those papers—the only bonds of her Union—makes Massachusetts less "a petty Sovereignty," at this time, than, under the *Confederation*, she was in 1783?

RATIFICATION OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, BY THE GENERAL COURT, MARCH 10, 1778.

"We, therefore, the Council and House of Representa-

were, therefore, necessarily, what you have properly styled it, "a League of petty Sovereignties."

I will not ask you to reconcile yourself with yourself, in your positive *denial*—within a few lines from your deliberate use of the word, in its widest meaning—of the force of the term "sovereign," when applied to the States of the "League" to which you have referred. I desire, however, to record my belief that you err, when you remark—after your candid admission, just referred to—that, "in the *Declaration of Independence*, the Provinces declared themselves 'free and independent States,' but the men of those days knew that the word 'sovereign' was a term of feudal origin; that, when their connection with a time-honored feudal monarchy was abruptly severed, the word 'sovereign' had NO meaning for us" (Page 8), referring you, for one of the reasons of my dissent, to the second Article of the Confederation—"Each State retains* its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, by this Confederation, expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled"—which shows that, as recently as March 1, 1781, "the men of those days" not only used the word "sovereignty" but they had, also, a meaning for it which is entirely different from that which you have supposed.

II. That "*the Continental Congress, which was*

"tives of this State, in General Court assembled, Do, IN THE NAME AND IN BEHALF OF THE GOOD PEOPLE OF THIS STATE, instruct you their Delegates to subscribe said *Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union*, as they were recommended by Congress" &c.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY THE STATE, IN CONVENTION, FEBRUARY 6, 1788.

"In Convention of the Delegates of the People of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, February 6, 1788.

"The Convention having impartially discussed, and fully considered the Constitution for the United States of America, and submitted to us by a Resolution of the General Court of the said Commonwealth, passed the 25th day of October last past, and acknowledging with grateful hearts, * * Do, IN THE NAME AND BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, assent to and ratify the said Constitution for the United States of America."

* It is not clear how "each State" could "retain" that which, if Mr. Motley was correct, it never possessed; nor is it very clear how the *retained* "sovereignty" of the several States could have produced all that alleged mischief in the Confederacy, prior to the establishment of the *Constitution for the United States*, in 1789, which he has so eloquently described, in another part of his letter to *The Times*, if, as he also pretends, that "word 'sovereignty' had no meaning for us."

Mr. Motley must determine in which of the two portions of his letter—that wherein he denied the power, if not the existence, in the States, of any "sovereignty" which they specifically *retained*; or that wherein he attributed to that reserved "*sovereignty*" the production of all the anarchy and ill-success which, he said, attended the Confederacy, from 1781 until 1789—he most sacrificed the truth to partizanship; unless he shall prefer to admit—which would be *nearest the truth*—that he was a swift witness in behalf of falsehood, in both the portions of his letter to which we have referred.

"the central administrative Board, during this epoch, was a Diet of Envoys from sovereign States. It had no power to act on individuals. It could not command the States. It could move only by requisitions and recommendations. Its functions were essentially diplomatic, like those of the States-General of the old Dutch Republic, like those of the modern Germanic Confederation."—Page 6.

In some portions of this, I regret to say, I am constrained to differ from you; and you will pardon me while I look back to the acts of "the men of those days," in order to ascertain which of us is correct in his conclusions.

An *Envoy*, in the era of the Revolutionary War, as he still is, was purely an *Executive* officer, whose acts possessed no binding force beyond the letter of his credentials, or until they were approved and ratified by the Government or authority which sent him forth: while, on the other hand, the Delegates of the several States, in the Federal Congress, were nothing more than simple citizens until the majority of the several delegations from a majority of the States had legally assembled in the Federal Hall, when THE STATES—not the Delegates, or Envoys, as you style them—and the States only, by their accredited Delegates, possessed *Legislative* powers, without, as you have admitted elsewhere, possessing any *Executive* authority, worth noticing.

Again, the United States, in Congress assembled, by virtue of the *Articles of Confederation*, which you treat so disrespectfully, possessed "the sole and exclusive right and power" (Art. IX) to determine on Peace and War; of sending to or receiving from other countries, Ambassadors or Envoys; of concluding Treaties and making Alliances with foreign Nations; of adjudicating prizes; of granting letters of marque and reprisal, in times of peace; of organizing Courts for the trial of pirates and felons, for crimes committed on the high seas; and of deciding, as a Court of FINAL appeal, any dispute which then existed, or which might thereafter arise, between two or more States of the League. The Congress of the United States also possessed "the sole and exclusive right and power" of regulating the alloy and value of coin to be struck, either by its own authority (to do which it was vested with full, but not sole, powers) or by the several States; of fixing the standard of weights and measures; of regulating the trade, and managing all the affairs, with the Indians, not members of any of the States; of establishing and regulating post-offices and post-roads, and of exacting postage; of appointing all officers of the Army, except Regimental officers, and all officers of the Navy, of every grade; and of

making rules for the government of both arms of the service, in every respect.—(*Articles of Confederation*, Art. IX.) All these powers were vested "*solely and exclusively*" in the Congress of the United States; and every State pledged itself to abide by the determination of that Congress, on all questions which, by the terms of that Confederation, were or might be submitted to the Congress.—(*Articles of Confederation*, Art. XIII.) The *Articles of Confederation*, with the unanimous approval of every party concerned, declared that every part of them should "be inviolably observed" by every State; "and that the union should be perpetual."—*Articles of Confederation*, Article XIII.

If you will compare the above provisions with those of the *Constitution for the United States*, (Art. I. Sec. VIII) you will find that, in some very essential features, the Congress, under the *Articles of Confederation*, possessed *greater powers* than it now possesses, as, for instance, in being, then, "the sole and exclusive" arbiter between the States, when disputes arose between them, on any subject whatever; while the right of the Congress, at that time, to appoint all the officers of State troops employed in the Federal service, except the Regimental Officers, afforded a greater control of the Sword than is now possessed by the President or the Congress, under the Constitution.

I desire, also, to ask, if, with such extensive powers thus vested in the Congress of the United States, under the provisions of the Confederation, you were justified in saying of that Congress, especially, "it could move only by requisitions and recommendations;" and, if, with the *Articles of Confederation* before you, you have correctly stated that "the functions" of that Congress "were essentially diplomatic?"

III. That "when the War had ceased, when our independence had been acknowledged, in 1783, we sunk rapidly into a condition of utter impotence, imbecility, anarchy," (Pages 6, 7) that "the absence of law, order, and security for life and property was as absolute as could be well conceived, in a civilized land."—Page 26.

If my reading of American history has served any good purpose, I trust that I may be enabled to show that, in thus declaring that they were incapable of self-government during a time of peace, and for so short a period as four years, you have not done justice to the men who gained our independence, to the great political principles which they proclaimed, nor to the Government which they had instituted, while they were still struggling with the enemy.

As I cannot occupy the space which would be required, were I to trace the operations of the

inhabitants of each State, separately,* I will content myself, and I trust you will be satisfied, by a reference to the condition of New York—at that time a State of some importance; at the present time not less entitled to your respect.

In his Message to the Legislature, delivered December 9th, 1783—two weeks after the enemy had left the State—Governor George Clinton

remarked: "Permit me to number with the
"pleasing Events which call for our Praise, the
"Attention of those Patriots, both Citizens and
"Soldiers, who have returned to this City, to the
"Honor and Dignity of Government. By their
"Obedience to the Laws, and their Care to Pre-
"serve Peace and good Order, they have Disap-
"pointed the Wishes of our Enemies, and con-

* As Mr. Motley is a Massachusetts-man, and as that State is assumed to be a model Commonwealth in all that is patriotic and self-sacrificing for the common weal, it may not be improper for me to invite the attention of that gentleman to the records of Massachusetts, in order to illustrate my meaning in thus contradicting him, and my reasons for doing so.

The *Confederation* was signed and went into effect on the first of March, 1781; and the *Resolves of the General Court*, * * * *Began and held at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, on Wednesday the Twenty-Fifth Day of October, Anno Domini, 1780*, and those of the Second Session of that body, extending from the fourth of January until the nineteenth of May, 1781, present no evidence, whatever, concerning the internal condition of Massachusetts—certainly none concerning the existence of any such disorder in that State, at that time, as Mr. Motley has described.

On the thirtieth of May, 1781, a new General Court was convened at Boston; and the published volume of the *Resolves* of that body is as silent as the last, on all matters concerning the alleged disorder, anarchy, and insecurity for property and life, at that time, of which Mr. Motley has written.

On the twenty-ninth of May, 1782, another General Court assembled at Boston; and the published volume of its *Resolves* afford no evidence whatever of any unusual disregard of the laws, by the citizens of that State, nor of any unusual danger to either life or property, within its borders.

On the twenty-eighth of May, 1783, another General Court met at Boston, the published *Resolves* of which are wholly silent concerning the local disorders, if any such really existed, which Mr. Motley has described.

On the twenty-fifth of May, 1784, another General Court was assembled; and, on the twenty-eighth of the same month, Governor Hancock delivered the usual *Speech* to that body—the earliest of the series, between 1781 and 1800, which I have found—but nothing is seen in that *Speech* which indicates any disorder, insecurity, or anarchy, within Massachusetts, at that period. He manifested an earnest desire "that this State will not be the last in adopting such
"measures as shall support our credit abroad, and diminish the foreign and domestic debt;" he told that "a
"punctilious regard to our engagements as a nation is
"absolutely necessary to the support of our credit, and a
"strict attention to the law of nations, together with a
"body of good laws, executed with justice and energy,
"cannot fail to support our freedom and render us a
"happy people;" he alluded to the fact that "the people
"feel the necessary taxes so heavy upon them;" but not a single word was said, either in the *Speech* or in any of the *Resolves*, of any disorders, or want of safety to person or property, or anarchy, in any part of the State.—*Journal of the House of Representatives*, 1784, pp. 15, 16.

On the twenty-fifth of May, 1785, another General Court was assembled at Boston; and, on the thirty-first of that month, Governor Bowdoin delivered the usual *Speech*—the second of the series, between 1781 and 1800, which I have found. In that *Speech*, the Governor alluded, kindly, to the "patriotism" of the citizens; to the duties imposed by "our constitution of government," and his entire willingness to discharge those constitutional duties: to the displeasure "of the good people of the Commonwealth," at "any infringements made upon, or any measures proposed or taken, that have a tendency to subvert," the Constitution of the Commonwealth: to the extravagant importation and use of foreign manufactures, and the consequent large balance against the State; to the scarcity of money, because of the exportation of it, to meet the debts resulting from the extravagance referred to; to the "means
"of remittance at present in our power," for the satisfaction of their trade balances, abroad; and, very significantly,

in this connection, he says of "those means," they "*have been greatly lessened by the war*," but "*are gradually enlarging*," although they could not "soon increase to their former amplitude, so long as Britain and other nations continue the commercial systems they have adopted since the war"—an item of information, by the way, which Governor Bowdoin was very poorly qualified to write about, if we may judge from a Message which he sent to the House, ten days later, in which he acknowledges his ignorance of the subject of which he had thus written, and solicits the means for informing himself concerning it.* Not a single word was uttered, in the *Speech* referred to, which indicates any lawlessness within the State or any want of safety, for either life or property, within her borders.—*Supplement to the Resolves of the General Court*, 1785, 68-70.

On the fourth of June, the two Houses sent a formal Reply to the Governor's *Speech*, to which we have referred,—*Supplement*, etc., 72-74,—in which they, too, display their entire ignorance of the lamentable disaffections and disorders, the irregularities and dangers, to which Mr. Motley has so eloquently referred.

They, indeed, "express their sincere and cordial acknowledgements to your Excellency for the early attention to the most important concerns of the Commonwealth, so fully expressed in your Excellency's late address." They said, too, "the Senators and Representatives of the people of this Commonwealth have, with your Excellency, the highest sense of those virtues exertions of their fellow citizens which, aided by a kind providence, have obtained, supported, and preserved the excellent Constitution we now enjoy, and under the auspices of which we are, at present, assembled, to promote and maintain the public interest, safety, and happiness." They referred, too, to the embarrassments of trade, legitimately resulting from the undue extravagance of the inhabitants and the unusual inducements to trade which were offered by Great Britain; and they promised to co-operate with the Governor, in attempting to remove, by legislative enactments, the evils which had followed individual recklessness and which could be removed only, if at all, by individual economy and individual good sense. They alluded, too, to that portion of the Governor's *Speech* in which "the federal compact" was mentioned, and approved of that officer's suggestions, concerning its amendment, so as to give greater powers to the Congress; and they alluded, also, to "our present difficulties," and honestly and truly declared "the principal source" of those "difficulties" to be "the want of some

* "As we are much unacquainted with the Acts and Laws of the several States in union with us, the knowledge of which might be in many respects beneficial and, in respect to their influence on our trade, necessary, I would recommend to your consideration, whether it would not be proper to procure from each of the United States, all their Acts, now in force, and also all such as shall be made in future.

"FOR THE SAME REASON, would it not be proper to procure the Acts of the British Parliament and of other European Governments that relate to the vessels and products of the United States?"—*Resolves of the General Court*, 1785, Supplement, 75.

It is evident, from this testimony, that Mr. Motley was not the first Massachusetts-man who formed a judgment before he had seen the testimony, or who wrote concerning the history of his country without having consulted the authorities on which, alone, such history can properly be founded.

"vinced the World, by their Moderation in Prosperity and Fortitude in Adversity, that they merit the Prize for which they have so nobly contended."—*Journal of the Senate*, Edit, N. Y. 1784, page 4.

In 1785, Governor Clinton submitted no Message to the Legislature, on the opening of the Session; but he promised the Senate, (*January*

24th) "if any new matter should turn up, he would send a Message to the Legislature;" and as he sent none, on Federal or general subjects, there is just reason to infer that, in New York, at least, during 1784, there was a general peace.

At the opening of the Session of 1786, (*January 16th*) the same patriotic Governor informed the Legislature of the general prosperity, during the

"plan of national economy and frugality"—evidently as ignorant, at that time, as I am, to-day, of the lawlessness, anarchy, insecurity of life and property, etc., either as causes of those "difficulties" or otherwise, which Mr. Motley's imagination has contrived and foisted into prominence.

I have examined every Message which Governor Bowdoin subsequently sent to the General Court, during that Session, without finding the least allusion to any difficulty, or irregularity, or lawlessness, anywhere.

The second Session of the same Court was commenced on the nineteenth of October, 1785; and, on the twentieth, the Governor made the usual opening Speech—*Resolves of the General Court*, 1785, 81-86. In that customary exhibit of the condition of the Commonwealth, I fail to find any evidence whatever to sustain Mr. Motley's invention of anarchy; and I have the best of reasons for believing that no such anarchy or lawlessness was then known, either in Massachusetts or in any other State.

The Governor told of the peaceful solution of the boundary dispute with New York; of the land-claims, in Western New York; of his friendly correspondence with other States and with the Massachusetts Delegates in the Congress, concerning a proposed extension of the authority of Congress, in the matters of Navigation and Commerce; of the requisition, for the year, by the federal Congress, of \$448,854; of their local debt, amounting to £1,468,554, is., 5d., Massachusetts currency, bearing an annual interest of £88,112, 13s., 3d., Massachusetts currency; of "a Plan and calculation," for the liquidation of that debt, which the Treasurer had formed, the tax for carrying out which Plan, even when added to "the annual requisition of Congress, for our proportion of the National debt, will not be distressing to the State;" of the propriety of charging interest on deferred payments of taxes; of the balance of £80,000, "subject to your appropriations," in the Treasury, when the unpaid Taxes should be collected; of the expediency of selling the public lands, in order to secure the means to pay the public debt; of the propriety of amending the Militia laws; of the movement, in Maine, to secure the independence of that Province; and of no other subject whatever.

On the first of December, the General Court adjourned without having taken any measures to relieve the State from its financial "difficulties"—the Massachusetts-men, of that day, evidently *objected to being taxed, even ninety-three cents, for the payment of her debts*; and the General Court, like other politicians, was controlled by that popular prejudice.

On the first of February, 1786, the General Court met again; and, on the third of that month, the Governor sent a Message reviewing the condition of affairs, without making the slightest allusion to the existence of any disorder or uneasiness, anywhere, except in the Federal Treasury, which was suffering from the neglect of the General Court, at its former Session, to provide for the payment of the requisition made by the Congress on the State

of Massachusetts.—*Resolves of the General Court*, 1786, 152, 153.

On the twenty-fifth of that month, the Governor sent a special Message to the General Court, concerning the continued "extravagant importation of manufactures, since 'the conclusion of the War,' and the effects of that extravagance on the local manufactures of Massachusetts—they could buy cheaper than they could make; and, like sensible people, they bought rather than made the goods they used"—*Resolves of the General Court*, 1786, 165.

On the thirty-first of May, 1786, the General Court met again; and, on the second of June, following, the Governor made his annual Speech before that body—*Resolves of the General Court*, 1786, 16-16.

In that Speech, among a great variety of other subjects, the Governor said "that, in most of the United States, there is now a remarkable disposition in favour of literature and science: for promoting and encouraging of which there appears among them a most laudable spirit of emulation." Not a word was spoken, besides these, concerning the temper of the inhabitants or the condition of the Commonwealth.

On the twenty-eighth of September, 1786, the General Court assembled in Special Session, pursuant to the Governor's Proclamation; and, on the same day, the Governor made the usual opening Speech to those bodies—*Resolves*, etc., 1786, 87-92.

The occasion of this extraordinary Session was "the tumults and disorders which have lately taken place in several Counties within this Commonwealth"—those which are known, in history, as "The Shay Rebellion"—but the causes of that disorder were purely of local character; the remedy for those causes were wholly within the General Court; and the control of the disorders was purely held by the Commonwealth, as is stated in the text. Besides, the very fact that those disorders were promptly and effectually suppressed, by the Commonwealth, as soon as it was seen that moderate measures were unavailing, ought to have satisfied Mr. Motley and those whose tool he was, that anarchy, rebellion, and lawlessness were not tolerated and, therefore, were not the prevailing condition of affairs, within or without Massachusetts, at the period referred to.

On the twenty-first of October, the General Court sent a Message to the Governor, calling his attention to a "probability that some attempts may be made to prevent the sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court, at Taunton, on 'Tuesday next'—*Resolves*, etc., 116—and, two days later, the Governor communicated to the General Court, by Message, the measures which he had adopted "to support the dignity of Government" and to secure the proper organization of the Court—*Resolves*, etc., 117, 118,—measures which were probably sufficiently powerful for the preservation of the public peace, at that time and place, since the Governor, very soon after, congratulated the General Court on the success of the measures which he had adopted for that purpose.—*Message*, November 9, 1786—*Resolves*, etc., 133, 134.

On the fourteenth of November, the Governor sent a Message to the General Court, informing that body of the measures which he had adopted to protect the Supreme Judicial Court, in its Session at Cambridge, and of the "ardor to distinguish themselves, in support of Government and the Constitution," which had been displayed by the Militia which had been called out to preserve the public peace, on that occasion.—*Resolves*, etc., 140, 141.

At the opening of the Session, on the twenty-seventh of April, 1787, the Governor again congratulated the General Court "upon the success" of "the late measures of Government respecting the Rebellion;"—*Resolves*, etc., 1787, 161—and, on the second of May, the House of Represent-

* Mr. Jesse Chickering (*Statistical View of the Population of Massachusetts, from 1165 to 1840*, page 10) estimated the population of Massachusetts proper, in 1784, as 346,653, with an annual increase of 1.8362 per centum, or a probable population, in 1785, of 353,008. With a local debt of £1,468,554, 7s., 5d., currency, and an annual tax of £100,000, as proposed by the Treasurer, the debt, in 1785, averaged only £4, 3s., 2d., (\$13.85) per person, and the annual tax only £0. 7s., 7d., (\$0.90) per person, which, when compared with the debt and annual tax of 1870—\$ of the former and \$ of the latter, per soul of the population—was, truly, "not distressing to the State."

year 1785, in these words: "It affords me the most sensible pleasure to observe, that nothing hath happened since the close of the last session, to disturb the public tranquillity; that good order, obedience to the laws, and the due observance of justice, have generally prevailed;—that the different districts of the State, by the industry of the citizens, are rapidly recovering from the waste and desolation of war; and that the toils of the husbandman have been amply rewarded by a fruitful season, and a plentiful harvest. For these, among other distinguished blessings, unfeigned gratitude is due to our bountiful Creator. * * * Relying on your zeal for the federal interest, I have the fullest confidence, that every measure calculated to support our national credit, and warranted by the confederation, will meet your cheerful concurrence. When we reflect, that, under Divine Providence, it is to the early and steady exertions of the public creditors, by their loans, their labors, and their military services, that we are indebted for our

atives answered the congratulations conveyed in that Speech, in these words: "With pleasure, we accept your Excellency's congratulations on this success; and cannot but flatter ourselves that, by a continuation of those measures, the wished-for blessings of peace, order, and tranquillity will be fully restored to those Counties in which alarming commotions had risen and prevailed."—*Ibid*, 282. What stronger evidence is needed than this, that, even in the most disaffected Counties of Massachusetts, the "blessings of peace, order, and tranquillity" had prevailed, prior to the Rebellion; that, on the suppression of that Rebellion, soon after, those same "blessings" were "restored;" and that, except during the prevalence of the Rebellion,—and, probably, at that time, also—Mr. Motley's supposed anarchy and insecurity had no existence, there?

On the thirtieth of May, 1787, the General Court assembled at Boston; and, on the second of June, Governor Hancock delivered the usual opening Address; but neither in that Address nor in any subsequently delivered, during that Session, do we find any allusion to any existing disorder within that Commonwealth.

On the seventeenth of October, 1787, an adjourned Session of the General Court was held; and, on the eighteenth, the Governor delivered the customary opening Speech. In that Speech, these words appear: "I have the pleasure to congratulate you, Gentlemen, on the return of peace and good order, thus far; and, while I sincerely lament those insurrections which have greatly injured the interest and character of our country, I am persuaded you will join with me in the sentiment, that this unhappy occurrence cannot be considered as a certain mark of the indisposition of the people to good order and government. Similar insurrections are found in the history of all countries; and, although in this State, where no tax can be levied or law made, but by the consent of the immediate Representatives of the people, and where every grievance can be redressed in a constitutional way, they are inexcusable; yet, from my knowledge of the great degree of intelligence which our fellow-citizens at large possess, I am obliged to believe that a sense of their own reputation and the regard they have to their own interests and happiness will produce a due subordination to Government and a regular obedience to the Laws, without a further application to military force."—*Resolves*, etc., 1787, 48.

On the twenty-seventh of February, 1788, the General Court met in adjourned Session; and Governor Hancock, on the same day, made the customary Speech, which he closed with these words: "GENTLEMEN: As that Being, in whose hands is the government of all the nations of the earth, and who putteth down one and raiseh up another,

"Liberty and Independence, it is greatly to be regretted that the peculiar circumstances of the State have hitherto prevented the adoption of more effectual measures for their relief. Our resources, if equally and judiciously drawn forth, and economically applied, will, I trust, be found competent; and as the impediments which stood in the way of this necessary business are now in a measure removed by the return of peace, and the arrangements which have since taken place, a regard to justice, as well as the consideration of its being essential to public credit, in future, that past engagements be faithfully fulfilled, will, I am persuaded, prevent a farther delay."—*Journal of the Senate*, Edit. N. Y., 1786, page 4.

When opening the Tenth Session of the Legislature, on the twelfth of January, 1787, in alluding to the amicable adjustment of the boundary dispute which had been pending between Massachusetts and New York, and had threatened serious legal trouble, Governor Clinton made, also, the only allusion to the general state of the

"according to his sovereign pleasure, has given to the people of these States, a rich and an extensive country; has, in a marvellous manner, given them a name and a standing among the nations of the world; has blessed them with external peace and internal tranquillity; I hope and pray that the gratitude of their hearts may be expressed," etc.—*Resolves*, etc., 1788, 101.

On the twenty-eighth of May, 1788, the General Court assembled in regular Session; and, on the third of June, the Governor delivered the usual Speech.—*Resolves*, etc., 7.

In that Speech, the Governor commenced thus: GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The complete restoration and perfect establishment of peace and tranquillity, within the State, leaves me but little to offer, except my most cordial congratulations on these interesting and important events; and I am fully convinced that the satisfaction you will derive from these considerations, cannot be inferior to my own."

On the fifth of June, the General Court sent the customary Answer to the Governor's Speech, which was opened in these words: "MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: The two branches of the Legislature have attended to your Excellency's address, at the opening of the present Session; and, with the greatest pleasure, contemplate with you the complete restoration and perfect establishment of the public peace and tranquillity, and we assure your Excellency that no measures, on our part, will be neglected which may tend to restore an harmony of sentiment among the citizens and a union of exertion to continue and establish the blessings of good order and regular government which are now happily diffused through the COMMONWEALTH."—*Ibid*, 10.

I have carefully examined the existing printed records of Massachusetts, from 1781, when the Confederation was perfected and went into effect, until 1789, when it was amended by the adoption of *The Constitution for the United States*; and, while I find abundance of testimony showing that there could have been no such disorder and insecurity as Mr. Motley has pretended, within that Commonwealth, I find positive testimony, presented, from time to time and in the words which I have quoted, to convict that gentleman of wilful and deliberate falsehood, in bearing false testimony against his country and against the great principles of Government which distinguished his country from all others, in the paragraphs under consideration.

What is true of the condition of Massachusetts and New York, between 1781 and 1789, is equally true of the condition of every other State of the confederacy, at that time.

country, during 1786, which appeared in his Message—"While through the Divine Goodness we enjoy the inestimable blessing of internal peace and good order, it must afford the most solid satisfaction that the animosities and disadvantages to which we have been exposed by a controverted jurisdiction, are, at length, decisively terminated."—*Journal of the Senate*, Edit. N.Y., 1787, page 5.

Finally, the same officer, in his Annual Message, delivered on the eleventh of January, 1788, says: "It must afford the highest satisfaction to observe, that, under the blessing of Heaven, tranquillity and good order continue to prevail throughout the State, and that, by the Industry of the Citizens, the Country is in a great measure recovered from the wastes and injuries of War."—(*Journal of the Senate*, Edit. Poughkeepsie, 1788, page 4.) I might go on, to the entire exclusion of other matter, with a detailed refutation of your views and those of "Peter Porcupine"—which you have only revived and enforced—but I will confine myself to the general disapproval of your premises from the commercial statistics of our country.

I beg to remind you, in general terms, that Commerce is exceedingly sensitive, and that it flourishes only where peace and quiet predominate. This general truth is equally applicable to our own commercial affairs; as will be seen in the effect of the earlier revolutionary movements on the commerce of New York and Philadelphia. In the year 1774, before the opening of the War of the Revolution in New England, New York imported from England, goods to the amount of £437,937. 12s. 1d., and Philadelphia to the amount of £625,652. 3s. 3d., sterling, while in 1775—while no hostile movements in the vicinity of either place interfered with its trade—New York imported, from the same country, to the amount of £1,228. 2s. 6d., and Philadelphia to the amount of £1,366. 8s. 0d. From these examples, it will be seen that American Commerce, like that of other countries, cannot thrive amidst even the distant murmurs of War: let us also learn, from the same sources, its condition while the country, if you are correct, was impotent, imbecile, and anarchical, and judge therefrom of the truth of your premises.

During the last six years that the thirteen Colonies were dependants of Great Britain—1770 to 1775—the average value of their exports to England and Scotland was £1,456,479. 4s. 11d; while, during the same period, their imports,

from the same countries amounted to an average of £2,396,226. 16s. 5d. This period has been selected in order that the general amount of the trade with the mother country, during times of Peace, may be ascertained, and a more accurate view of the effects of that "anarchy," of which you speak—if it really existed—be fairly obtained. Let it also be remembered, that this period embraced none of that in which the country at large was engaged in hostilities; that the town of Boston, was the only theater of War; that Newport, New York, and all other ports, along the Atlantic sea-board, southward, as far as Florida, were open; and that no unusual restraint had been placed on their trade. In contrast with this return, the reports show that, during the five years next succeeding the War—1784 to 1788—when the country was but a wreck, when the farms were unstocked, the fences torn down, the industry of the country paralyzed—the exports of the same thirteen States to England and Scotland amounted to an average of £886,694. 6s. 9d.—not far from two-thirds of the average exports, before the war; and, during the same period, their imports, from the same countries, averaged £2,298,242. 4s. 7d.—within £98,000 of the average during the more favored years preceding the Revolution. Does this report indicate much anarchy during the period last referred to? With all the embarrassments which surround all new Governments, even those which are most favored, can a commerce so successful as that was, be said, truly, to have been conducted by an impotent, imbecile, and anarchical people; who despised all Governments and all laws; who paid none of their debts; among whom neither life nor property was secure?—Page 7.

In addition to these evidences of the unsoundness of your premises it may be well for you to recollect, that, during that period of assumed anarchy and lawlessness, the United States had concluded *and fulfilled* Treaties with France, (February 6, 1778,) Holland, (October 8, 1782.) Great Britain, (November 30, 1782.) Sweden, (April 3, 1783) Prussia, (July, August, and September, 1785) and Morocco, (January 1, 1787); while the Orders of the King in Council, dated December 26, 1783, and renewed, from time to time, thereafter, had opened the ports of Great Britain and her West Indian Colonies to American commerce, in the most liberal spirit—with far more liberality, indeed, than has been extended, under any Treaty of Commerce, since that time*—that, as early as 1784, the commerce of New York had been extended as far as Canton, in

* "They had gained independence but they had lost their Government, with its chief blessings, domestic quiet, security, and freedom; a rebellion, which they had begun with the cry of 'Liberty and Property,' had ended with depriving them of both."—*Porcupine's Works*, Edit. London, 1801, i., 28.

* I am not insensible of the radical difference which exists between this averment and the generally received history of that period, as that history has been written by

China, opening that important trade with the East, which has since proved so honorable and useful to our country (*Samuel Shaw to John Jay, May 19, 1785*); that the capitalists in Europe were not unwilling, during that period, to make loans to the United States, without any other security than the public faith, (*Journal of Congress, October 11, 1787*); that the foundations

of "a Federal City"—the future capital of the Union—were then laid (*Journal of Congress, December 23, 1784, February 8, 10, and 11, 1785*); that the unoccupied lands of the West were then receiving crowds of occupants, much to the discomfort of Great Britain—Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, especially, being peculiarly favored (*Taylor's Ohio* ; *Marshall's*

partizan writers, anxious only for the success of their party, and by those historians, so called, who read their authorities, when they read them at all, only through the dirty or tinted spectacles of others; and, in this foot-note, I propose to illustrate my meaning more fully than I have done in the text of the letter to Mr. Motley.

The close of the War of the Revolution found the thirteen united States not only independent of, but full of the most bitter resentment against the Mother Country and all that were related to it; closely allied to France and Holland; and offering an open market for the necessary supplies which the protracted War had prevented the great body of their citizens from procuring in Europe—a market, too, which some one must occupy, at the earliest possible moment. Great Britain, at that moment, was smarting under the mortification of defeat; and her Ministry, wounded by the formal censure of the House of Commons, because of the peculiarly disagreeable terms of the Treaty, had retired to private life and given place, on the second of April, 1783, to a new Ministry, with the Duke of Portland at its head. Her Statute-books presented laws prohibiting all Trade and Intercourse with the Colonies (16 *Geo. III., Cap. V.*) and in other ways, obstructing the occupation, by her anxious Merchants, of the opening market in America—in fact, a Bill which the late Ministry had introduced, for the modification of the restrictions referred to, was among the measures which the members of the incoming Government had opposed and obstructed in the Parliament; and the changes in the Cabinet served to embarrass rather than to relieve the eager aspirants, in England, for the opening trade with the young Republic.

At that time, as much as at the present, Great Britain was "a nation of shopkeepers;" and her trade was the primary object of her care—indeed, her Colonial system was wholly based on that great principle; and she cared for her Colonies mainly because of the markets which they afforded for her goods. Her Merchants, therefore, had promptly accepted the situation in which the Preliminary Treaty had left them, regardless of the heartburnings of the King or the censures of the Parliament; and the advent of the new Cabinet found "a number of vessels, richly freighted for America, detained in harbour," because of these un repealed Statutes; "no regulations whatever having been stipulated by the Treaty of Peace, the commercial interests of the country were suffering, very materially;" "there was great danger of having the market preoccupied by our rivals;" and, in this emergency, the greatest possible uneasiness prevailed throughout the Kingdom. There was no time to be lost. The dignity of the Crown and the consistency of the Government must be disregarded when the common weal would be hazarded by delay; and, as was most truly said of her, in connection with her conduct, on that occasion, Great Britain promptly "rose from amidst all her dangers and difficulties, to offer to the world such a spectacle of renown as the annals of time had never recorded."

The Bill which the former Ministry had introduced into the Parliament, and which was opposed and obstructed by those who had succeeded it, need not be adopted, and was not; but, as an equivalent for that Bill, two others were promptly pushed through the Parliament—one (23 *Geo. III., Cap. XXXV.*) repealing all the prohibitory enactments to which I have referred; the other (23 *Geo. III., Cap. XXXIX.*) removing the necessity of requiring any Manifest, Certificate, or other document whatever, from any vessel, belonging to the United States, on its arrival in or clearing from any port in Great Britain; and giving to the King and Council, for a limited period, full power to make such other regulations, in the premises, as might be considered expedient.

On the fourteenth of May, 1783, a Proclamation was

issued, in conformity with the terms of the Act referred to, authorizing the admission, into the ports of Great Britain, until further orders, of either British or American vessels laden with any unmanufactured commodity, the product of the United States—and the United States, at that time, had no other commodity to send to Europe—on paying the same duties, which were paid on the importation of the same articles from the British Colonies in America; and the United States were further favored, not only by the suspension of all laws requiring from vessels sailing from their ports to those of Great Britain, either Manifests, or Certificates, or any other document previously required—on which the greater number of port-charges were based—but the same Drawbacks and Bounties which were allowed on goods exported to the British possessions in America, were allowed on those exported to the United States; and all vessels belonging to the United States, which had arrived in Great Britain since the twentieth of January preceding, were to be entitled to the benefits thus conferred.

The effect of these measures was as remarkable as it was immediate. "The rancour which the War had kept up between the inhabitants of Britain and those of America was now at an end. Sentiments of harmony and kindness, connections interrupted, indeed, but not quite broken off, by the War, and the ties of kindred and of former friendships, like springs long withheld from their natural direction, now resumed their original force; and the poet-laureat prophesied that Great Britain and America would become

"The Tyre and Carthage of a wider sphere."

"The truth was, that Great Britain, instead of being ruined for want of commerce with America, as had been predicted, was in danger of suffering from the too great ardor of the merchants for forming new connections in that Continent, many of which, as they found to their cost, were with people who could never have obtained credit for a shilling from those among whom they resided."

"With respect to the political arrangements for the commercial intercourse, many people, in the zeal of their renewed friendship for America, went so far as to propose that the Americans, though as completely detached from any political connection with this country as the people of Turkey or Japan, should be admitted to the commercial privileges of British subjects; and that the Navigation Act, so long esteemed the Palladium of the naval power of Britain, should be infringed by a free admission of their vessels into the ports of the West India islands. The press teemed with pamphlets written in support of these new maxims of commercial policy; and some of the Governors of the islands, in reality, acted as if they thought the Peace had placed the Americans in precisely the same condition they were in, before the Revolution, and freely admitted them into their ports. Many of the West India planters, also, were induced to think that the prosperity of the islands depended upon allowing the independent citizens of the United States a free participation of the commerce of the West Indies. In short, even the Government was like to be carried away with the stream and on the point of confirming, by law, those concessions, with respect

* "Many of these adventurers, immediately upon their arrival in America, converted their goods into ready money, at any prices, and then shipped themselves off for the Continent of Europe or hid themselves in the boundless back countries of America, under the new-assumed character of land-jobbers."

Kentucky, i, 164; *Ramsay's Tennessee*, 280); that a Mint was then established by the Federal Congress, although the extreme poverty of the country prevented the coinage of any thing but copper coin, (*Journal of Congress, August 8, October 10 and October 16, 1786*); that Colleges were established at Annapolis, Abingdon, and Georgetown, Maryland; at Philadelphia and

“to the commerce of the West Indies, which were hitherto “granted by the mistake or connivance of some servants “of the Crown, when Lord Sheffield published his *Observations on the Commerce of the American States*, who “was soon followed by Mr. Chalmers, in his *Opinions on “interesting subjects of public law and commercial “policy arising from American independence*,” which served to check the excitement and restore reason to her throne.

On the sixth of June, 1783, also in conformity with the terms of the Act to which we have referred, the King in Council issued a second Proclamation, allowing the importation of Tobacco, the product of the United States, into London, Bristol, Liverpool, Cowes, Whitehaven, and Greenock, and to be warehoused, under the custody of the Revenue officers, on the payment, down, by the importer, of five per cent of its value, in part payment of the duty—which duty, in the aggregate, it will be remembered, was to be no more than the amount which was then paid on the same article, imported by British subjects, on British bottoms, from British Colonies.

On the second of July, 1783, a third Proclamation, by the King in Council, was issued, permitting British subjects to carry, in British vessels, all kinds of Naval Stores, Spars and Lumber, Horses and all other kinds of Live Stock, and all kinds of Grain, Flour, and Bread, the products of the United States, from the United States to the West India islands, and to carry from those islands to the United States, Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Chocolate, Nuts, Ginger, and Pimento, the products of those islands, on paying the same duties and conforming to the same regulations as if the former were received from, and the latter cleared for, a British Colony.

On the fifth of November, 1783, the King in Council was advised that the obligation to pay five per cent of the value of American Tobacco, warehoused under the provisions of the Proclamation of the sixth of June, preceding, already noticed, was found “too great a hardship;” and a modification was promptly conceded, in another Proclamation, of that date, allowing the *whole* of the duty imposed by law to be bonded.*

The official year, in Great Britain, at that time, ended with Christmas-day; and the various Orders to which I have referred, which the King in Council had issued, from time to time, for the regulation of the intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, having expired on that day, I may be pardoned if I review the result of the liberal measures which, on the part of the British Government, had been adopted during the year 1783.

During the greater portion of the period of which I write, 1782-3, the United States were yet occupied by the Royal troops; and their inhabitants were not entirely relieved from the hazards and excitements of War. They were not, therefore, enabled to produce, for home consumption, much less to export from the surplus of the products of the labor of preceding years, when War had generally raged over the country—and of the latter must the exports from the United States principally have been, during 1782-3—as much as they could have done, had a general Peace then prevailed. At the same time, their present necessities were just as great and just as urgent, in the nakedness of the country, as were possible for them

* It is worthy of notice, in this place, that the planters of Virginia, as early as 1732, had seen the advantage which such a favor would afford to them, and had prayed Parliament to make such a provision, for their benefit; but they were denied the coveted privilege, and only as foreigners—citizens of a Republic whose trade was desired by the Mother Country—were they allowed to realize the benefits of that anxiously-desired indulgence.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania; in the City of New York; and the University of the State of Georgia, (*Holmes's Annals*, Edit. Cambridge, 1829, ii., 353, 357, 367); legislative encouragement was given to Science, Agriculture, and the Arts, (*Holmes*, ii, 353, 357, 361, 366); the population of the several States increased—Massachusetts, from three hundred and forty-nine thousand, and

to be. The War had created extraordinary necessities which mere non-production, from any cause, in Peace, would not have called into being. The steady destruction of property, by the military power, during the preceding seven years, on the one hand, had been made still more disastrous, on the other, throughout the greater number of the States, because of the constant strain on their resources and their consequent inability to re-place what was thus destroyed; and these causes, when added to the constant and necessary diversion of the labor of the adult males from the fields of industry to the fields of strife, will afford sufficient reason for the inability of the struggling republicans to produce, for export, much that they needed not, at home. When the proffer of relief came, therefore, it was joyfully accepted; and if it was accepted beyond the present ability of the purchasers to pay for, it need not excite either surprise or indiscriminate condemnation.

During the year ending on Christmas-day, 1783, the United States imported from Great Britain, as follows:

	From England,	From Scotland,
New England,.....	£199,558.. 1..10.....	£2,997..15..2
New York.....	547,132.. 0.. 7.....	56,020.. 2..5
Pennsylvania,.....	239,462.. 5..11.....	7,795..15..9
Maryland and Virginia.....	199,657.. 2.. 4.....	30,177.. 4..5
Carolina.....	226,736..10.. 4.....	23,644..19..8
Georgia,.....	22,682..10.. 5.....	

It will be remembered that the Royal troops occupied New York, during a great portion of the period; and the heavy imports into that port were, probably, to a considerable extent, at least, for the use of those troops and of those, refugee loyalists and others, who had found shelter within the royal lines and, subsequently, left the country, on the withdrawal of the Royal Army.

During the same period, the West India islands exported to the United States, as follows:

Sugar.....	Cwt.	5,651
Rum.....	Galls.	679,760
Molasses.....		53,100
Cotton.....	Lbs.	1,500
Coffee.....	Cwt.	444
Cocoa.....		55
Pimento.....	Lbs.	57,400
Ginger.....	Cwt.	143
Dyewoods.....	Tons	7
Salt.....	Bushels	3,500
Beef and Pork.....	Bbls.	851½
Negroes.....		200

besides Mahogany, Hides, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Limes, etc., of which the respective quantities were not noted.

As I have said, the surplus of the products of the United States, during preceding years, from which, mainly, they could, at that time, export anything in payment of their purchases abroad, must have been extremely limited in amount; yet the Reports indicate, even under these adverse circumstances, a very respectable export trade. The following is an abstract of those Reports, as far as Great Britain was concerned—those of our trade with Ireland and of that with the West Indies have, hitherto, eluded my search.

	To England,	To Scotland,
New England.....	£26,350.. 9..6.....	£175..15.. 3
New York.....	83,412..18..3.....	19,265..14.. 7
Pennsylvania.....	30,053.. 7..3.....	500..10..11
Maryland and Virginia.....	93,888.. 4..5.....	11,774..14.. 7
Carolina.....	74,589.. 1..5.....	3,151.. 9..10
Georgia.....	5,764..17..6.....	

It will be seen that, as the Reports stand, the balance of trade was seriously against the United States, as, under

ninety-four, in 1776, to three hundred and fifty-seven thousand, five hundred and ten, in 1784; and New York, from one hundred and ten thousand, three hundred and seventeen, in 1756, to two hundred and thirty-eight thousand, eight hundred, and ninety-seven, in 1786, (*Holmes, ii, 354, 360*); and every possible evidence of pros-

perity and peace—save only the insurrections, hereinafter referred to—prevailed throughout the Union.

IV. That, when the War had ceased, “*no laws could be enforced*,”—Page 8—that “*Courts could enforce no decrees*,”—Page 26.

A detailed reply to this sweeping assertion

the circumstances, it may reasonably be expected to have been; but the United States were, nevertheless, benefited by the facilities, in trade, which had been afforded to them by the Mother Country, and it ill becomes an American writer to misrepresent the policy of Britain, in its relations with the young Confederacy—a policy, too, which was as widely different from that adopted by France, of which Mr. Motley and other partisans say nothing, as it very well could be.

The pretensions of those against whom I write are, that Great Britain refused, *because of the nature of the Confederacy*, to make Commercial Treaties with the United States or to open a trade with them: the records show that she not only did not thus refuse, for any reason, but actually removed all necessity for such a Treaty, as her Merchants aptly said, (*John Adams to John Jay, Secretary, June 26, 1785*), by removing all the barriers to trade which had previously embarrassed it, and by making it ABSOLUTELY AS FREE AS WAS THAT OF HER OWN MOST FAVORED SUBJECTS. To pretend that the advantages which were thus afforded by Great Britain were not useful to the United States, in their then existing necessities, would be preposterous; and the subsequent embarrassments and bankruptcy, which were consequent only on the recklessness of purchasers, in buying beyond their reasonable expectations of ability to pay for, will be paraded, as evidence to the contrary and of the unfriendliness of Great Britain, only by such unblushing partisans as Mr. Motley is and by those whose dirty work he so cheerfully performed.

The United States, at the period of which I write, (1782-3) were destitute of supplies and, to a great extent, incapacitated for developing their own resources. Extraordinary facilities were immediately and liberally afforded, by their recent enemy and former Home Government, not only for supplying them with what they needed, but for receiving, in payment, the surplus of their products; and those facilities, thus liberally extended to them, were joyfully and, sometimes, indiscreetly employed, not only for assisting the labor and developing the resources of the Confederacy, but, as we shall see, for unduly gratifying the disposition for “extravagance,” among the inhabitants, which Governor Bowdoin and other prudent men of that period so loudly lamented and condemned. The consequences which always follow extravagance necessarily followed it, in the case before us. Those, in America, who spent more than they received, who lived beyond their incomes, sooner or later, became embarrassed and bankrupt; and the several States composing the United States, as I shall see, very soon experienced the disasters which necessarily follow individual unthriftiness and indisposition to labor. But I fail to see, in all this, wherein, *for any cause or to any extent, whatever*, Great Britain was justly chargeable with illiberality toward the young Confederacy; nor, as far as my examinations have extended—and I do not know of any existing authority or source of information, on this subject, in America, which I have not carefully examined—have I yet seen the least warrant for the wholesale abuse which, because of their alleged unfriendliness to the confederated “thirteen united States of North America,” at the period of which I write, has been thrown on the nations of the Old World, generally, by Mr. Motley and those who, like that gentleman, are partisans rather than historians, and monarchists in their prejudices rather than republicans.

I am not insensible of the fact that, under the provisions of the Proclamation of the second of July, 1783, the carrying trade, between the United States and the British West India islands, was confined to British subjects and British bottoms; but the market for supplying those islands with Lumber of all kinds, as well as Naval Stores, Horses and other Live Stock, and Grain and Flour, was, because of their contiguity, almost wholly in the United States, and

their markets actually furnished those staple articles and the welcome “Exchange on England,” which they produced, to an extent which the mass of our readers are little aware of—three hundred and eighty-six vessels, of forty-three thousand, three hundred, and eighty tons burden, and manned with two thousand, eight hundred and fifty-four men, being employed in that carrying-trade, alone, in 1787. Could not Great Britain reserve to her own subjects, in all her varied relations with the United States, no other advantage over foreigners than this petty privilege, without exposing herself to the unmeasured and unceasing abuse of partisan falsifiers, and the United States to a second Revolution of Government, in a material alteration in the original *Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union*? We shall see.

The Act of Parliament, under which the King in Council was authorized to issue Orders for the regulation of the American trade (23 Geo. III., Cap. XXVIX.) was supplemented, from time to time, by other Acts which extended the term during which the King should thus regulate it, through the entire period between the close of the War and the establishment of “the new system,” under the presidency of General Washington; (24 Geo. III., Session I, Cap. XV.; 24 Geo. III., Session 2, Cap. I., XXIII., XLV.; 25 Geo. III., Cap. V.; 26 Geo. III., Cap. IV.; 27 Geo. III., Cap. VII.; 28 Geo. III., Cap. V.—the latter of which extended it to April 5, 1789—) and I beg the reader to bear this fact in mind, as I shall continue to recite, step by step, the action of the Government on the subject and the effect of that action on the welfare of the United States.

On the twenty-sixth of December, 1783, in conformity with the Act, another Proclamation was issued by the King in Council, promulgating, anew, with slight variations, the regulations previously provided for. It permitted the importation of any unmanufactured goods, not prohibited by law, (except Oil,) and Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Indigo, Masts, Yards, and Bowsprits, being the produce of the United States, either by British or American subjects, in British or American vessels, on paying the same duties as were payable on the importation of similar goods from British Colonies, by British subjects, in British vessels; and the Manifests and other documents required by law were dispensed with: and all Drawbacks, Exemptions, and Bounties on goods exported from Great Britain to the United States were allowed as fully as on such goods when exported to the British Colonies. Tobacco, the produce of the United States, was allowed to be imported, in the same manner, into any port in Great Britain, the Importer, on paying down the duty called “The Old Subsidy,” being permitted to warehouse it, under the King’s locks, and to give Bonds for the payment of the balance due for duties, payable within the time prescribed by law; while those who imported it into London, Bristol, Liverpool, Cowes, Whitehaven, Greenock, and Glasgow were indulged with permission to give Bonds for the entire amount of the duties, and to have their Bonds discharged on exporting the Tobacco within a specified time. The intercourse between the United States and the West Indies was to be regulated agreeably to the terms of the Order, dated the second of July, 1783, which I have already described and discussed.

The effect of this continued good spirit, on the part of the British Government, and of the eagerness to trade, which British Merchants exhibited, led to the importation into the United States, from England and Scotland, during the twelve months ending on Christmas-day, 1784, as follows:

New England.....	£ 526,560..15..11
New York.....	709,547..11.. 6
Pennsylvania.....	689,491.. 9.. 9
Maryland and Virginia.....	1,182,346..13.. 1
Carolina.....	492,833..14.. 4
Georgia.....	57,231..15.. 3

will not be expected—the space which such an answer would require forbidding any attempt to make a complete one. In equally general terms, therefore, I beg to remark that the several Courts sat, during the years 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788—with some exceptions, within the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania, which were produced by a tempo-

tary supremacy of mobs, subsequently suppressed by *SAVRE power, solely*—as regularly and as efficiently as they do, at the present day, within this State or Massachusetts. I will content myself with citing only a single authority, although hundreds of others, equally clear in their tenor, can be furnished, if you shall desire any further evidence of the incorrectness of your

During the same period, the United States imported from the British West India Islands as follows:

Sugar.....Cwt.	47,595
Rum.....Galls.	2,742,277
Molasses.....	5,800
Cotton.....Lbs.	36,250
Coffee.....Cwt.	674
Cocoa.....	74
Pinento.....Lbs.	169,500
Ginger.....Cwt.	1,116
Dyewoods.....Tons	61
Salt.....Bushels	6,316
Beef and Pork.....Barrels	124
Negroes.....	203

in addition to some Mahogany, Hides, Tobacco, Soap, etc., of which no detailed Report was made.

It will be seen that the quantity of goods imported from Great Britain into the United States was largely increased, during the year 1784; but, notwithstanding the year 1783 was, necessarily, unproductive, to a great extent, the exports were increased in about the same ratio, as will be seen in the following abstract of the Reports of those exportations, to England and Scotland, during the period under consideration:

From New England.....£	51,078,13.3
.. New York.....	47,302,18.9
.. Pennsylvania.....	70,263,10.9
.. Maryland & Virginia..	390,250, 6.1
.. Carolina.....	167,445, 4.2
.. Georgia.....	22,888,14.0

Let it not be supposed, however, that the aggregate mass of either this balance of £2,893,681, 12s., 10d., sterling, in our direct trade with Europe, or that of the cost of the imports from the British West Indies, to which I have alluded, was allowed to hang over the United States in the form of a debt, nor that it was necessarily paid in specie arbitrarily and rigidly drained from the hoards of the aged and the money-boxes of the children, throughout the Confederacy.

The trade with the West India Islands was largely in favor of the States,* even at that early period; and they obtained, from that source, during the entire period—1783 to 1789—under review, not only the Rum which New Eng-

land so largely used in her profitable trade with slave-producing Africa, but the Specie which was used for general purposes and in the large trade with China and the East,† and the Sterling Bills of Exchange which served to liquidate their balances in England and Scotland.‡

During the year 1785, an Act was passed (25 Geo. III., Chap. LXXXV.) concerning the importation of Tobacco into Great Britain; but, consistently with the policy of the Government, American Tobacco was allowed to be imported, directly from the United States, in either American or British vessels, and warehoused and bonded, in like manner as if it had been the product of a British Colony, by a subject of the Crown, and the freight of a British bottom.

It was during this year (1785) that an antagonistic spirit, on commercial subjects, was first manifested against Great Britain, in the United States; and that antagonism first appeared, it seems, in Massachusetts, whose restless population seemed to be impatient, because, in some portions of the territory of the King of Great Britain, they were considered as foreigners and strangers.

The British Government, as I have shown, allowed the importation, into the ports of Great Britain, either in American or British bottoms, of the staple products of the United States, on the same terms—sometimes on better terms—than she allowed the importation of the same articles from her own Colonies; and against that portion of her policy, Massachusetts seems to have entertained and exhibited no dissatisfaction. She seems, also, to have freely purchased, on credit, the goods which the British merchants freely sold to her without demanding immediate payment for them; and I have already shown, from Governor Bowdoin's Messages and Speeches, how much, in those purchases, she allowed her "extravagance" to get the better of her prudence, and how much the disposition of her citizens to live beyond their incomes, at the expense of those who had given them credit for goods, crippled her trade and embittered her population against those who had thus betrieded them.

It will be remembered, too, that while the staple products of the United States were generally allowed to be imported into the West India Islands belonging to Great Britain, and while the United States were allowed to purchase in those islands what, of their products, those States should desire to purchase, the Home Government reserved to British bottoms and British subjects the sole right of carrying those goods thus bought from or sold to the United States; and the Home Government also seems to have reserved, for British subjects, some local rights in her American fisheries from which she excluded not only the enterprising sons of Massachusetts, who had ceased to be British subjects, but

* I have not found the Returns of the outward trade from the United States to the Islands; but its extent, at this early date, may be judged from a single entry in the Report of the Privy Council's Committee on *The Representations of the West India Planters*, made May 31, 1784, which states that, from the twelfth of December, 1783, to the seventeenth of March, 1784,—three months—seventy-five vessels arrived at the single port of Kingston, in Jamaica, with cargoes of Lumber and Provisions; and that, of those, sixty-four were from the United States. It shows, too, that these vessels carried into Kingston, eighteen thousand barrels of Flour; five hundred and fifty-nine thousand, and fifty Staves and Heading; seven hundred and ninety-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty-three feet of Boards and Scantlings; and one million, four hundred and fifty thousand, seven hundred, and ninety Shingles—the Flour being equal to the consumption of the entire island of Jamaica for nine months.

All these went into one port, during only three months and five days: what went into other ports, and other islands, during other periods, as well as this, I do not know; but the Returns of vessels employed in the West India trade.—*Vide page 168, post*—indicate that the trade with other islands than Jamaica was not less active and important.

† It may serve to illustrate this subject to invite the attention of my readers to the indulgence to American Commerce which the Earl Cornwallis and the Supreme Council extended to it, during 1788-9, to which I have elsewhere alluded: and the prosperity of the American trade with China, in 1789, is seen in the fact that, during that year, of eighty-six foreign vessels which were at Canton, three were Portuguese, five were Dutch, one was French, one was Danish, twenty-one were of the British East India Company, and fifteen were of the United States—the remainder, forty, belonging to the neighboring British East Indies.—*Hearns's Voyage*, lxxxviii.

‡ The statements of Edwards and other historians of the West Indies, show that the Southern States were paid for their produce sent to the Islands, about one-half in goods and one-half in dollars; the Middle States, about one-quarter in goods and three-quarters in dollars and Sterling Bills; the New England States, about one-tenth in goods and nine-tenths in dollars.

remark on this subject. In the *Columbian Magazine*, for November, 1786 (*i.*, 151) appear the following remarks: "*Philadelphia, November 22.* On Friday, the 17th instant, arrived in town from the Western Circuit over the mountains, the Chief Justice and Judge Rush, having held Courts of Oyer and Terminer and

the enterprising sons of all other foreign nations, European and American.

These not very unreasonable regulations, made for the benefit, within their own country, of the subjects of the King of Great Britain, gravely offended our Puritanic brethren, in Massachusetts; and that offence was greatly increased "at the establishment of British factors in their country—a measure rendered necessary by the enormous deficiencies of some of those who assumed the character of Merchants in America, immediately after the Peace." A spirit of retaliation was promptly raised; and the Federal Congress was appealed to, to adopt retaliatory measures, while, on the twenty-third of June, 1785, the General Court of the State unwisely destroyed one of her own markets, by enacting a Law prohibiting the exportation, from any port of Massachusetts, in *British* bottoms, of any goods of *American* manufacture or product, after the first of August ensuing; and, from that very small beginning of petty spite arose those overflows of indignation at what was considered British intolerance and British ill-feeling toward the United States, of which the inventions of Mr. Motley, now under consideration, afford one of the latest and most glaring instances.

The inhabitants of the United States, during 1785, imported from England and Scotland very much less than they had imported in 1784, and, during the same period, their Exports to those countries were considerably increased; and, from that stern fact, Mr. Motley might have learned, had he desired to learn the truth, how rapidly the United States were recovering from the disasters of a prolonged and devastating War: how prosperous their industry was; and how baseless, in fact, were all his misrepresentations concerning either the business or the morals of the Confederacy.

The following are the Reports of the Imports and Exports referred to, during the year 1785, taken from the British Customs:

	Imports into	Exports from
New England.....	£ 163,348.. 5..3	£ 56,647..11..11
New York.....	495,762..12..0	61,671..10..9
Pennsylvania.....	369,215.. 8..5	57,705.. 6.. 5
Maryland and Virginia....	1 045,103.. 8..3	443,580.. 6.. 2
Carolina.....	310,198.. 3..7	228,070..15..10
Georgia.....	44,396.. 4..6	45,919..14.. 7

From the West India islands, the imports into the United States, during 1785, were as follows:

Sugar.....	Cwt.	46,142
Rum.....	Galls.	2,188,000
Molasses.....		43,800
Cotton.....	Lbs.	11,750
Coffee.....	Cwt.	1,202
Cocoa.....		154
Pimento.....	Lbs.	54,300
Ginger.....	Cwt.	1,362
Dyewoods.....	Tons	60
Salt.....	Bushels	19,022
Beef and Pork.....	Bbls.	55
Negroes.....		468

During 1786, there seems to have been very little change either in the polity or the policy of Great Britain, as far as her relations with the United States were concerned. An Act was passed (26 *Geo. III.*, *Cap. LII.*) to prevent the fraudulent removal of Tobacco and for fixing the duty on that article; but there was no change in the status of that which was the product of the United States—it was treated exactly as if it was the product of a British Colony—and, as if to reciprocate the general good-will of all classes in Great Britain, the State of Pennsylvania, in glowing contrast with the narrowness of Massachusetts, repealed all the local Statutes which had hitherto imposed extra charg-

"Nisi Prius in the Counties of Franklin, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, and Bedford. The same Judges have, in the course of last year, held Courts in every County beyond the Susquehannah, and travelled near a thousand miles; and it will doubtless please the friends of virtue and humanity to hear, that in

es upon the shipping, belonging to British subjects, which entered her ports, and declared that the vessels of all countries should, thenceforth, be admitted, therein, upon the same terms as those of the United States.

The Imports from England and Scotland into the United States, during 1786, amounted, in the aggregate, to £1,603,466., 0s., 9d.,—a decrease of nearly one-third since 1785, and of five-ninths since 1784—while the Exports from the United States to England and Scotland, during the same period, amounted, in the aggregate, to £843,119., 1s., 0d.,—also a decrease, since 1785, of about £50,000. The Imports from the West India islands, during 1786, were as follows:

Sugar.....	Cwt.	35,801
Rum.....	Galls.	1,399,040
Molasses.....	Galls.	1,800
Cotton.....	Lbs.	—
Coffee.....	Cwt.	1,874
Cocoa.....		183
Pimento.....	Lbs.	16,900
Ginger.....	Cwt.	487
Dyewoods.....	Pieces	370
Salt.....	Bush.	1,330
Beef and Pork.....	Bbls.	—
Negroes.....		337

Notwithstanding the partisan misrepresentations and personal and local bitterness which were constantly thrust before the world by those, in America, who were anxiously endeavoring to change the character of the Confederacy, there seems to have been no change in the commercial policy of the British Government, in its relations with the United States, during the year 1787; and the Custom House Reports indicate the same activity, in their commerce, as had previously prevailed.

The direct trade between the United States and Great Britain, in 1787, amounted, in their Imports from that country, to £2,014,111., 18s., 7d., and, in their exports to that country, to £893,637., 16s., 1d.; while their trade with the West India islands, as the following tables will indicate, was very extended.

I.

Vessels employed in the trade with the United States, by the several West India islands, in 1787, as displayed in the British Customs Reports.

	Vessels	Tonnage	Men
Jamaica.....	133	13,041	893
Tortola.....	3	372	21
St. Christophers.....	21	2,457	140
Mont Serret and Nevis.....	20	1,850	138
Dominica.....	16	2,003	147
Antigua.....	71	8,281	552
St. Vincents.....	21	2,587	174
Grenada.....	47	6,373	410
Barbadoes.....	54	6,416	379

II.

Exports from the British West India islands to the United States, in 1787.

Sugar.....	Cwt.	19,333
Rum.....	Galls.	1,620,205
Molasses.....		4,200
Cotton.....	Lbs.	3,000
Coffee.....	Cwt.	3,246
Cocoa.....		124
Pimento.....	Lbs.	6,450
Ginger.....	Cwt.	339
Dyewoods.....		—
Salt.....	Bushels	2,304
Beef and Pork.....	Bbls.	72
Negroes.....		184

"their progress through so great a part of the State, not a single person has been capitally convicted before them."

When you shall reflect on this subject, and bear in mind the characteristics of a frontier population, I feel confident that you will not only see that you have been misled, out, on the other hand,

The year 1788 is notable, in the annals of the United States, because of the culmination of that system of local, partisan agitation which was set in motion and sustained by such of their citizens as preferred the system of Government which Great Britain was controlled by, to the simple republican system which then prevailed in the United States; and, as becomes a faithful writer of the history of my country, it is my duty to say that, even in that period of deep excitement and misrepresentation, in America, with the exception hereafter noted, concerning the West India trade, there was no perceptible change in the commercial policy of Great Britain, in her relations with the United States—the Act of 28 Geo. III., Cap. V., having extended the authority of the King in Council, to make Regulations for the government of the American trade, until the fifth of April, 1789; and the latter having made no changes, whatever, in that matter.

The regulation of the trade between the British Colonies in America and the United States was assumed, directly, by the Parliament, early in 1788; and there can be little doubt that the Government was prompted to make some changes therein in retaliation of the obstructions to British trade which were raised by the Legislatures of Massachusetts and some other New England States and of the violent abuse and misrepresentations with which the partisan press, in America, teemed, at that time. Indeed, so much uneasiness was manifested by the Ministry, in England, on that delicate subject, that it was formally brought to the notice of our Embassy, at London; and it is a matter of surprise, to those who are acquainted with the subject, that the direct trade with Great Britain was allowed to remain unshackled with reciprocal fetters, during the entire year and until Lady's-day, in 1789. But it was so; and only the Colonial trade with the United States was subjected to any unfriendly change.

On the tenth of March, 1788, an Act was passed (28 Geo. III., Cap. VI.) to supersede the Orders of the King in Council, whereby the importation of Tobacco, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Lumber of all kinds, Horses, Cattle and other Live Stock, Bread, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley and other Grain, the produce of the United States, into the West India islands, in *British vessels*, legally navigated, was permanently authorized; and the goods or produce which could, legally, be exported to any foreign country, in Europe, as well as Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Pimento, Cocoa, and Ginger, were allowed to be exported to the United States, also in *British vessels*. In all this, there was no material change; but the only articles of export and import, from and to the islands, which were favored in charges for duties, were Cocoa and Ginger, which, alone, could be exported on the payment of the same duties which were imposed on the exportation of the same goods to a British Colony in America. On the other hand, the islands were not permitted to import from any foreign West India island any of the goods which they were thus authorized to import from the United States, except in cases of distress; and the monopoly of the West India market was, therefore, practically continued to the United States, subject to the import duties imposed by the Government. No goods whatever, were allowed to be imported from the United States into Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, St. Johns, Newfoundland, or their dependencies, except in cases of temporary distress, when *British vessels* might carry supplies, for a limited period; and no goods were allowed to be carried, *by sea*, from the United States to Canada, on any pretense whatever—the reason for the different temper which prompted the peculiar regulations enacted for the control of the Canadian and Provincial trade will be obvious to all my readers: *New England chiefly suffered, therefrom*.

During the year 1788, the Exports from the United States to Great Britain amounted to £1,023,789, 13s. 0d.—a

that you will admit that, even if your averment is correct, generally, the frontiers of Pennsylvania—unlike all other sections—were an unusually civil and submissive section of the country, during the years 1785-6.*

V. That, during that period, "*no insurrections could be suppressed*."—Pages 7, 9i.

greater sum than they had ever reached, before that year—and the Imports into the United States, from Great Britain, during the same period, amounted to £1,886,142, 2s. 10d.,—a very considerable reduction from those of the preceding year—and, if I may be allowed to judge of the elements of a nation's prosperity, these Reports clearly indicate that the United States were steadily recovering from the effects of the War, and as steadily strengthening the independent position, as business communities, which, as political communities, they had already attained.

The trade of the United States with the East has been referred to; and I may be permitted to return to the subject, to indicate to Mr. Motley how little reason he had, in fact, as far as that particular subject is concerned, for the petty misrepresentations of which he has been guilty.

In the latter part of 1788, or early in 1789, the Earl Cornwallis, America's last trophy during the War of the Revolution, who was then Governor-general of India, gave orders that American vessels should be treated, at the Company's settlements, in all respects, as the most favored foreigners; and, when the *Chesapeake*, the first American vessel which was allowed to trade, or even to show her colors, in the Ganges, appeared, she was welcomed by the Supreme Council of Bengal with an exemption from the Government Customs, which all foreign vessels were bound to pay.

During the year 1789, the absolute prohibition of trade between Canada and the United States was found to be inconvenient, in practice; and it was modified so far as to allow the King in Council to authorize the importation of necessary supplies from the United States, in time of distress—a measure which was demanded by the teachings of a recent famine in Quebec, rather than prompted by any kind feeling, on the part of the Government, to the restless spirits, in the Eastern States, who were principally benefitted by it.

During the same year, more stringent laws for the regulation of the American fisheries were enacted (29 Geo. III., Cap. LIII.); and for preventing smuggling of Tobacco, (29 Geo. III., Cap. LXVIII.); but the aggregate importations into the United States, from Great Britain, amounted, in value, to £2,525,299, 9s. 2d., and the aggregate value of exportations, to £1,050,199, 4s. 0d.—the former indicating very little, if any, loss of credit, in England; the latter indicating quite as little anarchy, at home.

As "*the new system*," with General Washington at its head, went into operation early in 1789, I pursue the subject no further, unless in presenting, for the sake of contrast, a continuation of the tables of Imports from and Exports to Great Britain, taken, like those which have preceded them, in this Note, from the British Custom-house books and in Sterling money.

	Imports	Exports
1788-89.....	£ 2,525,299. 9. 2	£ 1,050,199. 4. 0
1789-90.....	3,431,779. 17. 7	1,191,052. 1. 9
1790-91.....	4,225,448. 1. 0	1,194,232. 16. 3
1791-92.....	4,271,418. 9. 3	1,038,707. 9. 0
1792-93.....	3,513,681. 10. 11	904,050. 7. 8
1793-94.....	3,859,871. 11. 10	625,733. 13. 8
1794-95.....	5,254,118. 18. 7	1,352,136. 15. 7
1795-96.....	6,054,238. 9. 2	2,080,970. 19. 2
1796-97.....	5,056,822. 13. 10	1,175,512. 18. 9
1797-98.....	5,580,370. 3. 2	1,782,720. 2. 10
1798-99.....	7,056,558. 18. 3	1,818,944. 13. 8

My readers need not be told that these Tables indicate that the United States, under the *Confederation*, were

*This subject will be illustrated further from what has been said of the Courts of Orange-county and the City of New York on pages 171-173, of this number.

Only three insurrections—between the close of the War and the organization of the new Government, under President Washington—disturbed the United States. The *First*, was that of the Connecticut settlers, in the valley of the Wyoming and its vicinity, in consequence of the refusal of the State of Pennsylvania to confirm the titles to their lands—a subject over which the Federal Congress had no control, either directly or indirectly. (*Proclamation of the President and Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, October 5, 1784; Minutes of the Council 1784-6; Resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut, October, 1784; Proclamation of Governor Trumbull, November 15, 1783; Memorial of John Franklin, et al., October 20, 1784; and the action of the Assembly of Connecticut thereon; Hildreth's United States, iii., 471*) and one which was settled by the parties in interest—the States referred to—without the employment of any military force whatever. (*Day's Historical Collections of Pennsylvania, 44, 45; Minor's Wyoming; Peck's Wyoming, 66*). The *Second*, was "The Slay's Rebellion" in southern and western Massachusetts, which was organized in resistance to the action of the State, to prevent the Sessions of the State Courts, and, in no wise, affecting the Federal Government or the Articles of Confederation. (*Minott's History of the Rebellion; Hildreth, iii., 472-474; Bradford's Massachusetts, ii., 272-278.*) This rebellion, also, as you probably know, was promptly suppressed by General Benjamin Lincoln, acting exclusively under the authority of the State, and

without the co-operation of any other force than the State troops. (*Minott; Hildreth, iii., 474-477; Bradford, ii., 280-310.*) The *Third* was an insurrection in New Hampshire, in 1786, also originating in an opposition to the State policy concerning taxes, paper-currency, actions at law, &c. It was not affected, in the least, by the Federal relations; nor were the Federal authorities concerned in its suppression, in the remotest degree. (*Belknap's New Hampshire, Edit. Boston, 1791, 459-476; Hildreth, iii., 475.*)

VI. That, during the same period (1783-1788) "no debt could be collected,"—Page 7—that "debts could not be collected."—Page 26.

Like several of the propositions which have been noticed already, this is so sweeping in its character that no complete answer can be expected, within the limits of this letter. I am aware that, among the grievances of the insurgents, in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, was a stern dislike to the Courts and lawyers—probably based on a desire to avoid the payment of their obligations—but I am also aware that these insurgents were *not* sustained in the exercise of so questionable a taste. I am also aware that, in the Mayor's Court in the City of New York, on the second day of its organization, after the enemy had evacuated the city, (*February 24, 1784*) one hundred and sixteen writs were returned; on the third day, one hundred and sixty-seven; and in the July Session, one hundred and ninety-eight—Messrs Hamilton, Burr, Troup, and Livingston being among the principal Attorneys employed. (*Records of the Mayor's*

quite as prosperous—that they exported quite as much, in proportion to their imports, and ran in debt for imported goods quite as little, beyond their net products—as the same United States did, under the Constitution, Mr. Motley to the contrary, notwithstanding; and they indicate, too, that, to say the least of it, there was quite as much thrift, and quite as much industry, and quite as little "extravagance," before, as there were after, the Constitution was established between the several States of the Confederacy, unpleasant as that fact will be to Mr. Motley and those whom he served.

So much for the pretended intolerance of Great Britain of which Mr. Motley has said so much and so untruly; what of the relations of France with the United States, of which Mr. Motley has said nothing?

The French, very reasonably, expected to secure great advantages in commerce, from their alliance, during the War, with the United States; but their expectations were not realized—indeed, the trade of France with the United States, was never a brisk one: and, very soon after the Peace, so indiscreetly was the subject handled by the French Government, it almost entirely ceased.

In March, 1784, the French Government decreed that, in the West Indies, only the single port of Cap Nicholas Mole should be open to the American trade with the French Colonies; and, at that port, it limited the exports to Molasses and Tafia—bad Rum. The effect of this short-sighted regulation was immediately seen; and, in November of the same year, after the old associations of the Americans, in the British islands, had been restored, and the trade with them fully and sympathetically renewed, it was modified by the designation of other ports, but even that modification was accompanied by other provisions, as obnoxious as the former, which perfectly neutralized all the commercial

purposes of the Government and failed to attract the trade of the United States.

In France, proper, Dunkirk and three or four other ports were officially opened to the American trade; but, as far as I have found any authority on the subject, that Government relied on its recent alliance, in War, more than on its present commercial facilities, in Peace; and the effect was seen in the supremacy of the control exercised by "the almighty dollar," and in the present profits afforded by the respective policies of the rival nations. *Great Britain made the best offer for the trade of the young Republic; and she secured it: France, disappointed and indignant at what she considered the ingratitude of America, very soon found, in San Domingo and in France, other and more important subjects, and quietly surrendered, to her successful rival, the trade which the latter had, already, so completely secured.*

Beyond a single general remark, I need offer no comments on the evidence which I have thus presented of Mr. Motley's glaring infidelity to the truth and his consequent unfitness for writing on either historical, legal, or commercial subjects, whenever it will probably pay him to misrepresent them—that man who can wilfully misrepresent the truth, even concerning his own country, in order to promote a foreign mission, cannot be prudently depended upon, on any subject, whenever the price offered shall be sufficient to compensate his misrepresentation and treachery. Mr. Motley, therefore, together with his pretended unfriendliness in foreign nations and equally fictitious indisposition, abroad, to open and continue commercial relations with "the thirteen united States of North America," between 1783 and 1789, is dismissed to that Netherlandish history which, it is said, his scholarly elegance of style has so much adorned and so little improved.

Court, 1784.) As these were, generally, actions for the collection of debts, it would appear that the citizens made repeated attempts to do what, you say, was not possible: and the frequent advertisements, in the several papers of the period, of the sales of property for the payment of such debts, indicate that, in a fair proportion, at least, they were successful.

VII. That, during that period—1783-1788—“neither property nor life was secure”—Page 7—that “the absence of law, order, and security for life and property was as absolute as could be well conceived in a civilized land.”—Page 26.

I have reason to believe that you have been misled on this subject, as grossly as on those to which I have before invited your attention; but the same difficulty exists in this, respecting the extent to which a complete refutation of your charge on our predecessors would carry this reply. A single line in your letter affords space enough to malign the character of “thirteen “petty sovereignties,” their inhabitants, their laws, their Governments, and their political principles; they are transformed, by half a dozen words, from your pen, into as many distinct masses of robbers and assassins; and the very maxims of thieves—among whom, in their intercourse with each other, there is said to be a regard to personal honor—if you are correct, were disregarded by the Washingtons, the Schuylers, the Greenes, the Franklins, the Waynes, the Rutledges, and their neighbors and families, from Nova Scotia to Florida, from 1778—the date of the Confederacy—to 1789, when the Federal Constitution was established. Strange news are these, from a historian of world-wide celebrity, whose supposed careful examination of the original authorities and whose faithful utterance of their teachings, on other subjects, have won for him both honor and wealth. How singularly loose in their statements, too, if you are correct, must Judges Shippen and Rush have been, in the paragraph which I have cited under the fourth division of my subject; how lamentably ignorant, too,—or how hypocritical and insulting—must Governor Bowdoin have been, in his correspondence with Captain Stanhope, of His Britannic Majesty’s Ship *Mercury*, while in Boston harbor, in July and August, 1785, when the latter complained of an insult which had been offered to him by the inhabitants of Boston, and was answered “Foreigners are “entitled to the protection of the law, as well as “amenable to it, equally with any citizen of the “United States, while they continue within the “jurisdiction of this Commonwealth. Any “learned practitioner of the law, if applied to, “will direct you to the mode of legal process in “the obtaining a redress of injury, if you have “been injured, and the judiciary courts will

“cause due inquiry to be made touching riotous “and unlawful assemblies and their misde- “meanors, and inflict legal punishment on such “as, by verdict of a jury, may be found guilty.” (*Governor James Bowdoin to Captain Stanhope, August 1, 1785.*)

How remarkable it is, too, that, during the years 1784 to 1788, inclusive—the five years next succeeding the War—when the country was demoralized from that cause, and during the period in which, if you are correct, it was in a state of anarchy and general criminality, without Government and without shame, the aggregate of crime was less than it was during the first five years of the Presidency of General Washington, when the “magical” effects of the new Constitution, you being again the witness, had so suddenly and so effectually restored order out of “chaos,” and, “as if by magic,” had converted from barbarism, an unprincipled, thievish, murderous community, among whom “neither “life nor property were secure,” into a peaceful, law-abiding, conscientious people!

To prove this, let us turn to the records of Orange-county in this State—a district of country which was so peculiarly “rural” in its character, that, immediately before the War, during a period of thirty years, not a single action in law, on any subject, had been known within its bounds.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF ORANGE-COUNTY, NEW YORK, FROM 1784 TO 1793, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

I.—From 1784 to 1788—five years, UNDER THE CONFEDERATION.

Disorderly House.....	1
Assault and Battery.....	10
Felony.....	3
Compounding a Felony.....	1
Petty Larceny.....	1
—	16

* Which were thus disposed of.

Indictment quashed.....	1
Not known.....	12
Convicted.....	3
—	16

II.—From 1789 to 1793—five years, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Trespass.....	6
Arson.....	1
Horse-stealing.....	1
Larceny.....	2
Assault with intent to com. rape...	2
Sedition.....	1
Assault and Battery.....	6
—	19

Which were thus disposed of.

Acquitted.....	7
Not known.....	8
Convicted.....	4
—	19

From these pictures of the peculiar "anarchy" of rural New York—for which we are indebted to the efficient Clerk of the County—let us turn to municipal New York, during the same period, as the reports appear on the records of the Criminal Courts of that City.

In the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Sessions of the City and County of New York, is a venerable volume, in manuscript, entitled *A General List of all persons Indicted and Convicted in the City and County of New York, from the end of the American Revolution to the year 1820*. From that volume,—pages 1–40—through the courtesy of Henry Vandervoort, Esqr., the veteran Clerk of the Court, I have collected the information contained in the following Table:

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, FROM JANUARY, 1784, TO MARCH, 1789.

1.—*Indictments found, from January, 1784, to March, 1789—five years and two months, UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.*

	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	Total
Altering a Bill of Credit....	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Arson.....	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Assault.....	-	1	1	2	17	3	24
Assault and Battery.....	36	13	31	25	9	1	115
Bigamy.....	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Body-snatching, †.....	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
Breaking into a vessel.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Burglary.....	14	11	18	8	1	-	52
" Accessory to.....	2	3	-	-	-	-	5
Challenge, Sending one....	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
" Acting as second....	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cheating.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conspiracy to defraud.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Contempt of Court.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Counterfeit money, Passing.	1	3	1	-	-	-	5
Counterfeiting.....	-	13	-	-	-	-	13
" Deceit.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Disorderly House.....	24	11	9	3	6	-	53
Disturbing neighbors.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Embezzlement.....	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Extortion.....	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
" as Aldermen.....	-	7	-	18	-	-	25
False Pretences.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Felony.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
" Accessory to.....	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Forgery.....	1	5	12	5	1	6	30
" Accessory to.....	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Forged papers, Passing them	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Grand Larceny.....	26	7	10	13	11	5	82
High Treason.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Highway Robbery.....	-	1	1	2	-	-	4
Horse-stealing.....	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
" Ignoramus.....	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
Kidnapping negroes.....	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Keeping billiard table.....	-	-	18	-	2	-	20
Larceny.....	3	6	15	23	8	-	55
Libel.....	-	2	-	-	-	-	2

* Matthias Ozden and Abijah Hammond, well known lawyers, were among these.

† The robbery of the Burying-grounds which led to "the Doctors' Mob," wherein John Jay and Colonel Hamilton were among the *posse comitatus* and the former was wounded.

‡ Aldermen B Elagg, A. P. Lott, W. W. Gilbert, Jeremiah Wool, John Broome, William Neilson, and James Monell.

§ Alderman A. P. Lott.

	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	Total
Lotteries, Advertising one.*	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Promoting.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Misdemeanor.....	-	-	2	-	1	1	4
Misprision of Treason, †....	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Murder.....	3	2	-	-	1	-	12
Not recorded.....	-	-	1	2	-	2	5
Nuisance.....	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Perjury.....	2	-	1	3	-	-	6
Petty Larceny.....	14	2	12	9	7	7	51
Pocket-picking.....	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Pretending to be a Watchman.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Publishing prophane books	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Rape.....	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Receiving stolen goods.....	3	1	2	11	1	-	18
Riot.....	3	26	9	-	13	-	51
" & Assault & Battery..	6	29	15	-	-	-	50
Robbery.....	5	1	-	2	-	2	10
Sedition.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Stealing.....	-	-	-	1	3	-	4
Trespass.....	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Usury, ‡.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Window-breaking.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

156 157 186 118 108 29 754

Of these Indictments, there were in the Court of Sessions, four hundred and eighteen, and in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, three hundred and thirty-six. They were thus disposed of:

Acquittals.....	98
Not brought to trial.....	302
<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	3
Laid over.....	1
Quashed.....	18
Discharged.....	13
Removed to other Courts.....	2
Indictments amended.....	5
Convictions.....	312
	754

The Convicted were thus disposed of:

Branded.....	19
" in the cheek and imprisoned	1
" and flogged.....	3
Barred in the hand.....	3
Fined.....	131
" and imprisoned.....	9
Flogged.....	32
" and cated.....	2
" and imprisoned.....	4
Hanged.....	28
Imprisoned.....	19
New trials granted.....	2
Pardoned.....	15
Pillory.....	2
" and imprisonment.....	1
Sentences not recorded.....	40
" suspended.....	1
	312

* James Rivington, whose violent abuse of the Americans, while Editor of *The Royal Gazette*, in New York, is so well known. He was convicted on the first of these two charges and acquitted on the last.

† Gilbert Livingston and William Weisham.

‡ Brockholst Livingston, subsequently a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

II.—*Indictments found, from March, 1789, to March, 1794—five years, under the CONSTITUTION.*

	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	Total
Assault.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	3
“ and Battery.....	7	27	35	42	40	6	159
“ with intent to murder.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Attachment.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bigamy.....	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
Billiard table, Keeping one.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Burglary.....	5	3	1	3	2	—	14
Challenge, Sending one.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cheating.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Contempt.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Counterfeit Certificate, Passing.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Disorderly house.....	7	1	12	4	6	—	30
Extortion.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
False pretence.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Felony.....	—	1	2	2	—	—	5
Forceable entry.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Forged Exchange, Passing.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Forgery.....	11	—	2	2	22	8	45
Forging Certificates.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Forging and passing certificates.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Fraud.....	—	1	—	—	2	—	3
Claming.....	—	1	2	—	—	1	4
Grand Larceny.....	9	9	2	4	6	5	35
Highway Robbery.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Horse-stealing.....	—	1	2	1	—	—	4
Larceny.....	7	2	—	1	—	—	10
Label.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Lottery, Private.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
“ Promoting,*.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
“ tickets, Selling.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Manslaughter.....	—	1	1	1	2	—	5
Misdemeanor.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Murder.....	—	—	1	1	3	—	5
Nuisance.....	—	—	4	2	1	—	7
Perjury.....	1	—	—	2	—	—	3
Petty Larceny.....	6	20	7	6	16	3	58
Picking Pockets.....	—	—	4	1	—	—	5
Rape.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Receiving stolen goods.....	5	11	1	1	—	2	20
Rescue.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Riot.....	—	—	2	—	3	1	6
“ with Assault & Battery.....	—	—	8	7	—	—	15
Robbery.....	6	4	2	—	—	—	12
“ accessory.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Sheep-stealing.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Shuffle-board, Keeping one.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Vagrancy.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	74	98	99	86	108	28	493

Of these Indictments, one hundred and seventy six were in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and three hundred and seventeen were in the Court of Sessions. They were thus disposed of :

Acquittals.....	55
Not brought to trial.....	133
<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	11
Laid over.....	3
Quashed.....	8
Discharged.....	5
Removed to other Courts.....	6
Convicted.....	274
	493

* Samuel Bonden and Thomas Greenleaf, the well-known Editors and Publishers, were in this party.

The Convicted were thus disposed of :

Fined.....	134
“ and imprisoned.....	15
Flogged.....	54
“ and imprisoned.....	6
“ and transported.....	9
Hanged.....	13
Imprisoned.....	27
Judgment reversed.....	1
Pardoned.....	3
Pillory and imprisoned.....	1
Respited.....	2
Sentences not recorded.....	6
Transported.....	2
“ and imprisoned.....	1

— 274

These tables indicate a considerable decrease in crime, in the City of New York, as the passions and distress produced by the War subsided ; and it is evident that that decrease was not controlled, in any way, by the change in the Federal Constitution, nor, indeed, by any merely political action of either the State or the Confederacy. Thus, of Assaults and Assaults with Battery, from thirty-six, in 1784, the number had decreased, in 1788, to twenty-six, and, in 1789, to twelve, after which they gradually increased, notwithstanding the *Constitution* ; while, of Burglaries, the decrease was from fourteen, in 1784, to one, in 1788, after which the number was insignificant, unless as evidence of the general good morals of the inhabitants. The same result is seen in the arrests for keeping disorderly houses, larceny, murder, receiving stolen goods, riot—the “ Doctor’s Mob,” in 1788, with its accompanying “ body-snatching,” serving to swell the number of rioters arrested during that year—and robbery ; while forgery, in its various phases, enjoys the solitary distinction of extended influence. The aggregate of indictments, also—excluding those frivolous charges which were never prosecuted or, on being tried, were pronounced invalid—steadily diminished, until after the new *Constitution* was established ; and of these the total number, during the first-mentioned five years and a sixth, —1784, to March, 1789 —was three hundred and twenty-three, and that, during the last mentioned five years—March, 1789, to March, 1794—was two hundred and ninety-four.

What better evidence than these records is needed to show that merely political Constitutions, in the United States, have had no effect on either the production or the diminution of Crime : and that, even if Mr. Motley was correct in his maintenance of the opposite hypothesis, *which I deny*, a very slight increase of crime, under “ the “ new system,” in both the rural and the municipal communities, affords only a sorry support

for his partisan inventions concerning the morals of the United States, during the supremacy of the *Articles of Confederation*?

VIII. That "*Great Britain had made a Treaty of Peace with us, but she scornfully declined a Treaty of Commerce and Amity; not because we had been rebels, but because we were not a State—because we were a mere dissolving League of jarring Provinces, incapable of guaranteeing the stipulations of any Commercial Treaty.*"—Page 7.

In this conclusion, also, I believe you have been misled. It is very certain that, in her constant and intense desire to secure our trade, rather than allow France to secure it, while she studiously endeavored to conciliate the Americans by granting every possible commercial indulgence and by studiously guarding against every possible contingency, Great Britain *never* "scornfully declined a Treaty of Commerce and Amity" with the United States, as you remark; on the contrary, on the seventeenth of June, 1785, when the Marquis of Caermarthen, the British Secretary of State, first received Mr. Adams, for business purposes, "his Lordship began the conversation, by saying 'that he could answer for himself and, he believed, for the rest of the King's servants, that they were sincerely desirous of cultivating the most cordial friendship with America, and for doing everything in their power for dissipating every little animosity that might remain among individuals'" (*John Adams to John Jay, June 17, 1785*). The same able American Minister, writing from Westminster, nine days later, informed Mr. Jay, the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, "I am every day astonished at the ignorance of all ranks of people of the relation between this country and ours. '*Cui bono?*' they cry. 'To what end a Treaty of Commerce, when we are sure of as much American trade as we have occasion for, without it? The experiment has been tried, and the Americans have found that they cannot supply themselves, elsewhere,'" (*John Adams to John Jay, June 26, 1785*;) and who shall say that those Englishmen, in view of the then notorious facts of English liberality and American willingness to be well-served, were not only well-informed as to the facts referred to, but, bluntly, truth-telling, when they thus addressed Mr. Adams? The visit of Lord Hood to Mr. Adams, about the same time, and his conversation concerning a Treaty of Commerce; * the anxious conversation

of Mr. Adams and Mr. Pitt, the Foreign Secretary, on the subject of the proceedings of the State of Massachusetts on the same subject, after that State had enacted a local Navigation Act; † and numerous other similar topics, abundantly scattered over the history of the Diplomacy between the United States and Great Britain, from 1783 to 1789, all prove that the ability of the United States, or their disability, to guarantee the stipulations of any Commercial Treaty, had nothing to do with the delay in the adjustment of the terms of a Treaty of Commerce. Let these authorities, all well-known to every student of American history, together with Mr. Adams's very elaborate report of his first official interview, on business, with Mr. Pitt (*Letter to John Jay, August 25, 1785*) suffice to show to you that the alleged incapacity of the United States to guarantee the stipulations of any Commercial Treaty had no part in the procrastinated negotiations between the two countries.

Nor is the statement correct that Great Britain scornfully declined a Treaty of Commerce and Amity with the United States, "because we were not a State." She had already entered into a Treaty of Peace with us, notwithstanding, in 1783, we were the same "League of petty sovereignties" as in 1785: Mr. John Adams had been received by her King and Queen, and recognized as an Envoy, in the most enlarged sense of the term; she had opened her ports and those of her Colonies to our Commerce, on the most liberal principles; ‡ and she had opened and continued her diplomatic relations with us, at Paris, before Mr. Adams was accredited as Minister to her Court, and before a change in the

"not be content with leaving his card. But, in the year 1768, I had appeared before him, then Commodore Hood, in a special Court of Admiralty, for the trial of four sailors for killing Lieutenant Panton, in defending themselves from his press-gang. His Lordship took advantage of this very transient acquaintance of seventeen years standing to make a friendly visit; he soon began a conversation about the Boston proceedings;" (*The unfriendliness for Great Britain recently manifested in Boston*) "it is not necessary to repeat what was said, as it was of no consequence for you to know, excepting that his Lordship was very sorry to see the account of those proceedings; was very much afraid they would obstruct the return of friendship and prove a bar to what he wished to see—A GOOD TREATY OF COMMERCE. I told his Lordship that those proceedings were prefaced with 'WHEREAS there is no Treaty of Commerce,' and, as I understood them, they were not to be in force any longer than there should be no Treaty of Commerce. His Lordship concluded by saying that 'the sooner such a Treaty was made, the better.' I HAD NO DOUBT, THEN, AND HAVE BEEN CONFIRMED BY OTHERS, SINCE, IN THE OPINION THAT HIS LORDSHIP DID NOT COME OF HIS OWN HEAD."—*John Adams, Minister to Great Britain, to John Jay, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Westminster, June 26, 1785.*

* John Adams, Minister, etc., to John Jay, Secretary, August 25, 1785—*Sparks's Diplomatic Correspondence*, 1783-1789, iv., 329-335—See, also, Mr. Adams's letter of August 31, 1785—*Ibid.*, 351, 352.

† Vide pages 163-170, *ante*, Note.

* "A few days since, my servant announced Lord Hood would be glad to see me, if I was at leisure. I desired his Lordship might walk up. I was surprised that, among so many visits of ceremony, his Lordship should

form of the Federal compact had been made or suggested. If the fact that none but "a State"—by which you evidently mean a consolidated, national Government—could have been treated with by Great Britain, in what manner had the Treaty of 1783 been made and ratified? Why, in such case, had the negotiations between the Duke of Dorset and the Embassy of the United States been opened and continued, in Paris, from October, 1784, to May, 1785—as those between the same Embassy and Mr. Hartley had been, prior to that period; and as those between the Embassy and the Marquis of Caermarthen had been, in London, after May 26, 1785? And why had the continued intercourse between the old Dutch Republic and the Swiss Confederation—also Leagues, but "not States"—and Great Britain been maintained for so long a period?

IX. That "*we were unable even to fulfil the condition of the Treaty of Peace and enforce the stipulated collection of debts due to British subjects; and Great Britain refused, in consequence, to give up the military posts which she held within our frontiers.*"—Page 7.

The United States had never "stipulated" a collection of debts due to British subjects by American citizens and residents. The Fifth Article of the Treaty of Peace had equally bound both parties to allow no lawful impediments to be thrown in the way of creditors of either country, in their attempt to collect the debts due to them, in the territory of the other:—"It is agreed that creditors on either side, shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of all *bona fide* debts heretofore contracted" (Article IV.) and "it is agreed that all persons who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage-settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights." (Article V.) Such is the language of the Treaty, on the subject of collection of debts; and, although the Earl of Caermarthen in his interview with Mr. Adams, on the twentieth of October, 1785, appears to have "insinuated"—I use Mr. Adams's own word—that the payment of the debts which were due to British subjects had been "stipulated" by the United States, it has remained for you to enjoy the questionable honor of having been the first American who has concurred with his Lordship in that "insinuation": "I am content to abide by Mr. Adams's prompt and energetic denial—"Paid! my Lord! that is more than ever was stipulated. No Government ever undertook to pay the private debts of its subjects; and, in this case, nobody ever had such a thought." (John Adams to John Jay, October 21, 1785)—and to submit the matter, with the Articles on which it is based, for decision, to every one who can read and

understand the English language, whether in Europe or America.

X. That, "*in the period between 1783 and 1787, we were in chaos*"—Pages 8, 9—"the chaos of 1785."—Page 11.

I trust that I have proved that the "chaos" of which you speak had no existence, at any time; that it is a creation of your own imagination, and exists only in your own opinions of American history. In July, 1785—the only year which you have especially designated as chaotic (Page 11), Mr. Adams informed Mr. Jay: "I have been lately obliged to a fellow-citizen (Captain C. Miller) for the Laws of New York of the second meeting of the eighth Session of the Legislature, amongst which, to my great satisfaction, I find the United States, in Congress assembled, vested, for fifteen years, with powers to prohibit any goods, wares, or merchandise from being imported into, or exported from, any of the United States, in vessels belonging to, or navigated by, the subjects of any person with whom the * * * States shall not have formed Treaties of Commerce; and also with powers of prohibiting the subjects of any foreign State, Kingdom, or Empire (unless authorized by Treaty) from importing into the United States any goods, wares, or merchandises which are not the produce or manufacture of the dominions of the Sovereign whose subjects they are. I read this Act with pleasure, because it is very nearly all that is wanting." (John Adams to John Jay, July 19, 1785.)

Either the "chaos" of which you speak must have been of that very slight and transient character which could have been restored to order with perfect ease by the passage of a simple Act, on commercial affairs, or a fabrication of your own fancy, in your zeal to enlighten the people of Europe on the early political history of the United States—my readers may determine to which of these propositions the subject belongs.

XI. Having disposed of the Confederation, you next approach the Constitution; and you inform the inhabitants of Europe that "*the Constitution was not drawn up by the States.*"—Page 9.

If you mean, by this, that *all the inhabitants*, or that even *the body of the People*, of the several States did not meet together and draw it up, you are correct; but, in that case, "*the States,*" as you understand the term, never did anything, at any time, although *they* were, and are still,

* President Sparks would have better served the truth of history if he had printed this sentence exactly as it was written. The asterisks, in that place, may, possibly, conceal what would serve the truth, very usefully.

said to have met in Congress, from time to time, from 1775 to the present day. If, on the other hand, as is undoubtedly the case, you mean that the Delegates who met in Convention, in Philadelphia, in 1787, for the express purpose of *revising the Articles of Confederation*, AND THAT ONLY, were not sent there by the "States," as such, nor even by their agents and representatives, the State Governments—"the legislative and executive bodies, namely, in their corporate capacity," as you describe them—that they were sent there by "the people of the whole land, in their aggregate capacity," you are equally in error. In either case, as I have said, you are in error, as the official idea of a Convention for the revision of the *Confederation* originated in, and was carried into effect by, a *State Government*, the agent of a *State*:* from causes which only affected a *State*; the Delegates, in every case, were appointed by a *State Government*, in its representative capacity; and they met, in Convention, and acted there, only as representatives of the *States* as such—the "inhabitants," or the "People" of the States, or of either of them, "in their primary assemblies," having had no part nor lot in the matter, from the first movement, when the Convention was originally suggested, until the last, when General Washington was inaugurated as President of the United States.

The requisitions on the several States for the Federal Government—the "helpless League of bankrupt and lawless petty Sovereignities," of which you have spoken (*Page 26*)—having been more or less disregarded, from 1783 to 1787, by all the States except New York—she having paid into the Treasury not only all the requisitions which had been made on her, but additional sums to supply the deficiencies produced by the negligence of her sister States, (*Gen. Hamilton's Speech in the Assembly, Feb. 18, 1787* †)—that State, very properly, took measures,

through her "legislative and executive bodies, namely, in her corporate capacity"—not by the *inhabitants* of the State, but by the political agents or representatives of the *State*, as a sovereign, free, and independant Commonwealth—to prevent a recurrence of the imposition; which was the first effective moving cause which led to the Convention of 1787 and the establishment, between the several States, of the *Constitution for the United States*.

To this end, on Saturday, the seventeenth of February, 1787, General Malcolm offered a Resolution in the Assembly of the State (*Greenleaf's New York Journal and Weekly Register, 2104, Thursday, March 1, 1787*), in the following language: "Resolved, (if the Honorable the Senate concur) that the Delegates of this State, in Congress of the United States of America, be, and they hereby are instructed, to move in Congress for an Act recommending to the States composing the Union, that a Convention of Representatives from the said States respectively, be held, and meet at a time and place to be mentioned in such recommendation, for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the United States of America, and reporting to the United States in Congress assembled, and to the States respectively, such alterations and amendments to the said Articles of Confederation, as the representatives met in such Convention, shall judge proper and necessary, to render them adequate to the preservation and support of the Union.

Ordered, That Mr. Purdy deliver a copy of the last preceding resolution to the Honorable the Senate."

I have quoted the Resolution and Order from *The Journal of the Assembly*, Edit. New York, 1787, page 55: and so little were the able legislators of New York, at that day, aware of what appears, from your letter, to have been a stern necessity for a new form of Government

* That my readers may understand now accurately I have here described "a State Government," even in the face of the senseless party-cry to the contrary, which has recently prevailed, I beg to submit the following extract from the Constitution which Massachusetts—Mr. Motley's own State—adopted in 1780, and which is still in force throughout that State: "All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several Magistrates and other officers of Government, vested with authority, whether Legislative, Executive, or Judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are, at all times, accountable to them." (*Constitution or Frame of Government for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts*, Part I., Article V.—Edit. Boston, 1789, 10.)

† "The universal delinquency of the States, during the War, shall be passed over with the bare mention of it. The public embarrassments were a plausible apology for that delinquency: and it was hoped the Peace would have produced greater punctuality. The experiment has disappointed that hope, to a degree which confounds the least sanguine. A comparative view of the compliances of the several States, for the five last years, will furnish a striking result.

"During that period, as appears by a statement on our files, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia have paid nothing—I say nothing, because the only actual payment is the trifling sum of about seven thousand dollars, by New Hampshire; and South Carolina has credits; but these are merely by way of discounts on the supplies furnished by her during the War, in consideration of her peculiar sufferings and exertions while in the immediate theatre of it. Connecticut and Delaware have paid about one-third of their requisitions; Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Maryland about one-half; Virginia about three-fifths; Pennsylvania nearly the whole; and New York more than her quota. These proportions are taken on the specie requisitions: the indents have been very partially paid and, in their present state, are of little account." (General HAMILTON'S *Speech on the Revenue System—Works*, ii., 365, 366.) See, also, Judge Story's *History of the Constitution*.

Is it at all wonderful, under the circumstances, that New York moved for a revision of the *Articles of Confederation* and opposed the ratification of the *Constitution*, as it was originally proposed?

for the Confederacy, that it does not appear to have been adopted without considerable dissent, even after much discussion and sundry amendments. (*The Daily Advertiser*, Vol. iii., No. 621, Tuesday, February 20, 1787.)

On Monday morning, the nineteenth of February, 1787, the Resolution was carried to the Senate, the records of which thus relate the proceedings thereon, in that body :

“A Message from the Honorable the Assembly, by Mr. Purdy, was received with the following resolution for concurrence, viz.:

“*Resolved*, (if the Honorable the Senate concur herein) that the Delegates of this State in the Congress of the United States of America, be, and they hereby are instructed to move in Congress, for an act, recommending to the States composing the Union, that a Convention of Representatives from the said States respectively be held, and meet at a time and place to be mentioned in such recommendation, for the purpose of revising the *Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the United States of America*, and reporting to the United States in Congress assembled, and to the States respectively, such alterations and amendments to the said *Articles of Confederation*, as the Representatives met in such Convention shall judge proper and necessary to render them adequate to the preservation and support of the Union.”

“*Ordered*, That the consideration of the said resolution be postponed.”

On the following morning (*Tuesday, February 20, 1787*) “the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of the Honorable the Assembly received yesterday; proposing that the Delegates of this State be instructed to move in Congress for an act recommending that a Convention of Representatives from the several States in the Union, to be held for the purpose of revising the *Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the United States of America*; and after considerable debate thereon, the President put the question, ‘Whether the Senate do concur with the Honorable the Assembly in their said resolution?’ and it was carried in the affirmative in manner following, viz.:

“FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE. Mr. Stoutenburgh, Mr. Tredwell, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Peter Schuyler, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. L’Hommedieu, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Philip Schuyler, Mr. Morris.

“FOR THE NEGATIVE. Mr. Yates, Mr. Haring, Mr. Ward, Mr. Russell, Mr. Swartwout, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Parks, Mr. Williams, Mr. Van Ness.

“Thereupon, *Resolved*, That the Senate do concur with the Honorable the Assembly in their said resolution.

“*Ordered*, That Mr. Morris deliver a copy of the preceding concurrent resolution to the Honorable the Assembly.”

I have quoted from the *Journal of the Senate*, Edit. New York, 1787, Pages 34, 35, in order that you may learn that the movement which first led to the Convention, was not originated among “the inhabitants, in their primary assemblies,” but in the legal representative of the sovereignty of the State—the Assembly and Senate, convened and acting under the Constitution of the State—in other words, that the first movement toward the drawing up of the Constitution, (Page 9) was by a STATE, “in its corporate capacity.”

The second step toward the drawing up of the Constitution was the presentation of the Resolution, to which I have referred, to the “Congress of the United States of America,” by the Delegates from New York, in conformity with the instructions which that Resolution also conveyed; and I quote from *The Journal of the United States, in Congress Assembled, Published by Order of Congress*, Vol. XII., M.DCC, LXXXVII, pages 15-17:

“WEDNESDAY, February 21, 1787.

“Congress assembled—Present as before.

“The report of a grand committee, consisting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Varnum, Mr. S. M. Mitchell, Mr. Smith, Mr. Cadwallader, Mr. Irvine, Mr. N. Mitchell, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Grayson, Mr. Blount, Mr. Bull, and Mr. Few, to whom was referred a letter of 14th September, 1786, from J. Dickinson, written at the request of commissioners from the states of Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, assembled at the city of Annapolis, together with a copy of the report of the said commissioners, to the legislatures of the states by whom they were appointed, being an order of the day, was called up, and which is contained in the following resolution, viz.

“‘Congress having had under consideration the letter of John Dickinson, Esq. chairman of the commissioners who assembled at Annapolis, during the last year; also the proceedings of the said commissioners, and intirely coinciding with them, as to the inefficiency of the federal government, and the necessity of devising such farther provisions as shall render the same adequate to the exigencies of the union, do strongly recommend to the different legislatures to send forward delegates, to meet the proposed convention, on the second Monday in May next, at the city of Philadelphia.’”

"The delegates for the state of New York, thereupon laid before Congress instructions which they had received from their constituents, and in pursuance of the said instructions, moved to postpone the farther consideration of the report, in order to take up the following proposition; viz.

"That it be recommended to the states composing the union, that a convention of representatives from the said states respectively, to be held at _____, on _____, for the purpose of revising the articles of confederation and perpetual union between the United States of America, and reporting to the United States in Congress assembled, and to the states respectively, such alterations and amendments to the said articles of confederation, as the representatives met in such convention, shall judge proper and necessary to render them adequate to the preservation and support of the Union."

"On the question to postpone for the purpose above-mentioned, the yeas and nays being required by the Delegates for New York,

Massachusetts	Mr. King.....	ay	ay
	Mr. Dane.....	ay	ay
Connecticut	Mr. Johnson.....	ay	del
	Mr. S. Mitchell.....	no	
New-York	Mr. Smith.....	ay	ay
	Mr. Benson.....	ay	ay
	Mr. Cadwalader.....	ay	
New-Jersey	Mr. Clarke.....	no	no
	Mr. Scheurman.....	no	
	Mr. Irvine.....	no	
Pennsylvania	Mr. Meredith.....	ay	no
	Mr. Bingham.....	no	
Delaware	Mr. N. Mitchell.....	no	* †
Maryland	Mr. Forrest.....	no	* †
Virginia	Mr. Grayson.....	ay	ay
	Mr. Madison.....	ay	ay
North-Carolina	Mr. Blount.....	no	no
	Mr. Hawkins.....	no	
South-Carolina	Mr. Ball.....	no	
	Mr. Kean.....	no	no
	Mr. Hunger.....	no	
	Mr. Parker.....	no	
Georgia	Mr. Few.....	ay	del †
	Mr. Pierce.....	no	

* "Divided," and, therefore, not counted in the determination of the pending question.

† The number of Delegates required by the Orders of the Legislatures of the respective States of Delaware and Maryland not having been present, when this vote was taken, the minority of the Delegations from those States, respectively, were not entitled to be counted on this question.

‡ Georgia, because her Delegation was "divided," was also not counted, as Connecticut had not been; and the pending question was lost, on a vote of three Ayes and four Nays, only.

"So the question was lost.

"A motion was then made by the delegates for Massachusetts,* to postpone the farther consideration of the report, in order to take into consideration, a motion which they read in their place; this being agreed to, the motion of the delegates from Massachusetts was taken up, and being amended, was agreed to as follows:

"Whereas there is provision in the articles of confederation and perpetual union, for making alterations therein, by the assent of a Congress of the United States, and of the legislatures of the several states; and whereas experience hath evinced, that there are defects in the present confederation, as a mean to remedy which, several of the states, and particularly the state of New York, by express instructions to their delegates in Congress, have suggested a convention for the purposes expressed in the following resolution; and such convention appearing to be the most probable mean of establishing in these states a firm national government.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress, it is expedient, that on the second Monday in May next, a convention of delegates, who shall have been appointed by the several states, be held in Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of the government, and the preservation of the union."

Thus was the second step taken by the States, as such, while the inhabitants of such States were alike innocent of any individual co-operation in the matter.

The third step toward the drawing up of the Constitution, was the publication of the Resolution of the Congress, by the authority of that Congress and signed by "CHARLES THOMSON Secretary," in the newspapers of the day. If you have any curiosity to learn, from the original authorities, whether or not "the People of the whole land, in their aggregate capacity," or any other People, as such, had any part in that publication, you may gratify it by turning to Greenleaf's *New York Journal, and Weekly Register*, No. 2104, New York, Thursday, March, 1, 1787, and to Childs's *Daily Advertiser*, Vol. iii., No. 625, New York, Saturday, February 24, 1787, in both of which it originally appeared.

* It will be seen that, throughout all these proceedings in the Congress, the individual Representatives were not recognized: even the Resolutions were offered by State Delegations, as such, and not by individual members.

The *fourth* step toward the drawing up of the Constitution, was the official transmission, *by the United States in Congress assembled, to the Governors of the several States*, of copies of the Resolution, adopted by that body, on the twenty-first of February, which I have quoted; the official transmission of the same, by the several Governors, to the Legislatures of the respective States; and the action of the latter thereon.

I will quote, at length, the proceedings, in that case, of the State of New York, only, contenting myself, from their extreme length, with a simple reference to those of the other States, in order that the whole truth may be placed before you.

In the *Journal of the Assembly of the State of New York*, Edit. N. Y., M.DCC.LXXXVII, page 63, the record stands thus :

“ FRIDAY, 10 o’ Clock A.M., February 23, 1787.

* * * * *

“ A Message from his Excellency the Governor, delivered by his Private Secretary, was read, and is in the words following, *viz.* :

“ GENTLEMEN :

“ By this Message I have the honor of laying before you, a resolution of the United States in Congress assembled, of the 21st instant :
“ With it you also receive a letter from Simon De Witt, Esquire, Surveyor General, on a subject which appears to me to merit the attention of the Legislature. *

“ GEO. CLINTON.

“ New York, February 23, 1787.”

“ The resolution and letter which accompanied the said Message of his Excellency the Governor, were also read.

“ *Resolved*, that the said Message of his Excellency the Governor, and the papers which accompanied the same, be committed to a Committee of the whole House.”

On Monday morning, the twenty-sixth of February, 1787, (*Journal of the Assembly*, Page 68,) “ the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the Message of his Excellency the Governor, of the 23rd instant and the Resolutions of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, which accompanied the same; and after some time spent thereon, *Mr. Speaker* re-assumed the Chair, and *Mr. Clark*, from the said Committee, reported, that the Committee had made some progress therein, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again.

* The letter from Mr. De Witt, as Greenleaf informed his readers, (*New York Journal, and Weekly Advertiser*, No. 2105, *Thursday, March 8, 1787.*) was one “ concerning certain boundaries on the northern part of the State ”—not, in the least concerning the Confederacy or the Constitution.

“ *Ordered*, That the said Committee have leave to sit again.

“ *Resolved*, (If the Honorable the Senate concur herein,) that five Delegates be appointed on the part of this State, to meet such Delegates as may be appointed on the part of the other States respectively, on the second Monday of May next, at Philadelphia, *for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation*, and reporting to Congress, and to the several Legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the several States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union; and that in case of such concurrence, the two Houses of the Legislature will meet, on Thursday next, at such place as the Honorable the Senate shall think proper, for the purpose of electing the said Delegates, by joint ballot.

“ *Ordered*, That Mr. John Livingston deliver a copy of the last preceding resolution, to the Honorable the Senate.”

The Governor’s Message and the Resolution of the United States which accompanied it, with the Resolution of the Assembly thereon, were sent to the Senate during the afternoon of the same day; and, after they had been read, the further consideration of them was postponed until the next morning.

On the following morning, Tuesday, the twenty-seventh of February, 1787, the Senate non-concurred in the preceding action of the House, the *Journal* of the former body thus describing the action of dissent : “ The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution received from the Honorable the Assembly yesterday, proposing that five Delegates be appointed by the two houses of the Legislature by joint ballot, on the part of this State, to meet Delegates on the part of the other States respectively at Philadelphia for the purpose of revising the confederation, which resolution was read and the President having put the question, whether the Senate do concur with the Honorable the Assembly in their said resolution, it was carried in the Negative. Thereupon

“ *Resolved*, That the Senate do not concur with the Honorable Assembly in their said resolution.

“ *Ordered*, That Mr. Williams deliver a copy of the preceding resolution of nonconurrence to the Honorable the Assembly.” (*Journal of the Senate of the State of New York*, Edit. N. Y., M.DCC.LXXXVII, Page 43.)

On the following morning, Wednesday, the twenty-eighth of February, 1787, the Senate took action on the same subject, by instituting new proceedings, which were thus described

in the Journal of the day : " Mr. Philip Schuyler moved, that the Senate adopt the following resolution, *viz.* : " *Resolved* (if the Honorable " the Assembly concur herein) that *five* delegates be appointed *on the part of* THIS STATE " to meet such delegates as may be appointed " *on the part of the other States* respectively, " on the second Monday in May next, at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of " revising the *Articles of Confederation*, and " reporting to Congress and to the several Legislatures, such alterations *and provisions* " *therein* as shall, when agreed to in Congress, " and confirmed by the several States render " the Federal Constitution adequate to the " exigencies of government and the preservation " of the Union ; and that in case of such concurrence the two houses of the Legislature " will on *Tuesday next*, proceed to nominate and appoint the said delegates in like manner as is directed by the constitution of " this State for nominating and appointing " delegates to Congress " which resolution " having been read.

" Mr. Haring moved, that instead of *five*, that " *three* delegates be appointed for the purposes " set forth in the said resolution. Debates " arose, and the question being put thereon, it " was carried in the affirmative, in manner following, *viz.*

" FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE, Mr. Yates, Mr. Tredwell, Mr. Haring, Mr. Ward, Mr. Russell, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Swartwout, Mr. Hathorn, Mr. Humfrey, Mr. Parks, Mr. Williams.

" FOR THE NEGATIVE, Mr. Stoutenburgh, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Morris, Mr. Peter Schuyler, Mr. L'Homedieu, Mr. Philip Schuyler.

" Mr. Haring then moved to expunge, after " the words *Tuesday next* to the end of the " resolution, and to substitute the following, *viz.* : " 'Meet at such place as the Honorable the " Assembly shall think proper for the purpose " of electing the said delegates by joint ballot.' " Debates arose, and the question being put " thereon, it was carried in the negative, in " manner following, *viz.*

" FOR THE NEGATIVE, Mr. Stoutenburgh, Mr. Tredwell, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Morris, Mr. Peter Schuyler, Mr. Swartwout, Mr. L'Homedieu, Mr. Humfrey, Mr. Parks, Mr. Williams, Mr. Philip Schuyler.

" FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE, Mr. Yates, Mr. Haring, Mr. Ward, Mr. Russell, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Hathorn.

" Mr. Yates then moved to insert in the said " resolution, after the words '*and provisions* " *therein*,' the following, *viz.* 'not repugnant to " or inconsistent with the constitution of this " State.' Debates arose, and the question

" being put thereon, it was carried in the negative, in manner following, *viz.*

" FOR THE NEGATIVE, Mr. Stoutenburgh, Mr. Tredwell, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Morris, Mr. Peter Schuyler, Mr. L'Homedieu, Mr. Williams, Mr. Philip Schuyler.

" FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE, Mr. Yates, Mr. Haring, Mr. Ward, Mr. Russell, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Swartwout, Mr. Hathorn, Mr. Humfrey, Mr. Parks.

" The Senate being equally divided upon the " question, his honor the President voted in the " Negative. Thereupon,

" *Resolved*, (if the Honorable the Assembly " do concur herein,) that three Delegates be " appointed on the part of this State, to meet " such delegates as may be appointed on the " part of the other States respectively, on the " second Monday in May next at Philadelphia " for the sole and express purpose of revising " the articles of confederation, and reporting " to Congress and to the several Legislatures " such alterations and provisions therein as shall " when agreed to in Congress and confirmed " by the several States, render the Federal " constitution adequate, to the exigencies of " government and the preservation of the " Union ; and that in case of such concurrence " the two houses of the Legislature will on Tuesday next, proceed to nominate and appoint the " said delegates in like manner as is directed by " the constitution of this State, for nominating " and appointing Delegates to Congress.

" *Ordered*, That Mr. Williams deliver a copy " of the preceding resolution to the Honorable " the Assembly." (*Journal of the Senate, 1787, pages 44, 45.*)

On the same day, (*Wednesday, February 28, 1787,*) the action of the Senate on the two preceding days, was communicated to the Assembly, and the latter named body concurred therein ; which has been thus recorded : " A copy " of a resolution of the Honorable the Senate, " delivered by Mr. Williams, was read, that the " Senate do not concur with this House in their " resolution of the 26th instant, relative to the " appointment of five delegates, to attend at " Philadelphia, on the second Monday in May " next.

" A copy of a resolution of the Honorable " the Senate, delivered by Mr. Williams, was " read, and is in the words following, *viz.*

" *Resolved*, (if the Honorable the Assembly " concur herein, that three Delegates be appointed on the part of this State, to meet such " Delegates as may be appointed on the part of " the other States respectively, on the second " Monday in May next, at Philadelphia, for the " sole and express purpose of revising the *Articles of Confederation*, and reporting to Con-

"gress, and the several Legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the several States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government, and the preservation of the Union; and that in case of such concurrence, the two Houses of the Legislature, will, on Tuesday next, proceed to nominate and appoint the said Delegates, in like manner as is directed by the Constitution of this State, for nominating and appointing Delegates to Congress.

"Resolved, That the House do concur with the Honorable the Senate, in the said Resolution.

"Ordered, That Mr. Dongan deliver a copy of the last preceding resolution of concurrence, to the Honorable the Senate." (*Journal of the Assembly*, 70, 71.)

At the appointed time (*Tuesday, March 6, 1787*) each House proceeded to nominate three Delegates to the Convention, reporting to the other its readiness to meet for the purpose of comparing such nominations; the Senate then met the Assembly, in the Chamber of that body, to compare the lists of persons nominated by the Senate and Assembly, respectively, as such Delegates; when, on comparing the lists of the Senate and Assembly, the two houses were found to have agreed in the nomination of Messrs. Yates, Lansing, and Hamilton, as such Delegates. The Senate then returned to its Chamber, when each body—the Senate and the Assembly, separately—passed Resolutions duly nominating and appointing the gentlemen referred to, Delegates on the part of this State.

The record of these proceedings, on the part of the Senate, is as follows: "The Senate proceeded pursuant to the concurrent resolutions of the Senate and Assembly of the 28th of February last past, to nominate three Delegates on the part of this State to meet such Delegates as may be appointed on the part of the other States respectively, on the second Monday in May next, at Philadelphia, when the Honorable Robert Yates, Esquire, John Lansing, junior, and Alexander Hamilton, Esquires, were openly nominated. Thereupon, Resolved, that the Honorable Robert Yates, Esquire, John Lansing, junior, and Alexander Hamilton, Esquires, are nominated Delegates on the part of this State, to meet such Delegates as may be appointed on the part of the other States respectively, on the second Monday in May next, at Philadelphia, pursuant to the concurrent resolutions of both Houses of the Legislature of the 28th of February last past.

"A Message from the Honorable the Assembly by Mr. N. Smith, was received with a
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"resolution, that they would immediately meet the Senate at such place as they shall appoint, to compare the lists of persons nominated by the Senate and Assembly respectively, as Delegates on the part of this State, to meet such Delegates as may be appointed on the part of the other States respectively, on the second Monday in May next, at Philadelphia, pursuant to the concurrent resolutions of both Houses of the Legislature of the 28th of February last.

"Resolved, That the Senate will immediately meet the Honorable the Assembly in the Assembly Chamber, to compare the lists of persons nominated by the Senate and Assembly respectively, as Delegates on the part of this State to meet such Delegates as may be appointed on the part of the other States respectively, on the second Monday in May next, at Philadelphia, pursuant to the concurrent resolutions of both of the Houses of the Legislature of the 28th of February last past.

"Ordered, That Mr. Vanderbilt deliver a copy of the preceding resolution to the Honorable the Assembly.

"The Senate accordingly met the Honorable the Assembly in the Assembly Chamber, and being returned, the President reassumed the chair and informed the Senate that on comparing the respective lists of the Senate and Assembly, they were found to agree in the nomination of the Honorable Robert Yates, Esquire, John Lansing, junior, and Alexander Hamilton, Esquires.

"Thereupon,

"Resolved, That the Honorable Robert Yates, John Lansing, junior, and Alexander Hamilton, Esquires, are duly nominated and appointed delegates on the part of this State to meet such delegates as may be appointed on the part of the other States respectively on the second Monday in May next at Philadelphia, for the sole and exclusive purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the Several States, render the Federal constitution, adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union." (*Journal of the Senate*, 1787, 50, 51.)

It will be unnecessary for me to quote, in full, the records of the Assembly, on this part of the subject, the Journal of the Senate, already quoted, confirming all I have said; but, should you desire to know further on the subject, you will find it recorded in *The Journal of the Assembly*, 1787, Pages 82–84.

Such was the action of one of the thirteen

States, in the appointment of Delegates to the Convention. I have been particular in quoting the records, at length, in order that you may learn how completely the State Government—the official representative of *the State*, in its corporate sovereign capacity—made the selection of the Delegates; and how completely “the inhabitants of the State, in their primary assemblies,” (*Page 8*) had no part nor lot in the matter. “The People of the State of New York, one of the United States of America, by the Grace of God, free and independent,” sent these Delegates, to Philadelphia, *Greeting*, as she had sent her sovereign command to her Delegates in the Congress of 1778, “entirely and absolutely, for and in behalf of the People of this State, to ratify and confirm *The Articles of Confederation*,” but the people, or the inhabitants, or either of them—as *individuals*, simply or collectively—took no action whatever on the subject. They were law-abiding, and they assumed none of the powers which, by the Constitution of the State, had been reposed in the chosen representatives of the sovereignty of the State—“bankrupt,” “lawless,” and “petty,” as may have been that sovereignty, *you* being the authority.

VIRGINIA, another of the States, had previously appointed her Delegates. I have before me, a certified official copy of AN ACT *for appointing Deputies from this Commonwealth to a Convention proposed to be held in the City of Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpose of revising the Federal Constitution*, which was enacted by “A General Assembly, begun and held at the Public Buildings in the City of Richmond, on Monday, the 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1786.” The provisions of that Act, declared “That seven Commissioners be appointed by joint ballot of both Houses of Assembly, who, or any three of them, are hereby authorized, as Deputies from this Commonwealth, to meet such Deputies as may be appointed and authorized by other States, to assemble in Convention, at Philadelphia, as above recommended, and to join with them in devising and discussing all such alterations and further provisions, as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union, and in reporting such an Act, for that purpose, to the United States in Congress, as, when agreed to by them and duly confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the same.” This Act may be found, complete, in *The Statutes at Large, Published by authority, by William Waller Hening*—Edit. Richmond, 1823—Volume xii., Pages 256, 257.

I have, also, before me, an officially certified copy of the records of the House of Delegates

and of those of the House of Senators, of that State, in the separate action of those bodies, on Monday, the fourth day of December, 1786, when they severally and jointly appointed George Washington, Patrick Henry, Edmund Randolph, John Blair, James Madison, George Mason, and George Wythe, Esqrs., the Deputies from *that Commonwealth*, in conformity with the Act of the General Assembly, already referred to.

I have also a copy of the certificate of Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia, stating that Patrick Henry had declined the appointment, as Delegate, before referred to, and that “I do, hereby, *with the advice of the Council of State*, supply the said vacancy by nominating James McClurg, Esq., a Deputy for the purposes aforesaid.”

You will, therefrom, observe that VIRGINIA, by her General Assembly and by her Governor and Council, appointed the Delegates “from [*that*] Commonwealth,” while the “inhabitants, in their primary capacity,” were unknown in the transaction.

NEW JERSEY, the second of the States, in order of time, had also appointed her Delegates before New York made the selection before referred to; and copies of three documents—the first addressed “To the Honorable David Brearly, William Churchill Houston, William Patterson, and John Neilson, Esqrs.,” and dated November 23, 1786; the second, dated May 18, 1787, addressed “To his Excellency, William Livingston, and the Honorable Abraham Clark, Esqrs.,” and the third, dated June 5, 1787—each certifying that “*The Council and Assembly*, reposing especial trust and confidence in your integrity, prudence, and ability, have, at a joint meeting, appointed you, or any three of you, Commissioners, to meet such Commissioners,” etc; and each of the documents bears the official signature of Governor Livingston and the Great Seal of the State—that particular “broad seal” of which the country heard so much, a few years since.

PENNSYLVANIA had been the third to appoint Delegates; and she, too, had paid no regard to “the People of the whole land, in their aggregate capacity.” I have before me, a certified copy of AN ACT *appointing Deputies to the Convention intended to be held in the City of Philadelphia, for the Purpose of revising the Federal Constitution*, which was enacted “by the representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,” on the thirtieth of December, 1786;* together with a Supple-

* This is known, in *The Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Re-published under the authority of the Legislature, by M. Carey and J. Bioren*—Edit. Philadelphia, 1893—as “Chapter MCCXLIX.”

ment thereto, which was enacted by the same body and the same authority, on the twenty-eighth of March, 1787, appointing eight "Deputies from this State, to meet in the Convention of the Deputies of the respective States of North America, to be held at the City of Philadelphia, on the second day in the month of May next.*"

Next, the fourth on the list, came NORTH CAROLINA, whose *General Assembly*, on the sixth day of January, 1787, enacted AN ACT for appointing Deputies from this State to a Convention proposed to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in May next, for the purpose of revising the Federal Constitution, in which it was provided "That five Commissioners be appointed by joint ballot of both Houses of Assembly, who, or any three of them, are authorized, as Deputies from this State, to meet at Philadelphia, on the first day of May next, then and there to meet and confer with such Deputies as may be appointed by the other States, for similar purposes, and with them to discuss and decide," etc.; and "That, in case of the death or resignation of any of the Deputies, or of their declining their appointments, his Excellency, the Governor, for the time being, is hereby authorized to supply such vacancies."

I have not been able to obtain a complete copy of this Act; but, as I have found the above extracts in the recital in the credentials of the Honorable William Blount, over the official signature of the Governor and the Great Seal of the State, I have no doubt of their correctness. At any rate, the credentials in which they appear were received by the Convention; and, under their authority, Mr. Blount voted therein and signed the new Constitution; and Mr. Hugh Williamson, another member, did the same, under the authority of a similar instrument.

The fifth State which appointed Delegates, was DELAWARE, an exemplified copy of an Act of whose *General Assembly*, passed on the third of February, 1787, is now before me. It is styled AN ACT appointing Deputies from this State to the Convention, proposed to be held in the City of Philadelphia, for the Purpose of revising the Federal Constitution; and by it "the General Assembly of Delaware" enacted "that George Read, Gunning Bedford, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, and Jacob Broom, esquires, are hereby appointed Deputies from this State, to meet in the Convention," etc.†

* This Act is known as "Chapter MCCLXIX," in *The Laws of the Commonwealth*, last referred to.

† See also, "Chap. CXLVIII, b." in *Laws of the State of Delaware. Published by Authority.*—Edit. New Castle, M,DCC,XCVII—Volume II., Pages 892, 893, where the Statute may be found, in full.

GEORGIA was the sixth State which provided for a representation in the Convention; and the ORDINANCE for the Appointment of Deputies from this State, for the Purpose of revising the Federal Constitution, which was enacted on the tenth of February, 1787, by "the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met," is before me.

Next is NEW YORK, whose proceedings, in detail, are already before you; (*Pages 179--181, ante*) and SOUTH CAROLINA, which followed very closely after her, was the eighth State which provided, by Statute, for a representation in the Federal Convention.

The latter State, through "the Legislature of the State, in their Act passed on the eighth day of March, 1787," vested power and authority in her Governor, to commission five Delegates to meet in the Convention and represent her, therein. As I have not been able to find the Act in question, I have been dependent on the recital of its origin and character which appears, over the Great Seal of the State and the official signature of Governor Thomas Pinckney, in the several credentials which the Honorable Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, John Rutledge, and Pierce Butler, Esquires, presented to the Convention, before taking their seats therein, and under which they acted as Delegates from that State. I have no doubt of the correctness of that recital, and refer you to it, for other information concerning the powers of those Delegates and from whom those powers were derived.*

Ninth on the list of those who appointed Delegates, was MASSACHUSETTS, whose "General Court," on the tenth of March, 1787, formally authorized Frances Dana, Elbridge Gerry, Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King, and Caleb Strong, Esquires, as "their Delegates, to attend and represent this Commonwealth in the said proposed Convention;" and, on the ninth of April, her Governor officially commissioned the gentlemen referred to, as such Delegates. I refer you to the credentials—the only authority which I have been able to find, on the action of your State—for the evidence of the origin and character of the Delegation from Massachusetts; but, as the Great Seal of the Commonwealth and the signatures of her Governor and Secretary of State attest the authenticity of the

* Since the text of this letter was written, I have found the Act referred to. It is known as "No. 1345," and is entitled AN Act for appointing Deputies from the State of South Carolina, to a Convention of the United States of America, proposed to be held in the City of Philadelphia, in the month of May, 1787, for the purpose of Revising the Federal Constitution; and it may be found in *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina, Edited, under authority of the Legislature, by Thomas Cooper.*—Edit. Columbia, S. C., 1839—v., 4, 5.

reference, I have no doubt of its correctness.*

CONNECTICUT next responded to the invitation—the tenth on the list—and her *General Assembly*, also, acted for her, as had those of the other States, severally, for them. A copy of AN ACT for appointing Delegates to meet in Convention OF THE STATES, to be held at Philadelphia, on the second Monday in May, instant, which was “enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives, in General Court Assembled, and by the authority of the same,” at the May Session, 1787, is before me. It appointed, as “Delegates to attend the said Convention,” Messrs. William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman, and Oliver Ellsworth; and directed them to report the result of their labors and those of the Convention, “to the Congress of the United States, and to the General Assembly of this State”—even more completely than many others, overlooking the individual inhabitants of the State, “in their primary capacity.”

On the twenty-sixth of May, 1787, some days after the time appointed for the organization of the Convention, MARYLAND—the eleventh State—through her “General Assembly,” passed AN ACT for the appointment of, and conferring Powers on, Deputies from this State to the Federal Convention, a copy of which, attested by her Governor, is before me. It authorizes the gentlemen named, “in behalf of this State, to meet such Deputies as may be appointed and authorized, by any other of the United States, to assemble in Convention,” etc.; and, like Connecticut, Maryland instructed her Deputies to report their proceedings and those of the Convention to the same General Assembly, at its next Session.

Lastly, came NEW HAMPSHIRE—RHODE ISLAND was not represented in the Convention, at any time—whose “Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened,” on the twenty-seventh of June, 1787—more than a month after the Convention had commenced its labors—enacted AN ACT for appointing Deputies from this State to the Convention proposed to be holden in the City of Philadelphia, in May, 1787, for the Purpose of revising the Federal

Constitution, and designated therein, John Langdon, John Pickering, Nicholas Gilman, and Benjamin West, Esqrs., as her “Commissioners.”

Originating in a State grievance; sustained, officially, by the action of a State Government, the organ of a State; followed by the approval of a majority of “the United States in Congress”—“the helpless League of bankrupt and lawless petty Sovereignities,” to which you have introduced the people of England—responded to, in every instance, where it was responded to at all, by the Legislative and Executive authorities of the several States, as such, the legal representatives of the sovereignties (such as they were) of those States; the fifth step of the movement toward the drawing up of the Constitution was the issue of the credentials to the Delegates who had been thus appointed to represent the several sovereignties which constituted the Confederacy—a step in which, also, neither “the People, in their primary capacity,” nor the inhabitants of the several States, as such, in any capacity, took any part whatever.

By a reference to these credentials—copies of which were before you, when you wrote your letter, unless you quoted through some other reader—you will perceive that those presented by the Delegates from New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland were merely exemplified copies of the Acts of the Legislatures of those States; those presented by the Delegates from Virginia and Georgia were similar exemplifications, with separate Commissions based on and reciting the Acts of their Legislatures, which accompanied them; that presented by the Delegates from New York was only an exemplified copy of the Joint Resolutions of the Senate and Assembly, appointing the Delegation; while those presented by Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, and South Carolina were regular Commissions from their respective Governors, based on and reciting the Acts or Resolutions of the Legislatures, by virtue of which the several Delegations had been appointed. There is not, in any of these documents, the veriest shadow of a reference to any People, in its “primary capacity,” nor to the inhabitants of the respective States, in any capacity; nor can anything be drawn from them but the most unqualified evidence that the Delegations, by whom the Constitution was subsequently drawn up, were, respectively, the Representatives of the individual States, as such, and that your remark (Page 9) that “the Constitution was not drawn up by the States,” is anything less, to use the most charitable language concerning it, than a most unqualified fiction, unworthy of one whose

* Those who are interested in this matter may find, in *Resolves of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts*, (Page 155) the *Resolve appointing Delegates for Convention, to be Commissioned*, in the preamble to which it is said “the Legislature of this Commonwealth, did, on the third day of this present month,” [March, 1787] “elect the Hon. Francis Dana, Elbridge Gerry, Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King, and Caleb Strong, Esquires, Delegates, or any three of them, to attend and represent this Commonwealth, at the aforesaid Convention, for the sole and express purpose mentioned in the afore-recited resolve of Congress.”

I have not found the Journals of the General Court, for 1787; but this formal recital of the action of that body, on the third of March, within a week after it occurred, is conclusive.

good name, as a careful historian, should not have been thus trifled with.

I have thus accompanied you through *all* the preliminary stages leading to the formation of the Constitutional Convention of the United States; and, as we have traversed the circuitous route, from Capitol to Capitol, through twelve of the thirteen "bankrupt and lawless petty Sovereignities" of which you speak, we have seen that the inhabitants of those States, "in their primary capacity," were *not* revolutionists; that they were *not* of that class whom you might, with strict and entire justice, have termed "lawless," had they assumed the power which you have attributed to them; that, in strict accordance with the *Articles of Confederation*, the legal representatives of the sovereignty of a State had originated the movement, in a strictly *legal* manner; that the individuals of whom that State was composed, in their individual capacity, and those who merely resided within its territory were *not* referred to, nor had they, nor either of them, moved in the matter, in the remotest degree: that the Delegation from that State, in the Federal Congress, secured the approval of that body to the proposition, as by law had been provided; that that Congress, after approving the measure, had legally communicated it, in a formal communication, to the legal representative of each of the thirteen sovereign States—the Governor thereof; and that, in their turn, the respective Governors had sent it to the Legislatures of those States, by whom the naked proposition was vested with the attributes of vitality, in the selection of Delegates to represent the several States, as Sovereigns, in the proposed Convention, for the purposes specified in the proposition and in the credentials through which the authority of those Delegates was certified by the several Governors, in their official capacities—Rhode Island, of all the members of the "helpless League," alone preferring to remain as she then was, *you* being my authority, a "bankrupt and lawless petty Sovereignty"—and sending no representative to the Convention.

I now propose to open the door of the chamber in which the Delegates from the twelve sovereign States had assembled, in secret conclave, and, with you, to examine the record of their proceedings, in order that we may learn which of the Delegations, if any of them, first proposed, and which sustained, the project of repudiating the authority under which the Convention had been assembled, and causing to be taken from the hands of *the States*, as you have asserted, the duty of drawing up the Constitution. I confess to you that, while listening to a reading of your letter to the *London Times*, I learned, for the first time, of such a repudiation: it was

the first time I had heard of such a *coup d'état*, in 1787: it was the first time I had heard that "the Constitution was not drawn up by *the States*:" that "it was ordained and established *over the States*, by a power superior to the States—*by the people* OF THE WHOLE LAND, in *their AGGREGATE capacity*." I desire, however, to confess, freely, that it has not been vouchsafed to me to travel abroad on missions of historical research; that a sight of the archives of Great Britain and of Continental Europe have never gladdened my sight; that even the musty bundles of our own State and Federal Departments have never been untied by my fingers, nor their contents pored over with the anxious hope of finding something new and more authentic than our printed histories—those privileges have been reserved to you and to such of my friends whose situations in life are more favorable to such pursuits than my own—and I may be pardoned, probably, for my ignorance of the existence of historical authorities, sustaining your remarks, last referred to, which, if they exist any where, can only be found in some forgotten bundle, stowed away in some obscure corner of Europe, and dragged into the light of day, for the first time, in the course of your laborious and, it is said, triumphant explorations in the service of Dutch history.

But we are at the door of the Convention over which General Washington—"a Deputy from Virginia," in the language employed by himself, when he officially signed the Constitution—presided with so much silent dignity. The vote of secrecy having been removed from the proceedings, we will open the *Journal of the Federal Convention*, in order the more completely to accomplish our work. It opens thus:

"On Monday, the 14th of May, A.D., 1787, and in the eleventh year of the independence of the United States of America, at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, in virtue of appointments from their respective States, sundry Deputies to the Federal Convention appeared; but a majority of *the States* not being represented, the members present adjourned, from day to day, until Friday, the 25th of the said month, when, in virtue of the said appointments, appeared, *from THE STATES* of Massachusetts," etc.

You will perceive this is said, officially, to have been a "Federal Convention"—a meeting of the members of that "League" of which you have spoken—not a Convention of the inhabitants nor of the People of twelve States; that it is said to have been composed of "sundry Deputies" from "their *respective States*," not from revolutionary, "lawless" assemblages, within the States, acting under a

notion of popular sovereignty, without regard to law; that "a majority of the States not being represented," there was no quorum for the legal transaction of business, in the same manner as would have been the case had the same parties—the States constituting the United States—met under the *Articles of Confederation*, in any other session of the United States, whether in the Congress or in the Committee of the States; and that it was only when New York, by two of her Delegates; New Jersey, by three; Pennsylvania, by four; Delaware, by three; Virginia and North Carolina, by three, or more from each; and South Carolina by a majority, in conformity with the several Acts of the Legislatures of those States, respectively, were present—wholly regardless of the single member from each of the States of Massachusetts and Georgia, then present—that any business, beyond an adjournment from day to day, could be transacted; and if you will turn to Mr. Yates's report of *The Secret Proceedings and Debates of the Federal Convention*, Edit. Washington, 1836, Page 96, you will find that the credentials of no other than those Delegates whose States were legally represented, were, in the least degree, noticed by the Convention, at that time.*

You will perceive, also, from the *Rules to be observed as the Standing Orders of the Convention*, that "All questions were decided "by the greater number of those States which "shall be fully represented"—not by the greater number of Delegates voting on any question.

You will perceive, also, from the *Journal*, that although Delegates might be present, they might, also, not count on the taking a vote. I will refer to one such case only, although there are many others. On Wednesday, the thirtieth of May, 1787, Mr. Read, of Delaware, moved to postpone a pending motion; yet, immediately afterwards, he had no voice on the determination of his own motion, in consequence of his State being absent, by three of her Delegates, although he was present, and his vote, had he been entitled to cast it, under the prevailing system, would have reversed the action of the Congress,

and saved his motion. The record stands thus: "Yea: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, South Carolina, 4. Nays: New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, 4;" and "the question was lost," as the *Journal* informs us. Delaware—or Mr. Read, for her, had he been allowed to vote—would have saved the question.

You will perceive, also, from the above, that the vote was taken by States, as such, not by individuals; and if I am not mistaken, there is no instance, in the history of that Convention, in which that rule was not strictly followed.

You will perceive, also, from Chief-justice Yates's Notes, (*Secret Proceedings and Debates of the Convention*, Page 207,) that, early in July, two of the Delegates from New York withdrew from the Convention—the reasons for which withdrawal may be seen in their joint letter to Governor Clinton (*Pages 280–283 of the Secret Proceedings, etc.*)—and that, thereafter, New York never voted, even on the final vote on the proposed Constitution, although Mr. Hamilton, one of the most active and useful members of the Convention, was generally present, and, in his individual capacity, signed the Constitution, as a witness of its passage in Convention.

Allow me to ask you, in view of these records, whether or not "the Constitution was not "drawn up by the States," as such, and to leave you in the hands of your countrymen and of the world.

XII. You remark, next, that "after some "months' deliberation, the Convention adopted, "with unprecedented unanimity, the project of "the great law, which, so soon as it should be "accepted by the People, was to be known as the "Constitution of the United States."—Page 9.

The object of this remark, it is evident, was to overturn the supposition, if any existed, in Europe, that the "anarchy," of which you had just before spoken, was endurable; to lead *The Times* and its readers to suppose that the better classes of society, in 1787, were united in their desire to organize a new form of Government, to rescue their country from the confusion of the "chaos" to which you have referred, and to secure their lives and their property from the assassins and the thieves by whom they are said to have been surrounded. Let us see with how much propriety you have made this remark.

Of sixty-five Delegates appointed to represent twelve States, only thirty-nine gave it their individual signatures, even as witnesses. Of the twenty-six, whose signatures do not grace the instrument, ten* never attended the Convention,

* "Mr. Hamilton, in behalf of the State of New York, "moved that Major Jackson be appointed Secretary; the "Delegates from Pennsylvania moved for Temple Franklin; by a majority, Mr. Jackson carried it. Called in "and took his seat.

"After which, the respective Credentials of the seven "States," [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina] "were "read." (*Secret Proceedings, Friday, May 25, 1787.*)

The editor of the published *Journal of the Federal Convention*—Elliot's *Debates*, Second Edition, i., 146—was pleased to mutilate the *Journal*, just at the place where this matter had been entered therein; and students of this portion of the history of the Federal Constitution are thus prevented from gathering, from that source, any information concerning the facts, on this important subject.

* John Pickering and Benjamin West, of New Hampshire; Francis Dana, of Massachusetts; John Nelson and

and sixteen * wholly withheld their signatures. So much for the "unprecedented unanimity" of the *individuals* who signed the paper, of whom more hereafter. Let us now look at the *States*, the real parties in the Convention.

Of the *States* who were "present," and voted for the Constitution, there were only New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—while Rhode Island, New York, and, probably, Massachusetts, † *did not* so vote for it. At the same time, by a piece of political "sharp-practice," which was unworthy of the men and the occasion, the vote of North Carolina was *nominally* in favor, while, *in reality*, it was opposed to the measure. ‡ If there were any "unprecedented unanimity" in the actual dissent of four out of thirteen States of the "League," as every student knows to have been the case, I have yet to learn it.

Referring to the signers of this Constitution, I beg to remind you that the signatures, except those of the President and Secretary, are only *individual* signatures, without the smallest spark of *official* significance, whatever. In fact, the only object there was in having the signatures appended thereto, was to mislead the public, respecting the strength of the opposition; § and, by an adroit use of words, through which the *individuals* who signed it merely subscribed, as *witnesses* to the fact of its adoption by the Convention, *not as Delegates, binding their respective States as well as pledging their individual action on the subject*, ¶ together with the

equally adroit admission of the signatures of those *who had no voice in its adoption*, * and the questionable propriety of giving a semblance of authority to the signatures, by the subsequent *interliniation*, by a zealous "Federalist," of the names of the several States, over the private signatures of the gentlemen who had been among their Delegates. (HAMILTON'S *Republic*, iii., 338 †) the success of the project, in the complete *deception* of the masses of the inhabitants of the several States, for all time, has been made complete. Students of American history, however, well know all these facts; and the concealment of them, either by falsification or suppression, is uncalled for and unjust.

XIII. You next inform the *Times* that the Constitution "was not promulgated in the name of the States."—Page 9.

By reference to *The Journal of the Convention*, September 12, 1787, you will perceive that "the draft of a letter to Congress, being at the same time reported, was read once throughout, and afterwards agreed to, by paragraphs." That letter was one which accompanied the draft of the proposed Constitution when that yet unadopted instrument was sent to the United States in Congress assembled—the first "promulgation" of it, in any form.

By reference to the *Journal of the United States in Congress assembled*, September 28, 1787,—Original Edition, Page 163—the record of its adoption is not to be found in the *Journal of the Convention*, you will find the record of that first "promulgation," that by the Convention which framed it, in the following words:

"IN CONVENTION, Monday, September 17, 1787. PRESENT. The States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia:

"Resolved, That the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates,

Abraham Clark, of New Jersey; Patrick Henry, of Virginia; Richard Caswell and Willie Jones, of North Carolina; George Walton and Nathaniel Pendleton of Georgia.

* Elbridge Gerry and Caleb Strong, of Massachusetts; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut; Robert Yates and John Lansing, of New York; William C. Houston, of New Jersey; John Francis Mercer and Luther Martin, of Maryland; Edmund Randolph, George Mason, George Wythe, J. McClurg, of Virginia; Alexander Martin and William R. Davie, of North Carolina; William Pierce and William Houston, of Georgia—by no means insignificant men, in the annals of the United States.

† Of the five Delegates from Massachusetts, only two signed the proposed Constitution; and, on the vote of the legal electors of the Commonwealth, for members of the Convention which was called to consider the proposed instrument, a majority was cast for those candidates who were pledged to oppose its ratification.

‡ The Delegation from North Carolina numbered five members, of whom only two signed it, approving it. Mr. Blount signed it as a witness merely, and expressly reserved the right to oppose it, as will be seen in the extract from his remarks, in Convention, quoted in Note I, below.

§ "A few characters of consequence, by opposing, or even refusing to sign the Constitution, might do infinite mischief, by kindling the latent sparks that lurk under an enthusiasm in favor of the Convention, which may soon subside." (Colonel Hamilton's remarks, in Convention, September 17, 1787.)

¶ "He had declared that he would not sign so as to pledge himself in support of the plan, but he was relieved by the form proposed, and would, without committing himself, attest the fact that the plan was the unanimous act of the States in Convention." (Mr. Blount of North Carolina, in Convention, September 17, 1787.)

* Colonel Alexander Hamilton, of New York, for instance. † "The signatures were made under his" (Colonel Hamilton's) "supervision, as the designation of the States, opposite the members' names, is, in the engrossed copy, in his handwriting." (Hamilton's *Republic*, iii., 338.)

It is difficult to conceive how Colonel Hamilton, who had had no voice in the adoption of the proposed Constitution and, when the engrossed copy was signed, was not, legally, a member of the Convention, could have openly usurped the authority—and he, certainly, had it only by usurpation, since no such authority was legally vested in him—to add any words to that duly engrossed and duly executed instrument; and we are constrained to consider this as one of the too-frequent instances of that gentleman's use of such questionable means, for the promotion of his own or his party's advantage, as, in our day, only tricksters and scallawags resort to.

“chosen in each State by the People thereof
“under the recommendation of its Legislature,
“for their assent and ratification;” etc.

This Resolution of the individual States, as such, in Convention, to lay the draft of the proposed Constitution before the United States in Congress, was promptly obeyed by the Secretary; and the “Congress having received the Report
“of the Convention lately assembled in Philadelphia,” (*Journal of the United States, September, 17, 1787.*) the latter, without delay,
“PRESENT: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and, from Maryland, Mr. Ross, *Resolved, unanimously,*
“That the said Report, with the Resolutions and Letter accompanying the same,
“be transmitted to the several Legislatures, in order to be submitted to a Convention of
“Delegates chosen in each State by the People thereof, in conformity to the Resolves of the Convention, made and provided in that case.” (*Ibid*—Original Edition, 166.)

The Constitution was thus first “promulgated” by the individual States, in Convention assembled, to the same States, in Congress assembled. The latter continued the “promulgation,” by transmitting the same, through the Governors, to the Legislatures of the several States: while these Legislatures, in their turn, officially “promulgated” the instrument to the People of the several States, as I will show to you.*

Beginning with NEW HAMPSHIRE, I refer you to the instrument of her ratification of the Constitution, by which she became the ninth member of the Union, which opens with these words:

“*In Convention of the Delegates of the People of the State of New Hampshire, June 21, 1788.*”

“The Convention having impartially discussed
“and fully considered the Constitution of the United States of America, reported to Congress
“by the Convention of Delegates from the United States of America, and submitted to us
“by a Resolution of the General Court of said State, passed the 14th day of December last
“past, and acknowledging,” etc.†

I refer you also to the *Proceedings of the General Court of New Hampshire*, in which, under

* In view of the fact that the Federal Congress, at the time referred to in the text, was exactly what its name implies—a Diet of Envoys, representing as many separate Sovereignities, banded together in “a League”—it would be a useful service to the history of his country, if Mr. Motley, keeping in view the everywhere recognized law of principal and agent, would explain just wherein the individual States, as such, did not “promulgate” the proposed Constitution, even in this particular process, and wherein any other body, individual or aggregate, had any hand in this or any other “promulgation” of it.

† For the Journal of this Convention, complete, see THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, II., iii., 257—May, 1868.

the date referred to, you will find the following:

“IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, December 11, 1787.

“Voted, That the proceedings of the Federal Convention, transmitted to the General Court
“by Congress, be submitted to a Convention to
“be chosen by the People, for their consideration and decision.

“Voted, That four hundred copies of the Constitution, proposed by the Federal Convention, for the government of the United States,
“be forthwith printed and sent to the several towns in this State, as soon as may be.

“Voted, That Mr. N. Peabody, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Wingate, Mr. Badger, Mr. Gove, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Copland, Mr. Whitecomb, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Baker, with such of the honorable Senate as they shall join, be a Committee to consider what number the proposed Convention shall consist of, the mode of election, and time and place of meeting, and report thereon.*”

Next to New Hampshire, is MASSACHUSETTS, whose instrument of Ratification, dated February 7, 1788, contains the following:

“The Convention having impartially discussed
“and fully considered the Constitution for the United States of America, reported to Congress by the Convention of Delegates from the United States of America, and submitted
“to us by a Resolution of the General Court of the said Commonwealth, passed the 25th day of October last past,” etc.

Allow me to invite your attention to the fact that “On Thursday (October 18, 1787) his excellency Gov. Hancock communicated the new Constitution to the General Court, which, with his Excellency’s speech, was committed

* On the following day, this Committee reported that the proposed Convention should consist of the same number of Delegates as the several towns and places were then entitled to send as Representatives to the General Court, and to be chosen in the same manner, with this addition, that those towns which, by the then existing mode of representation, were not classed with any other town nor entitled to send by themselves, might send one Delegate from each town; that the qualifications of the Delegates should be the same as those required by the Constitution for Representatives, excepting what was called the Exclusion Bill should not have any effect in the choice of Delegates; and that the Convention should meet at Exeter, on the second Wednesday of the ensuing February. This Report was received and duly accepted; and, on the fourteenth of the same month, the action of the General Court was completed—thus, through her local Legislature, New Hampshire, as such, without the slightest individual action of either the inhabitants or the People of the State, on the subject, acted for herself, in this matter.

* Only Protestants and Freeholders, residents of the State during two years, were eligible to office, under the then existing Constitution; and, “for Representatives,” certain officers, especially designated by Statute, were also “excluded.” The latter, under this Order, were eligible to seats in the Convention.

What proportion of “the inhabitants” of New Hampshire, in any capacity, was thus allowed to act on the proposed Constitution, we leave to the determination of our readers.

"to a large and respectable Committee of both "branches" (*The Daily Advertiser*, Vol. III., No. 835, *New York, Saturday, October 27, 1787*); that, on "Saturday last," [Oct. 20, 1787] "the Senate "of Massachusetts, after mature deliberation, "passed a Resolve, conformable to the recom- "mendation of Congress, for calling a Conven- "tion, to meet at the Representatives' Chamber, "on the second Wednesday in December next; "and sent it down for concurrence" (*Ibid*); and that the House of Representatives concurred therein, immediately afterward; (*Ibid*, No. 839, *New York, Thursday, November 1, 1787*) and to leave you with this portion of the subject.*

Even in RHODE ISLAND the "promulgation" of the proposed Constitution, which she so long and so obstinately refused to approve, was never attempted by any other body nor under any other authority than that of the "General Assembly "of the State of Rhode Island and Providence "Plantations," convened and acting under the authority of the Royal Charter which she retained, until within a very few years, as her fundamental law. If you will turn to the printed volume of the Proceedings of the General Assembly in the October Session, 1787, you will find a Resolution ordering the printing of the proposed Constitution (*Pages 265, 266.*) while, in that of the Proceedings of the same body, in the February Session, 1788, (*Page 271*) you will find an Act, ordering the same Constitution to "to be "laid before the FREEMEN † at large"—the only instance, within my knowledge, where the Freemen or citizens of any of the States, were called on to act, *directly*, on it—and, as you know, "the Freemen at large" of Rhode Island, on the occasion referred to, made very summary work of the proposed Constitution, by resolutely rejecting it, *in toto*.†

* The members of this Convention were elected by that portion of the "inhabitants" of Massachusetts which were "males of twenty-one years of age and upwards, having a "freehold estate within the Commonwealth, of the annual "income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of "sixty pounds." (*Constitution*, Chapter I., Section II., Article II: *Ibid*, Chapter I., Section III., Article IV.)

† The Freemen of Rhode Island were exclusively Freeholders, owning real estate to the value of forty pounds, or which would rent for two pounds, per annum, and the eldest sons of such Freeholders.—ARNOLD'S *Rhode Island*, ii., 225.

‡ The result of this direct vote of the Freemen and Freeholders of Rhode Island, on the proposed Constitution, one would have supposed, furnishes material for thought, even for so genteel an author and selfish a partisan as Mr. Motley.

At the period referred to, few communities in the United States were as actively engaged in commerce as Newport, and few were as much interested, therefore, in restoring order out of "chaos," if any such "chaos" really existed, at that time. Yet, in the entire town of Newport, only eleven voted on the great pending question of the adoption or rejection of the proposed Constitution; and, of the eleven, ten voted to reject it. In Providence, only one voted on the question; and that single vote was cast against the

Of the final action of Rhode Island, I can speak only through another; but I am happy in being permitted to turn to one who has so completely established his ability to read correctly, and his integrity in using correctly, the original authorities on the subject of the history of his native State. Hon. Samuel Greene Arnold, in his excellent *History of the State of Rhode Island*, ii., 558, 559, gives a minute account of the contest which preceded and attended the passage of the bill—offered by Mr. Henry Marchant of Newport—in its passage through the Senate, on the seventeenth of January, 1790, and of the general excitement which prevailed, when the passage of the Act was announced to the multitude which had gathered around the Court-house, at Providence.*

I have before me, signed by "George Wylls, "Secretary," a copy of a Preamble and two Resolutions of the General Assembly of CONNECTICUT, which were passed "At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, in America, "holden at New Haven, in the said State, on "the second Thursday of October, Anno "Domini, 1787," which recites the action of the Federal Convention and that of the Federal Congress, and recommends to "the people of "the several towns of this State, who are qualified by law to vote in Town-Meetings, † to meet "on the second Monday of November next (at "their usual place of holding Town-Meetings) "and choose Delegates to meet in a Convention, "for the purposes mentioned in the aforesaid "resolves of Convention and Congress." It provides, also, for the election, the number of Delegates, the time and place for the meeting of the Convention, etc., all of which disprove your idea of the independence of the "promulgation" from all State authority.

In NEW YORK, the eleventh member of the Union, the Assembly met at Poughkeepsie on the ninth of January, 1788. (*Journal of the Assembly*, 1788, Edit. Poughkeepsie, M.DCC, LXXXVIII, 3.) The Senate, for want of a quorum, did not meet until the eleventh.

Constitution. In the entire State, only two towns voted for the ratification "of the new system" while twenty-eight voted for its rejection—two hundred and thirty-seven Freemen only, in the entire State, having been mean enough to approve, by their votes, what the State, in her entirety, so scornfully rejected.

* Since the text of this letter was written, the printed copy of the *Records of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*, 1784-1792, has been issued under the authority of the General Assembly, by Hon. John Russell Bartlett, Secretary of State; and on page 373 of that volume may be seen the "Act calling a Convention," and recommending "to the Freemen of the several towns "qualified to vote in the election of Deputies to the General "Assembly, to convene," etc.

† Only Freeholders and those possessing forty pounds in personal estate could become a Freeman in Connecticut—so much for her "inhabitants, in their primary capacity."

—(*Journal of the Senate*, same edition, 3.) On the latter date, Governor Clinton made his Annual Speech, in which are these words:—"I shall leave with you the several official communications which have been made to me in the recess; with these you will receive the proceedings of the General Convention lately held in the City of Philadelphia, and an Act of the United States in Congress for their transmission to the Legislatures of the different States. From the nature of my office you will easily perceive it would be improper for me to have any other agency in this business than that of laying the papers respecting it before you for your information" (*Journal of the Senate*, 4; *Journal of the Assembly*, 7.) On the thirty-first of January, "the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, on his Excellency the Governor's speech, and the papers which accompanied the same;" (*Journal of the Assembly*, 47) 47) in which, after a vigorous debate, and the most strenuous opposition, a Preamble and Resolution, offered by Mr. Benson, were adopted. The Preamble recites the Resolution of the Federal Congress, transmitting the proposed Constitution to the several State Legislatures; and the Resolution simply "submits" the same "to a Convention of Delegates to be chosen by the People of this State." (*Journal of the Assembly*, 47). Other Resolutions followed, and were adopted by the Committee, respecting the time, place, and mode of electing the Delegates; the time and place for the meeting of the Convention; the issue of credentials to Delegates; etc.—all of which were subsequently approved by the Assembly (*Journal of the Assembly*, 47-49):—and, on the following day, the Senate, after much debate and opposing action, concurred in the action of the House (*Journal of the Senate*, 20-21.) while the "inhabitants" and the People of the State had taken no part whatever, directly, in the "promulgation" of the proposed Constitution.*

NEW JERSEY, the third State which ratified the acts of the Federal Convention, was equally emphatic. I have before me a copy a Preamble and Resolutions of the House of Assembly of that State, signed by Maskell Ewing, Clerk, in which, after reciting the action in the Federal Convention and Federal Congress, the House recommends "such of the inhabitants of this State, as are entitled to

"vote for Representatives in General Assembly," "to meet in their respective Counties," on a given day, for the purpose of electing Delegates to a State Convention, "for the purposes hereinafore mentioned;" providing for the meeting of the Convention; authorizing that Convention to "finally ratify the same in behalf and on the part of this State"; and instructing the Sheriffs of Counties to give publicity of the time, places, and purposes of the election. Appended to this copy of the Act referred to, is a copy of the Resolution of concurrence, on the part of the Senate, passed on the twenty-ninth of October, 1787, and signed by Bowes Reed, Clerk.

I have also before me, a copy of an Act of the same Legislature, passed on the first day of November, 1787, entitled, *An Act to authorize the People of this State to meet in Convention, deliberate upon, agree to, and ratify the Constitution of the United States proposed by the late General Convention*"—a singular mode, truly, if you are correct, of "promulgating" the proposed Constitution by the "inhabitants, in their primary capacity."

IN PENNSYLVANIA, the second State which ratified the Constitution, the venerable Dr. Franklin, with his associate Delegates, *in person*, reported the proposed Constitution, to the General Assembly, on the eighteenth of September; and, at the same time, they recommended the passage of a Law, "vesting in the new Congress a tract of land of ten miles square, by which that body might be induced to fix the seat of Federal Government in this State: an event which must be highly advantageous to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." (*The Daily Advertiser*, Vol. III., No. 806, *New York*, Monday, September 24, 1787).

On Friday, the twenty-eighth of September, and on Saturday, the twenty-ninth of September, the General Assembly adopted a series of Resolutions, authorizing the election of Delegates to a State Convention; specifying the time, places, and mode of election, and the qualifications of voters;† and a recommendation to the succeeding General Assembly to provide for

* At the period under consideration, only those who had resided in the County for six months and who possessed a freehold, *within the County*, of twenty pounds, or rented a tenement *therein* of the yearly value of forty shillings and been rated and actually paid taxes to the State, were permitted to vote in New York (*Constitution*, Article VII.)—surely a small portion of the "inhabitants" of that State, was thus allowed to vote on this question.

* "All inhabitants of this Colony, of full age, who are worth fifty pounds, Proclamation money, clear estate in the same, and have resided within the County in which they claim to vote, for twelve months immediately preceding the election," (*Constitution*, Article IV) were those who, alone, were empowered to vote for Delegates to the Convention of New Jersey, and thereby pass judgment on the proposed Constitution.

† Under the provisions of Chapter II., Section VI., of the Constitution, males who had resided in the State during one year and had paid public taxes during that time, were alone entitled to vote in Pennsylvania, at that time; unless they were sons of freeholders, of the age of twenty-one years, in which case, because of their blood, they could vote *without possessing any property or paying any taxes*.

the payment of the Delegates and the expences of the Convention.

Although I have not been able to find an official copy of these Resolutions, I have a file of *The Daily Advertiser*, published in New York, in two numbers of which (No. 814, *Wednesday, October 3*, and No. 816, *Friday, October 5, 1787*) they appear; and I have no doubt of their correctness, as published in that paper.

OF DELAWARE, the first State which ratified the Constitution, I find no official record. The papers of the day, however, refer to the action of the General Assembly on the subject, one specimen of which, from *The Daily Advertiser*, No. 845, *New York, Thursday, November 8, 1787*, I copy: "WILMINGTON, *October 31*. On Monday, the 22nd inst., agreeable to Law, the General Assembly of this State met at Dover, but a sufficient number of the members not attending, the House adjourned from day to day till Wednesday, when a quorum being present, the House of Assembly proceeded to business, and elected Thomas Rodney, Esquire, Speaker, and James Booth, Esq., Clerk. They then ordered a Convention to be called for taking into consideration the plan of government recommended by the late Federal Convention: the election to be held at the usual place in each County, on the third Monday of next month: and the Convention to meet at Dover, on the next Monday thereafter."

The part which the State Government of MARYLAND took in "promulgating" the proposed Constitution, may be seen in the recital, in her instrument of ratification, that "the Constitution of the United States of America, reported to Congress by the Convention," etc. had been "submitted to us by a Resolution of the General Assembly of Maryland, in November Session, 1787.†"

* At the period of which I write, only citizens, aged twenty-one years, freeholders in that State, holding "fifty acres of land or more, well settled, and twelve acres thereof cleared and improved, or be otherwise worth Forty pounds, lawful money of this Government, clear estate," and residents of two years' standing, were entitled to vote, in Delaware. (*Laws of the State*—Edit. Newcastle, 1797—i., 148, compared with the *Constitution*, Article V.)

† "On the 23d ult., in the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland, it was Resolved, that the Hon. James M^r Henry, Daniel of Saint Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll, John Francis Mercer, and Luther Martin, Esquires, Deputies from this State to the late Convention, be requested to attend this house on Thursday, the 19th inst. to give this house information of the proceedings of said Convention.

"Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that the proceedings of the Federal Convention, transmitted to the General Assembly, thro' the medium of Congress, be submitted to a Convention of the People of this State, for their full and free investigation and decision." (*The Daily Advertiser*, Vol. III., No. 806, New York, Monday, December 3, 1787.)

At that time, the qualifications of electors were, freemen, above twenty-one years of age, having either freehold

VIRGINIA, also, acted through her General Assembly, in the "promulgation" of the proposed Constitution. I have before me a series of Resolutions which were adopted by that body, on the twenty-fifth of October, after a violent debate, in which many of the members, led, respectively, by Patrick Henry and George Mason, on the one side, and Mr. Corbin, George Nicholas, and John Marshall, on the other, participated: and I find, therein, over the verification of "JOHN BECKLEY, *Clk. H.D.*," that "the proceedings of the Federal Convention, as transmitted to the General Assembly, through the medium of Congress, be submitted to a Convention of the People,* for their full and free investigation and discussion;" at the same time, specifying all the details of the qualifications of voters: the time, mode, and places of election of Delegates: etc.

You will also find, in the instrument of ratification, by Virginia, which you have employed, in your letter to the *Times*, the following allusion to these Resolutions:—"We, the Delegates of the People of Virginia, duly elected, in pursuance of a recommendation from the General Assembly, and now met in Convention," etc; from which, also, you will perceive that the "promulgation" of the proposed Constitution, in Virginia, was entirely the act of the State authorities, as such, in the name of the State, and only by its individual authority.

IN NORTH CAROLINA, the same line of policy was adopted. The General Assembly of the State received the instrument—the proposed Constitution—from the United States in Congress assembled, and adopted a Resolution referring it to a Convention of the State, for deliberation and determination. Under that

estates of fifty acres of land within the County in which they resided and offered to vote, or the possession of property, in Maryland, to the amount of thirty pounds, and having lived one year in the County in which they offered to vote. (*Constitution of Maryland*, Article II.)

* In Virginia, Mr. Motley's "inhabitants, in their primary capacity," were confined to "every male citizen (other than free negroes or mulattoes) of this Commonwealth, aged twenty-one years, or such as have refused to give assurance of fidelity to the Commonwealth, being possessed, or whose tenant, for years, at will, or at sufferance, is possessed of twenty-five acres of land, with a house, the superficial content of the foundation whereof is twelve feet square, or equal to that quantity, and a plantation thereon, or fifty acres of unimproved land, or a lot or part of a lot of land in a city or town established by Act of General Assembly, with a house thereon, of the like superficial content or quantity, having, in such land, an estate of freehold at the least, and, unless the title shall have come to him by descent, devise, marriage, or marriage settlement, having been so possessed six months, and no other, shall be qualified to vote for Delegates to serve in General Assembly, for the County, City, or Borough, respectively, in which the land lieth." (*Laws of Virginia*, Assembly of 1785, Chapter LV., Section II—*Hening's Statutes at Large*, xii., 120.)

† *Debates and other Proceedings of the Convention of Virginia*—Edit Richmond, 1805—469.

Under the last division of your subject, I proved that the several Conventions, to which the proposed Constitution was transmitted by the Legislatures of the several States, after the latter had received it from the United States in Congress assembled, were called into being by the Legislatures of those States, in their official capacities—that they were the *States*, as such, in Conventions assembled. I will not repeat the quotations which I have heretofore made from the Acts under the authority of which they assembled, but simply re-call your attention thereto and to the captions of several of the Acts of Ratification—“*In Convention of the Delegates of the People of the State of New Hampshire;*” “*In the Name of the People of Pennsylvania;*” “*In Convention of the State of New Jersey;*” “*In Convention of the People of the State of South Carolina;*” “*Virginia, to wit;*” “*Ratification of the Constitution by the Convention of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations;*” “*State of North Carolina. In Convention;*” “*Commonwealth of Massachu-*

setts;” “*State of Georgia. In Convention;*” etc.;—all of which indicate the character of the bodies which ratified the Constitution; that they were the representatives of the individual States, “free, sovereign, and independent,” as the Constitution of New Hampshire expressed it.

In what capacity these Conventions acted, after they had assembled—whether or not they acted as the representatives of the sovereignties of their respective States—fortunately, has not been left in doubt; and, by a reference to the forms of ratification, by these several Conventions—the State-papers through which the thirteen States severally ratified the Constitution—you will learn whether or not “*the States*” ratified it; whether or not it was “*acceded to*” by “*the States*,” as such, separately, rather than “*by the people of the whole land, in their aggregate capacity.*”

I will first introduce Delaware—the first State which acted—whose Deputies thus spake: “We, the Deputies of the People of Delaware State, in Convention met, * * * have approved, assented to, ratified, and confirmed, and by these presents do, *in virtue of the power and authority to us given, for and in behalf of ourselves and our constituents*, fully, freely, and entirely approve of, assent to, ratify, and confirm the said *Constitution.*”

Next came Pennsylvania, whose Convention thus declared its meaning: “IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA: Be it known unto all men, that We, the Delegates of the People of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Convention assembled, have assented to and ratified, and, by these presents, do, in the Name and by the Authority of the same People, and for ourselves, assent to and ratify the foregoing *Constitution for the United States of America.* Done in Convention,” etc.

New Jersey was the third; and her Convention, after reciting the acts of the Federal Convention, the Federal Congress, and her own Legislature, thus spake: “Now be it known, that We, the Delegates of the State of New Jersey, chosen by the People thereof, for the purpose aforesaid, having maturely deliberated on and considered the aforesaid proposed *Constitution*, do, hereby, for and on the behalf of the People of the said State of New Jersey, agree to, ratify, and confirm the same and every part thereof.”

Connecticut followed New Jersey; and her Convention thus recorded its action: “IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT. We, the Delegates of the People of the said State, in General Convention assembled, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature, in October last, have assented to and ratified,

“official information has been received;) the rising credit and respectability of our country; * * * are circumstances auspicious, in an eminent degree, to our national prosperity.”

The same *Journal*, for Monday, the eleventh of the same January, contains the following entry, supplementary to that just quoted:

“Mr. [Rufus] King, on behalf of the Committee, reported an Address to the President of the United States, in answer to his Speech to both Houses of Congress, which, being amended, was adopted as followeth:

“TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

“SIR:
“We the Senate of the United States, return you our thanks for your Speech delivered to both Houses of Congress.

“*The accession of the State of North Carolina to the Constitution of the United States, gives us much pleasure;* and we offer you our congratulations on that event,” etc.

It is somewhat curious, if, as Mr. Motley says, “the States never acceded to” the *Constitution*, that both the President and the Senate should have fallen into the same mistake, in supposing and asserting the contrary. But let us see, further

The same *Journal of the Senate*, Tuesday, June 1, 1790, contains the following entry:

“A written Message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lear, his Secretary, was read, as follows:

“GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

“*Having received official information of the accession of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations to the Constitution of the United States, I take the earliest opportunity of communicating the same to you, with my congratulations on this happy event, which unites, under the general Government, all the States which were originally confederated.*”

These were the only States which had not ratified, or “acceded to the Constitution,” when General Washington became President; and I should like to know on whose word I shall rely, in this case, that of President Washington and that of the Senate of the United States, each of whom said, specifically, the States *did*, individually, “*accede to the Constitution*”; or that of Mr. Motley, who says, as distinctly, they *did not*?

"and, by these presents, do assent to, ratify, and adopt the *Constitution* reported," &c.

The fifth State which acted on the *Constitution* was Massachusetts, whose Convention "having impartially discussed and fully considered the *Constitution for the United States of America* * * * do, in the name and in behalf of the People of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assent to and ratify the said *Constitution for the United States of America*."

The sixth State was Georgia, whose Convention, after reciting the acts of the Federal Convention, the Federal Congress, and her own Legislature, declared "that we, the Delegates of the People of the State of Georgia, in Convention met, pursuant to the Resolutions of the Legislature aforesaid, having taken into our serious consideration the said *Constitution*, have assented to, ratified, adopted, and, by these presents, do, in virtue of the powers and authority to us given by the People of the said State, for that purpose, for and in behalf of ourselves and our constituents, fully and entirely assent to, ratify, and adopt, the said *Constitution*."

Maryland followed Georgia; and her Convention thus declared its assent to the *Constitution*: "IN CONVENTION OF THE DELEGATES OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, APRIL 28, 1788. We, the Delegates of the People of the State of Maryland, having fully considered the *Constitution* * * * do, for ourselves, and in the name and on the behalf of the People of this State, assent to and ratify the said *Constitution*."

South Carolina was the eighth State which acceded to the newly formed compact; and her opinion is thus recorded: "IN CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BY THEIR REPRESENTATIVES, HELD IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, ON MONDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF MAY. * * * The Convention, having maturely considered the *Constitution*, or form of Government, reported to Congress by the Convention, * * * Do, in the name and behalf of the People of this State, hereby assent to and ratify the said *Constitution*."

New Hampshire, the ninth State, perfected the experiment and gave vitality to the lifeless "form of government" which the Federal Convention had recommended. Her Convention, in its ratification, adopted the same form of words which the Convention of Massachusetts had employed; and I refer you to that part of this letter in which I have quoted them, for their import.

After the Federal Government went into operation, by the assent of nine States to the *Constitution*, on the twenty-first of June, 1788, four States became foreign nations—Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island—and the provisions of the *Constitution* did not attach either

to them or to those who resided within their boundaries. One of these foreign States, through her General Assembly, at its September Session, 1789, addressed a Memorial "To the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the eleven United States of America, in Congress assembled," through the President of the same eleven United States; and President Washington transmitted that Memorial to the Senate of the United States, on the twenty-sixth of September, 1789, with a Special Message. I wish the space which that Memorial would occupy might be appropriated to a reproduction of it, within this letter, so completely does it overturn your remark that the *Constitution* "was ordained and established over the States, by a power superior to the States—by the People of the whole land, in their aggregate capacity, acting through Conventions of Delegates expressly chosen for the purpose, within each State, independently of the State Governments, after the project had been framed."

In this Memorial, Rhode Island "desired to maintain friendly relations with the United States;" and, while she nobly reminded her seceding sisters, of their joint struggles, their joint sufferings, and their joint triumph, in times which were past, acknowledging she was only "a handful, comparatively viewed," she boldly reminded them that her people then stood, "as it were, alone: they had not separated themselves, nor departed from the principles of that Confederation which was formed by the Sister States, in their struggle for freedom and in the hour of danger." She declared the preference of her People for "a democratical form of Government;" their view, "in the *Constitution*, of an approach, though, perhaps, but small, towards that form of Government from which they had lately dissolved their connection, at so much hazard and expense of life and treasure;" and her desire and proposition to adopt such commercial regulations as shall not tend to defeat the collection of the revenue of the United States, but rather to act in conformity to, or co-operate therewith.*

* The "letter from this Assembly to the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the eleven United States of America, in Congress assembled," referred to in the text, may be found in the *Records of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*, x., 356, 357, and in the *American State Papers, Miscellaneous*, i., 9, 10. It is in the following words:

"STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
"IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SEPTEMBER SESSION, 1789
"TO THE PRESIDENT, THE SENATE, AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ELEVEN UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

"The critical situation in which the people of this State are placed, engage us to make these assurances, on their behalf, of their attachment and friendship to their sister States and of their disposition to cultivate mutual harmony and friendly intercourse. They know themselves to be a handful, comparatively viewed; and, although

Rhode Island, at that time, was truly a *foreign People*, Virginia and New York having concurred in the arrangement, and North Carolina alone forming her company, under the old form of Government; yet, if the *Constitution* had been adopted by "a power superior to the States," as you assert, you should, also, have informed the world why it was that Rhode Island

and North Carolina had not been bound by the decision of that higher power; and why their obedience had not been enforced, by that superior authority.*

But to return to the States which had been left out of the new Government, when New Hampshire ratified the *Constitution*. Virginia was the first of the four which acceded to it,

"they now stand, as it were, alone, they have not separated themselves nor departed from the principles of that Confederation which was formed by the sister States, in their struggle for freedom, and in the hour of danger. They seek, by this *Memorial*, to call to your remembrance the hazards which we have run, the hardships we have endured, the treasure we have spent, and the blood we have lost, together, in one common cause, and, especially, the object we had in view—the preservation of our liberty—wherein, ability considered, they may truly say they were equal in exertions with the foremost, the effects whereof, in great embarrassments and other distresses, consequent thereon, we have since experienced with severity—which common sufferings and common danger, we hope and trust, yet form a bond of union and friendship, not easily to be broken.

"Our not having acceded to or adopted the new system of Government, formed and adopted by most of our sister States, we doubt not, has given uneasiness to them. That we have not seen our way clear to do it, consistent with our idea of the principles upon which we all embarked together, has also given pain to us; we have not doubted but we might, thereby, avoid present difficulties; but we have apprehended future mischief. The People of this State, from its first settlement, have been accustomed and strongly attached to a democratical form of Government. They have viewed, in the new Constitution, an approach, though, perhaps, but small, towards that form of Government from which we have lately dissolved our connection, at so much hazard and expense of life and treasure; they have seen, with pleasure, the administration thereof, from the most important trust, downwards, committed to men who have highly merited, and in whom the People of the United States place, *unbounded confidence*; yet, even in this circumstance, in itself so fortunate, they have apprehended danger by way of precedent. Can it be thought strange, then, that, with these impressions, they should wait to see the proposed system organized and in operation? to see what further checks and securities would be agreed to and established, by way of amendments, before they could adopt it as a Constitution of Government, for themselves and their posterity? These amendments, we believe, have already afforded some relief and satisfaction to the minds of the People of this State; and we earnestly look for the time when they may, with clearness and safety, be again united with their sister States, under a Constitution and form of Government so well poised, as neither to need alteration or be liable thereto, by a majority only of nine States out of thirteen—a circumstance which may possibly take place against the sense of a majority of the People of the United States. We are sensible of the extremes to which democratical Government is sometimes liable, something of which we have lately experienced; but we esteem them temporary and partial evils compared with the loss of liberty and the rights of a free People; neither do we apprehend they will be marked with severity, by our sister States, when it is considered that, during the late trouble, the whole United States, notwithstanding their joint wisdom and efforts, fell into the like misfortune; that, from our extraordinary exertions, this State was left in a situation nearly as embarrassing as that during the War; that, in the measures which were adopted, Government unfortunately had not that aid and support from the monied interest, which our sister States of New York and the Carolinas experienced, under similar circumstances; and, especially, when it is considered that, upon some abatement of that fermentation, in the minds of the people, which is so common in the collision of sentiments and of parties, a disposition appears to provide a remedy for the difficulties we have labored under, on that account.

"We are induced to hope that we shall not be, altogether, considered as foreigners, having no particular affinity or connection with the United States; but that trade and commerce, upon which the prosperity of this State much depends, will be preserved, as free and open, between this and the *United States*, as our different situations, at present, can possibly admit; earnestly desiring and proposing to adopt such commercial regulations, on our part, as shall not tend to defeat the collection of the revenue of the United States, but rather to act in conformity to, or co-operate therewith; and desiring, also, to give the strongest assurances that we shall, during our present situation, use our utmost endeavors to be in preparation, from time to time, to answer our proportion of such part of the interest or principal of the foreign and domestic debt, as the United States shall judge expedient to pay and discharge.

"We feel ourselves attached, by the strongest ties of friendship, kindred, and of interest, to our sister States; and we cannot, without the greatest reluctance, look to any other quarter, for those advantages of commercial intercourse which we conceive to be more natural and reciprocal, between them and us.

"I am, at the request and in behalf of the General Assembly,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"JOHN COLLINS, Governor.

"His Excellency the President of the United States."

* Illustrative of what I have said in the text, I submit the following, which will be respected, I imagine, where my words would be disregarded:

"It appears, on one hand, that the Constitution is to be founded on the assent and ratification of the People of America, given by Deputies elected for the special purpose; but on the other, that this assent and ratification is to be given by the People, *not as individuals composing one entire Nation*, but as composing the distinct and independent States to which they respectively belong. *It is to be the assent and ratification of the several States, derived from the supreme authority in each State—the authority of the People themselves.* The act, therefore, establishing the Constitution, will not be a National, but a Federal act.

"That it will be a Federal, and not a National act, as these terms are understood by the objectors, the act of the People, as forming so many independent States, not as forming one aggregate Nation, is obvious from this single consideration, that it is to result neither from the decision of a majority of the People of the Union nor from that of a majority of the States. It must result from the unanimous assent of the several States that are parties to it, differing no otherwise from their ordinary assent [by their respective Legislatures] than in its being expressed, not by the Legislative authority, but by that of the People themselves. Were the People regarded, in this transaction, as forming one Nation, the will of the majority of the whole People of the United States would bind the minority, in the same manner as the majority in each State must bind the minority; and the will of the majority must be determined either by a comparison of the individual votes, or by considering the will of the majority of the States as evidence of the will of a majority of the People of the United States. NEITHER OF THESE RULES HAS BEEN ADOPTED. EACH STATE, in ratifying the Constitution, IS CONSIDERED AS A SOVEREIGN BODY, INDEPENDENT OF ALL OTHERS, AND ONLY TO BE BOUND BY ITS OWN VOLUNTARY ACT. In this relation, then, the new Constitution will, if established, be a Federal, and not a National Constitution." *The*

after the new Government had assumed authority; and she, as her sister States before her had done, acted through her Convention—the latter being simply her representative, acting in her name. The record of the action of her Convention is in these words: “VIRGINIA, TO wit: We, the Delegates of the People of Virginia, duly elected in pursuance of a recommendation from the General Assembly, and now met in Convention, * * * Do, in the name and in behalf of the People of Virginia, declare and make known,” * * *

“*Federalist*, No. XXXVIII.—Edit. Morrisania, 1864, i., 262, 263.)

It was for this reason that Rhode Island was not controlled by the new *Constitution*, and was governed by the old *Confederation*, only, until she, for herself, acting independently of all other States, assented to and ratified the *Constitution*. It is for this reason, in view of his contrary averment, at a moment of peculiar peril and under circumstances of the gravest character—while the Federal authorities were engaged in a conflict of arms with a respectable number of their constituent States, who had charged those authorities with either the violent assumption of unconstitutional powers or the intention, violently, to assume such powers, and who refused, in consequence, to recognize either them or their acts. I have considered, and now consider, Mr. Motley as one of the worst enemies of his country and as seeking, in his letter to *The Times*, not so much the preservation of the Republic which the fathers founded and the defence of the *Constitution* which was its “supreme law,” as the unmanly subversion of the former, by means of falsehood, artfully and insidiously imposed upon ignorance, at a moment of peril and in the midst of a general alarm, and, by an equally artful and insidious imposition, in its stead, of a something—a republic in name only, in everything else, a despotism—which should embrace, at once, that peculiarly convenient elasticity, concerning the *Constitution*, which distinguishes the British fundamental law, and that opportunity—call it what you will—which would allow the Federal authorities—Executive, Legislative, and Judicial; subordinates as well as principals—with impunity, to interpret its meaning agreeably to their several individual wills and to regard it or disregard it as might suit the purposes immediately before them.

The country and the world have practical illustrations of the peculiarities of this modern phase of republican governmental science, as thus taught by Mr. Motley, in the extended series of usurpations of authority, which the *Constitution* afforded no warrant for, by every Department of the Federal Government, during the past ten years; and, whether in the studied and boasted contempt for individual rights and for those of the several States which Mr. Lincoln and his subordinates exhibited; in the dissolution and the organization of States, by Federal officers, at the bidding of party chiefs, for party purposes, under the lead of Mr. Johnson; in the imposition and collection of direct taxes, in open and defiant violation of “the supreme law of the land,” and in the prostitution of the Judiciary, in order to make that “constitutional,” which an uncontaminated Bench had already declared to be without due warrant, in law, with General Grant as the controlling power; or in other acts of equal audacity and lawlessness, everywhere and constantly thrust before the world, by a haughty and lawless “Government of the People, by the People, for the People,” under all these, those who shall come after us shall look, inquiringly, for that “consent” on which all true Republics, the world over, base their authority, they will, assuredly, be filled with amazement, alike, at the impudence of those who committed the wrongs, the ignorant simplicity of those who were the victims, and the extent and completeness of the sacrifice which was made, throughout the United States, during the period referred to, if not for all time to come, of everything which distinguishes a Government of Laws from a Government of a despot.

“With these impressions, with a solemn appeal to the Searcher of all hearts for the “purity of our intentions,” * * “We, the said Delegates, in the name and in behalf of the People of Virginia, do, by these presents, assent to and ratify the *Constitution* recommended,” etc.

The eleventh State which became a party to the Union was New York—the State which it is my privilege to recognize as the first which struck for “the rights of man,” in the Revolutionary struggle, and the first which offered the lives of her sons, on the altar of the Union. Her record is in these words:—“We, the Delegates of the People of the State of New York, duly elected and met in Convention, having maturely considered the *Constitution for the United States of America* * * * Do, declare and make known, That all power,” etc.

“Under these impressions, and declaring that the rights aforesaid cannot be abridged nor violated, and that the explanations aforesaid are consistent with the said *Constitution*, We, the said Delegates, in the name and in behalf of the People of the State of New York, do, by these presents, assent to and ratify the said *Constitution*.”

On the twenty-first of November, 1789—seventeen months after the *Constitution* had taken effect—North Carolina, through her Convention, “acceded” to it.* The record is in these words: “Resolved, That this Convention, in behalf of the freemen, citizens, and inhabitants of the State of North Carolina, do adopt and ratify the said *Constitution* and form of Government”—the only instance on record, in which the inhabitants of a State were recognized, in any degree, in the ratification of the *Constitution*.

On the twenty-ninth of May, 1790—nearly two years after the authority of the *Constitution* had been established “between the States so ratifying the same”—Rhode Island assented to the provisions of that instrument; and her Convention thus described the authority under which it acted:—“We, the Delegates of the People of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, duly elected and met in Convention * * We, the said Delegates, in the name and in the behalf of the People of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, do, by these presents, assent to and ratify the said *Constitution*.”

From these extracts, you will perceive, as I said before, that neither the “inhabitants” nor the People of the several States, in their primary capacity, had any part in the formation or “establishment” of the *Constitution for the United*

* Vide Page 192, second column, Note †, ante.

States, from its inception to the inauguration of General Washington, as the first President. The steps to form it originated in a State Government, acting in behalf of a *State*; the *States*, in Convention, "drew it up;" the *States*, successively, in Convention, in Congress, and, severally, through their respective Legislatures, "promulgated" it; the *States*, by their respective Conventions, separately and severally "ratified it;" it went into effect only by the authority of the several *States*, each acting for itself, and then only within those of them who had previously, each for itself, assented to it; and the *States*, after it had gone into operation, through their respective representatives—the several Electoral Colleges, separately acting—placed the immortal Washington in the presidential chair.

Let it not be forgotten, however, that, while I maintain that the "*People of the whole land, in their aggregate capacity*," did not ratify the Constitution, I fully admit that the State Governments, as such, did not ratify it, and that the ratifications were made by Conventions of the several States, acting in the name and by the authority of the People of those States. All this is entirely true: but, at the same time, it is not less true that "*the People*" of each of those States was merely the aggregate of the membership of that individual State, or, in other words, THE STATE ITSELF; while the mere "inhabitants" of the State's territory, whether they were females, or minor males, or aliens, or those who had not resided the requisite period in the County, or those who had not yet become rich enough to buy a freehold in the County where they lived and labored, had no part whatever in the matter. In sending the proposed Constitution beyond the State Governments to the People of the several States, for approval, therefore, the Federal Convention did not send it to "a power above the States," as you suppose, nor beyond the States, but to the seat of the sovereignty of each of the several States; to the great source of all the political powers which the several State Governments possessed; to the membership of those several associations which, *per se*, constituted the States themselves. This was done because no lesser power than the original sovereign power within each State had jurisdiction over the subject;* and because no other power than

that of the membership of the several States could bind those States, respectively, on so fundamental a change as was involved in that proposed Constitution. Yet no one, at that day, supposed that any other powers than "*the States*," as such, were thus appealed to. The Convention which framed the instrument (*Letter to Congress**) the Constitution itself (Art. VII†) the Congress of the United States (*Journal, July 2 and 14, 1788*‡) and the action of the Federal

while James Madison, George Mason, Edmund Randolph, Nathaniel Gorham, and others favored the submission of it to Conventions called for that particular purpose.

* "In all our deliberations, we kept steadily in view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid, on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected: and thus the Constitution which we now present is the result of a spirit of amity and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

† That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider that, had her interest alone been consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others"; etc. (*Letter of the Convention to the President of Congress, September 17, 1787*.)

‡ "ARTICLE VII.—The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution BETWEEN THE STATES SO RATIFYING THE SAME."

‡ On the second of July, 1788, "THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE having ratified the Constitution transmitted TO THEM by the Act of the twenty-eighth of September last, and transmitted to Congress THEIR ratification, and the same being read, the President reminded Congress that this was the ninth ratification transmitted and laid before them; whereupon, on motion of Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Edwards,

"ORDERED, That the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, transmitted to Congress, be referred to a Committee to examine the same and report an Act to Congress for putting the said Constitution into operation, in pursuance of the Resolutions of the late Federal Convention.

"On the question to agree to this Order, the Yeas and Nays being required by Mr. Yates," New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia—a barely sufficient number—approving, it was carried, Rhode Island having been excused from voting, while New York was divided, Delaware and North Carolina were not represented, and Maryland had only one Delegate present, and so had no vote.

On the fourteenth of July, following, the Committee thus appointed "reported an Act for putting the said Constitution into operation," which was debated, with great spirit, until the sixth of August, when, by a vote of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and South Carolina, against Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina—Georgia being "divided"—the election for Electors was ordered; the meetings of the several State Electoral Colleges, for the election of President, were provided for; and the commencement of proceedings, under the Constitution, in the City of New York, in March, 1789, was determined.

In view of this close vote on the question, whether or not the new Government should be set in operation, even after nine States had duly ratified the proposed Constitution, our readers may judge how little necessity there must have been for the change, and how little it was cared whether it was made or not.

* The Convention which proposed "the new system" having greatly exceeded the authority which had been reposed in the several Delegations, "the express authority of the People, alone," as the *Federalist* said, (No. XLII.—Edit. Morrisania, 1864, i., 306) "could give due validity to the Constitution" which it reported.

The debates on this subject, involving, as they did, other elements of a fundamental character, were very animated—Roger Sherman, Luther Martin, Oliver Ellsworth, Elbridge Gerry, and Rufus King being among those who favored the submission of the proposed Constitution to the several Legislatures, only, in accordance with the requirements of the *Articles of Confederation*;

Government (*President Washington's Messages, January 8 and June 1, 1790**) all concur in this view; and only therein is the truth.

Again, you remark that the Constitution "was ordained and established" "by the People of the whole land in their aggregate capacity," (*Page 9*) and, in another place, (*Page 12*) while you say "it is true that the consent of the People" was given by the inhabitants voting in each "State," you also ask, with an air of seeming triumph, "in what other conceivable way could the People of the whole country have voted?" You also quote, from Judge Story, a similar expression, in order, I suppose, to afford an appearance of respectability to your assertions.

I have nothing to do with Judge Story, remembering that, fifty years ago, at which time he held no Federal commission and received no Federal support, he read history through eyeglasses of a different color from those which he used, subsequently, when he had become a Federal office-holder.

With your remarks, however, I do not propose to deal so tenderly; and I beg leave to refer you to Article VII. of the Constitution, which, I fear, you have not read with care. The following are its terms: "The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution BETWEEN THE STATES so ratifying the same"—from which you will perceive that "the People of the whole land, in their aggregate capacity," had not been invited to the feast, nor had "the inhabitants, voting in each State," any better title. The "Conventions of nine States" were alone competent to set the wheels of the proposed Government in motion; and even they could bind only those "States" which formed the nine approving members of the Union and "between" whom, alone—not "over" them, as you, curiously enough, pretend—the Constitution was thus "established."

No vote of "the inhabitants," in each State, nor in any of them, was called into requisition; "the People of the whole land, in their aggregate capacity," was never mustered into the service, even to vote on the Constitution; and every school-boy in Massachusetts can tell you, if his teachers have done their duty, that "the inhabitants" of any State and "the People of the whole land, in their aggregate capacity," were alike never invited, nor did they ever attempt, to decide whether or not the proposed Constitution should go into effect. It had been a "State" affair from the beginning: it has continued to be a "State" affair to the present day.

There are several minor statements in your letter which are not less fictitious than are those

which are more elaborate, to which I have already referred; but my want of space prevents me from examining all of them. In one or two instances, only, can I avail myself of the privilege which you have extended to me.

The effects of the new Constitution, you say, (*Pages 27, 28*) "were almost magical. Order sprang out of chaos. Law resumed its reign; debts were collected; life and property became secure; the national debt was funded and ultimately paid, principal and interest, to the uttermost farthing; the Articles of the Treaty of Peace of 1783 were fulfilled; and Great Britain, having an organized and united State to deal with, entered into a Treaty of Commerce and Amity with us—the first and the best ever negotiated between the two nations." * * * The debts due to British subjects were collected; and the British Government, at last, "surrendered the forts on our soil."

I have already produced some evidence to show that the country, between 1783 and 1789, was not in such a disordered or anarchical state as you would have your readers suppose; that your description is wholly a fiction, the origin or more recent appropriation of which does not invest it with any greater amount of respectability; that it is not entitled to the least earthly respect.* It may not be known to you—although it should have been, before you appropriated it to your own use—that it was the creation of the unprincipled anti-republican partisans who, in 1783-'89, sought, by that instrumentality, among others, to overthrow the then existing Confederacy and to establish, in its stead, what they very properly considered would be "a strong Government"—a kind of a "Government" which possessed more of the distinctive features of a monarchy than of those of a republic, and which, in proportion to the increase of its own strength, would have diminished that of the several Peoples on which it rested;† that it was subsequently seized by one of the most malignant of the enemies of the Republic, and, in his tirades against the United States, aptly employed in his denunciations of the republican system of Government which was "established between the States," through the Constitution, and in his scurrilous abuse of those who, at that time, administered the affairs of the Republic;‡ that it was afterwards borrowed by another, nearer home, whose "social weakness" too frequently increased his general incapacity to disobey the immediate demands of his party, even when the truth and his own

* Vide Pages 159-174, *ante*.

† Vide Pages 169, 170, *ante*; 201, *post*.

‡ William Cobbett, the notorious "PETER PORCUPINE," at an early day, with that tact which was peculiar to him, turned these falsehoods of the partisans of an earlier period against themselves and the administration of which they, themselves, were then members.

* Vide extracts from these Messages, in Note †, Pages 192, 193, *ante*.

political and personal honor were to be the victims of his sacrifice; and that the appropriation of it, as a historical truth, in the preparation of your letter to *The Times*, while it may serve your immediate purpose, as it had served "PETER PORCUPINE'S" and Mr. Webster's, in the past, will eventually reflect no more credit on you than their use of it had, previously, reflected credit on them.

Of the "order" which "sprung out of chaos"—admitting only for argument's sake what I most emphatically deny, in every other connection, that there was any "chaos"—the records afford but little information; and your letter to "*The Times*" is the best authority for the statement.

The first Congress was summoned to meet on the fourth of March, 1789, yet so little was the interest which the inauguration of the new Government had elicited—notwithstanding "the sickness of Leagues," the "magical" effect, etc., of which you speak—that the Senate adjourned, from day to day, without a quorum, until the eleventh of April (*Senate Journal*), and a quorum was secured, at that late day, only by the use of extraordinary means (*Senate Journal, March 11 and 18, 1789*) while the House, also, was without a quorum until the first of April. (*House Journal, April 1, 1789*) Without any federal authorities to conduct the business which had been vested in the three departments constituting "the Federal Government"—the attention of the State Governments, meanwhile, being confined to their domestic affairs—I can conceive the character of the "order" which necessarily prevailed, at that time; and you, also, will not be required to exercise much reflection in arriving at a similar conclusion.

Passing over all other specimens of the "order" which "sprung out of chaos," "as if by magic," on the adoption of the *Constitution*, allow me to invite your attention to that which attended the contest for the site of the seat of Government, in 1790, and to that which attended the corrupt and unprincipled movements, both *within* and without the halls of Congress, terminating in the assumption of the State debts by the Federal Government, in the same year—"order," in both instances, of such a character as can find no parallel in the history of the "helpless league of bankrupt and lawless petty sovereignties," of which you speak, (*Page 26*) between 1776 and 1789. Were "the danger of the secession of the members of the creditor States and the separation of the States," because of a temporary defeat of the latter measure, and the consequent agitation of those friends of the Bill who were also members of the Cabinet, the characteristics of that "order" of which you boast so loudly? Were the threats of "the eastern members, par-

ticularly, who, with Smith from South Carolina^a, "were the principal gamblers in these scenes," and who "threatened a secession and dissolution," in consequence of the expected or apparent defeat of their speculations, at that time, the species of "order" of which you so confidently speak? Were the exciting scenes of that date, in Virginia and other States, on both the subjects referred to, those of the order-loving people of whom you write? Indeed, I might safely challenge you, in this connection, to point to a period, during the administration of the *Confederation*, from 1776 to 1789, in which there was less "order," less safety of life or property, and greater disregard of law and decency, throughout the country, than during these portions, if not during the whole, of the first term of President Washington's administration. (*Ante, pages 159—174.*)

"Law resumed its reign; debts were collected; life and property became secure," you say; and you contrast these statements with those, relating to the affairs of the country, between 1776 and 1789, which you have presented on the preceding page. As I have already occupied considerable space in this letter, in disproving the latter statement and in showing that law and order reigned before the Constitution was thought of; that debts were as readily collected; and that life and property were quite as secure, before 1789, as they were after that date, I need only refer you to my remarks on those subjects,* and leave you with them.

"The national debt was funded and ultimately paid, principal and interest, to the utmost farthing," you say; but you wisely give your readers no authority for any part of this statement. There are some persons with whom I am acquainted, who have heard of some portions of the debt of the United States, incurred before 1789, which have *not* been paid "to the utmost farthing;" and, if I do not mistake, I can show you some of the evidence of that outstanding debt, without much labor—a bill of one dollar and another for four dollars, both of the issue of February, 1776, now on my table, remain unpaid, and can be bought at quite a discount; while the recollection of my father-in-law and that of his father-in-law, both still *living* witnesses,† can disprove your theory, in every phase in which you may please to present it. If I do not mistake, also, in which case others who lived before me have also erred, there were certain *compromises*,—indeed, you tell us (*Page 26*) that "the national debt was considered worthless"—

* Vide pages 170—174, ante.

† Since this letter was written, both these venerable men have passed away; but testimony, in existence and readily accessible, is ample, to prove all I have said in the text of this letter.

by which the creditors gave seventy-five for one, in settlement of their evidences of Federal indebtedness (*Hildreth's United States*, II., i., 209.) Is this the faithful and uncompromising regard for Federal obligations, under the new constitutional Government, to which you refer: or is it an *unfaithful and dishonorable* repudiation, by the Federal Government, *under that Constitution*, of seventy-four-seventy-fifths of its indebtedness of particular classes, of which you have attempted to keep your readers entirely ignorant?

"*The Articles of the Treaty of Peace in 1783*" *"were then fulfilled,"* you say—by innendo, at least, leading your readers to suppose that some of these Articles had not been fulfilled, under the Confederation. Although your anxiety concerning the debts due to British subjects, in other parts of your letter, has betrayed your meaning, you have not had the courage to state, in this place, wherein, if any where, the Articles of the Treaty of 1783 had not been *wholly* complied with by the Congress of the United States, under the Confederation. In this, we have evidence of your sagacity as a partisan, while, at the same time, we have no evidence, therein, of your integrity as a historian—the suppression of the truth forming no part of the legitimate duties of the latter. On the subject of the debts referred to, *the Congress of the Confederation, prior to 1788, had literally and entirely fulfilled its engagements with Great Britain, under the Treaty of 1783*: and I have yet to learn, especially from one who professes to be a defender of his country against domestic enemies, that, *on any other subject*, she was justly and legally in default with Great Britain, under that Treaty, when the *Constitution* was "established between the States" "which ratified the same," in 1788. You have yet to prove, in this connection, what you have not done, that more dishonor attaches to those whom, in your letter to *The Times*, you have very properly condemned—even to the infamous Twiggs, the very worst of that party—than to him who, while nominally defending his country against domestic enemies, simultaneously and unnecessarily, *falsely and for partisan purposes*, strips that country of her integrity, clothes her in dishonor, and exposes her to the unjust assaults of foreign cavillers and foreign enemies. For myself, I can say, truly, that I can see nothing in favor of the latter: as it may be a matter of taste, however, I leave you to the enjoyment of the equivocal position which you have thus occupied, as long as it may be agreeable to you.*

I deeply regret that your pen has been called into requisition for the purpose of perpetuating

one of the most inexcusable perversions of American history; for the purpose of assisting in the evil work of destroying the fabric of the federal republican Government which "the" "patriotic and sagacious men in those days" erected with so much care and skill. The several pales in the Federal shield and the stars which formed "the new constellation," the bars on the Federal flag and the courses of masonry in the unfinished pyramid which appears on the reverse of the Federal seal—all indicating the several *distinct States* of which the Union was and is constituted—are just as separate and distinct, in themselves, yet just as much parts of an united whole, under the *Constitution* of 1788, as they were under the Confederacy of 1781. There is, now, no more merging of the colors of the pales or of the bars; the separate stars yet shine with the same distinctive streams of light, in the several parts of the "new constellation," without any merging of their volumes; and the masonry, knit together, it may be, more completely, as time progresses, by the cement of mutual benefit and mutual sympathy, is, to-day, neither more nor less than before, an unfinished pyramid of separate courses of stone-work, notwithstanding the amendment of the Confederacy and the adoption of the Constitution—notwithstanding the addition of upwards of twenty new States to the Union or the tearing of ten of the number from the family of which both you, and I, and all our neighbors, have heard and boasted so much. And so it will be—for God himself has ordained it—whether the shield or the flag shall bear thirty-four or twenty-four stars, or the seal thirty-four or twenty-four courses of masonry, on its pyramid, or the Federal Union thirty-four, or twenty-four, or fourteen members, the same distinctive, separate, and independent character will attach to each; the same great work which, from the beginning, in the decrees of the Infinite Jehovah, has been assigned to the undivided Union or to each State separately, will still be before it; and the same duty, in the one case as in the other, will be incumbent upon all and each, without change and without diminution. The same great principles of the political equality of all men; the same purposes and responsibility of Governments; the same right of the Governed to control, to alter, or to overturn their Governments, for the promotion or the security of the happiness of the former; and the same

degrade the fathers of the Republic, by charging them with a crime of which they were not guilty, was intended as a bait, adjusted to the deep-seated commercial prejudices of Great Britain and designed to delude that power, with greater certainty, into more or less of a participation in the pending contest.

Our readers may judge how inadequate anything which Britain could have done, even at that perilous moment, would have been as a return for so severe a degradation of the Republic and one for which there was so little reason.

* In this connection, it may be well to remember that Mr. Motley's letter was written in *England*, for the *London Times*, nominally for the purpose of enlisting monarchical *England* in a domestic quarrel in republican America. It is not impossible, therefore, that this attempt to

right and duty, in the People, to resist a concentration of power in the Government, beyond the reach or the control of the Governed—that fundamental error against which Washington triumphantly fought; and Henry truthfully spake; and Massachusetts and South Carolina, New Hampshire and Virginia, New York and Rhode Island successfully protested, under the Confederacy—still exist; and they demand your pen, rather in their defence than in their condemnation or in the condemnation of those by whom, or through whom, they were dignified and established.

Very Respectfully, Yours,
HENRY B. DAWSON.

NOTES.

I.—At the foot of the first column of Page 161, in this article, is a foot-note devoted to a brief examination of the taxes and debt of the State of Massachusetts, in 1785, compared with those of the same State, in 1870; and it was accidentally left incomplete.

The closing sentence should have been thus completed: "With a local debt of £1,468,554, 7s. 5d., currency, and an annual tax of £100,000, as proposed by the Treasurer, the debt, in 1785, averaged only £4. 3s. 2d., (\$13.86) per person, and the annual tax only £0. 5s. 7d., (\$0.93) per person, which, when compared with the debt and annual tax of 1870—\$11.36 of the former, exclusive of the enormous municipal and town indebtedness, and \$14.35 of the latter, per soul of the population—was, truly, "not distressing to the State."

The statistics of the debt of 1870, in this foot-note, have been verified, since the original note was printed, by a letter from the Governor of the Commonwealth to ourself; and they may be relied on as accurate.

II.—We had, also, prepared a foot-note to follow that division of our letter to Mr. Motley, [V., Pages 169, 170] which related to the insurrections in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, between the close of the War and the establishment of the *Constitution*, in 1789; but it was accidentally mislaid, and we were obliged to pass it, when that sheet was sent to the press. Having since found it, we present it now, as following the close of the fifth division of the text of the letter, on Page 170.

[NOTE, TO THE PARAGRAPH ON THE "INSURRECTIONS" IN THE CONFEDERACY, PAGES 169, 170, ANTE]

* There is an unwritten history of these insurrections, especially those in New England, which the student of the history of those times and the admirer of the men who made that history may usefully examine and ponder over.

There were, then, as there are, now, men of influence, who freely promoted any measure, no matter how desperate, in itself, to promote the interests of their party and to advance their own. Some of these, there is reason to believe, did not hesitate to afford, by means of sinister legislation, reasonable cause for disaffection among the masses, and then to incite opposition and to prompt insurrection because of it, in order that the public might be excited and, while that excitement prevailed, changes made in the system of Government which, under ordinary circumstances, would find no favor whatever in "the sober second-thought of the People."

It was by such processes as this, and by such falsifications as those which Mr. Motley has re-produced, that some of the so-called, distinguished men of that period—those of whose "virtues" and "patriotism" their sons and grandsons now talk so glibly and for whose sake those descendants now, too often, assume a social and political superiority over better men, whose fathers and grandfathers were guilty of no such frauds and honestly discharged their duty to their country and their fellow-men—*fraudulently, and without any other than selfish or partisan motives NULLIFIED the established fundamental law of the Confed-*

eracy and violently and corruptly substituted for it what they styled The Constitution for the United States. That Constitution, thus established, was so obnoxious to the good sense of the several Peoples to which it was submitted for approval, and so antagonistic to the great republican principles on which all the Governments within the Confederacy then rested, that the greater number of the States assented to it only with the express understanding that those mischievous provisions which had been insidiously thrust into it should be overridden by Amendments—an understanding which, our readers know, the First Congress hastened to carry into effect.

The unholy spirit which prompted this revolt of some of the fathers from the system of Government which was then established and which, notwithstanding their disaffection and unceasing opposition, was eminently successful, systematically concealed itself from the unpractised eye of the world, in a mist of falsehood and misrepresentation of its own creation; but the "great men" who were parties to the fraud—those who were the members of that particular "Ring"—clearly understood the subject and were neither deceived themselves, nor attempted to deceive each other. These insurrections were recognized, among themselves, as puppets of their own creation, designed to amuse the gaping multitude while it was being deprived of its birthright; and, while the artificial horrors which they had thus artfully and wickedly created were duly and industriously exhibited to the timid and the uninformed, from New Brunswick to Florida, as unadulterated "anarchy" and "chaos" of direst significance, those who were behind the curtain, and who pulled the strings and gave to the puppets all the life they possessed and all their powers of vituperation, knowingly winked at each other, in their privacy, and calculated, in advance, the profits of their enterprize—John Adams, for instance, from his distant home, in Europe, reasonably supposed "the commotions in New England will terminate in additional strength to Government, and, THEREFORE, they do not alarm me." (Letter to John Jay, November 30, 1786.)

These insurrections were absolutely without any other significance, from the Federal standpoint, than as indications of the unholy thirst for change which afflicted many of those, in the various States, who aspired to control, in social and political circles, and of the unwarranted means which they too often employed to secure that change; and the shrewd business-men in Holland and elsewhere—those whose interests and habits inspired caution and commanded reliable information on the subject—were not deceived by the political Punch and Judy which were astonishing the crowds, in America and elsewhere, with their extravagant exhibition of home-made "anarchy" and "chaos," and did not allow the phantom which partisans had raised, for their own purposes, to depreciate the American securities which they held, nor excite any particular anxiety about their payment, at maturity. Even Mr. Adams was compelled to report, that "it is with great pleasure that I am able to inform Congress that the credit of the United States, in Holland, has not suffered any material shock in consequence of the relations of tumults and seditions in Massachusetts and New Hampshire" (Letter to the Foreign Secretary, John Jay, January 9, 1787); and that, even after those events, the "impotent, inbecile, and anarchical" Republic, of which Mr. Motley writes—that in which, he says, "the absence of law, order, and security for life and property was as absolute as could be well conceived in a civilized land"—continued to be able to borrow money, on its own naked promise, in a foreign country, without any "material" diminution of ease.

We dismiss the subject, as unworthy of further attention.

II.—LANSINGBURGH, N. Y.

ITS EARLY HISTORY, OLD SETTLERS, SCHOOLS, MARKETS, ETC.—CONTINUED.

II.

THE CHURCHES—METHODIST, PRESBYTERIAN, EPISCOPAL, BAPTIST.

The first Methodist-church was erected on

River-street, in 1810, on the lot where Mr. John W. Bates's house now stands. Father Chichester, who had moved in from Long Island, worked on it with his own hands. There was a strong opposition to Methodism, in those days; and persistent efforts were made for a long time to annoy the Society. But the leaders were men not easily daunted; and persecution, even as now, only added to their ranks. One Sunday morning, on opening the Church, a cow was found tied within the chancel-rail, and a goose was fastened to the reading-desk. The poor things were nearly starved; and carpets and cushions were ruined. The parties who perpetrated this outrage remained unknown; but, many years after, the writer of this sketch visited a man, in his last sickness, whose mind continually ran on that transaction; and who left behind more than a suspicion as to being one of the party. As Father Chichester was sent for, no doubt but one heart was relieved by confession.

Old Father Howe was one of the old-time preachers. Some bickerings and heart-burnings having arisen in the Society, he, one Sunday morning, in their presence, tore up the Church record, remarking: "There! you are all turned 'out; now, if any of you wish to lead a new 'life, you may come forward and join on probation." It is needless to say they turned over a new leaf. Besides Howe and Chichester, Spicer and Hedding, (afterward Bishop) were prominent, here.

In the Presbyterian-church, during the writer's day, Doctor Blatchford was the Magnus Apollo; and, in the Episcopal, Doctor Butler wielded the pastoral crook. They were both able preachers and able rulers also. Both these Societies—in fact, all three of them—were joint with Waterford; and the services alternated.

It was not until a late date, comparatively, that Waterford erected a Presbyterian and a Methodist-church. Although both have been rebuilt, they occupy the ancient sites. The writer remembers when Doctor Dorr, late of Philadelphia, but, he believes, now dead, but then a young and handsome man, brought his new-made wife to Waterford. He also listened to a discourse, by the same Rector, on the death of De Witt Clinton. It attracted much attention, and, at the request of the Vestry, was published. It was not unusual, in those days, to hear Bishop Upfold, Bishop G. W. Doane, and Bishop Hobart, in Trinity-church; although, with the exception of the last, neither were Bishops at that time. After this, Upfold was elected Bishop of Missouri, and Doane of New Jersey. Splendid men they were, in their day and generation, mentally and physically.

In those days, Market-street did not extend further East than John; and, in front of where

Father Galberry lives, was a splendid flower-garden, garnished with lofty trees. North of this, was a large orchard, the whole owned by Thomas Carpenter, a devout churchman. The Presbyterians owned a fine old-fashioned brick Church; on the "Green," since pulled down; and, at the West of this, was the old Academy. The present Academy-building was erected about 1820—Doctor Blatchford was then instructor. On the East side of John-street, across from the Academy, the Baptist people erected a Church, in after years; and the Methodist congregation built where G. V. D. Cook now resides.

These Churches were often the chosen seats of God's power; and many souls, now living, and scores in the kingdom of glory, bear witness to the truth of religion.

Elder Knapp, the great revivalist, once delivered a course of sermons, in the old Baptist-church; and many of his eccentric sayings pass current among our people.

Old Doctor Blatchford died here; and here his remains lie. Doctor Butler also sleeps in Trinity church-yard.

I sometimes enter the present Methodist-church, and dropping into a seat, near the door, fall into a reverie. I did this, one week ago; and, looking toward the altar, I seemed to see the forms of the old-time men sitting there. Father Howe, tall and straight, was leaning back in his chair; Spicer, watching quietly every thing that was going on; Bishop Hedding, gaping with his mouth shut; Chichester, sitting with his elbow on the table, with eyes covered. In the congregation, Philip Wickware, "*atarmined* to serve God," is leaning over; Groesbeck, with tired features, is passing the plate; Edwin Filley moves quietly to his seat; and, in the orchestra, Charles A. Clark leads the singing. There is some hitch in the music; and Chichester calls out, in his deep voice: "Never mind, friends; God won't care 'if you do miss half a note." But the music of a cabinet organ destroys the vision; and a tall, slim young man, with coat of fashionable cut and gold watch-chain, stands in the pulpit. I strain my eyes to get a glimpse of the white neck-cloth and single-breasted coat, with standing collar, but they are not here. With but one exception, every soul I have named is dead.

Old men miss familiar faces. In going through the streets, I look in vain for Filkins, Nichols, Jimmie Reed, Captain Ives, Fitch Skinner, Abraham C. Lansing, Elisha Alvord, Doctor Cone, Captain Hanford, John B. Chipman, and a host of others; but they are all gone to the grave-yard, unless it may be Chipman. What jolly old souls they were, in their day. What pranks they cut up. We hear the quick sharp tones of some unfortunate dan, who

threatens to leave a bill he has against Doctor Cone with Squire Walbridge, for collection. "That's right" says the old man, "I shall know where to find it."

Old Fitch Skinner, a very large man, had an unpleasant way of drooping into a chair, when sitting down. Chipman, who kept a store where L. Filley now lives, sawed the posts of a chair nearly off; and, the next time Skinner sat down in the store, there was a terrible sprawling.

Who does not, if old enough, remember Captain Hanford's West India Grocery, where Striker now keeps?

But I am running over again, I must wait another week.

OLD MAN

III.

THE METHODISTS.

The first Methodist Class, was organized in 1798, by Elijah Chichester and Joel Ketchum, local preachers. They were in partnership; and kept a general Grocery-store, about where Younglove's store now stands. They had a little of everything in that store; and good liquors in the bargain. It was not thought disreputable to sell or drink, in those days; and the liquor was pure, and considered wholesome. Whether this be true or not, everybody, including Ministers, drank.

On the lot North of Alfred McMurray's present residence, an old red School-house was standing. Who built it, or when, I cannot tell: it was there in 1802; and had a flourishing School. In front of this School-house, and for a distance up and down town, there was a large pond; and the boys, in Winter, had a fine skating-place. There were no cross-town sewers; and, sometimes, the water would be ten inches deep, on the School-house floor. Well, in this School-house; and at Tommy Tucker's house—a soap-boiler who lived just North of Olivet-church; also at Zach. Hoffman's house—he lived where the First Presbyterian-church now stands; also at Betsey Barrackman's house—she lived way down town, near Captain Ballard's—the Class were in the habit of meeting. Great meetings they had: they felt the presence and power of God; and Chichester and Tucker—well, the rest of them, for that matter—were not accustomed to smother their feelings. Chichester was rather noisy; but Tucker could lead him, any time.

They met around, in this way, until 1810 when the Church, on the bank of the river, was built, as I told you aforetime. You must not criticise me too close, Mr. Editor: I am a very old man and when I sit in my big chair and dream over the past, my memory does not always serve me very connectedly. But to

resume. From this time, the Class increased in numbers; and more room was allowed for attendants; but no church organization was effected; and no preaching, beyond that of Ketchum and Chichester, was enjoyed. In 1818, however, Troy and Lansingburgh had Dr. Samuel Lucky and Earl Bancroft to preach for them. Dr. Lucky, in after years, became one of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, whatever that may be; also Chaplain of one of the State Prisons.

In 1819, the Class was joined to Pittstown Circuit; and William Anson and Jacob Hale were assigned to it. In 1820 and 1821, Sherman Miner and Jacob Lovejoy traveled the Circuit; in 1822, Jacob Beman and John Clark; in 1823, Benjamin Griffin and Jacob Beman; in 1824, Benjamin Griffin and John C. Green; in 1825, John C. Green, Nathan Rice, and William H. Morris; in 1826, Sherman Miner and Nathan Rice. In 1827, a change occurred, which was to effect the subsequent history of Methodism in this village—Lansingburgh and Waterford were joined, as an appointment; and Samuel D. Ferguson was appointed over the joint charge. He organized the Class into a Church of sixty members, retaining the old leader, Jacob Heimstreet, and appointing another leader, a young man who had but a short time before experienced religion and united with the Society. This young man was destined, through a long subsequent life, to exert a great influence upon the affairs of the infant Church; and, by the wisdom he manifested and the confidence he inspired in the Society and community, to aid greatly in its establishment and growth. This man was Edwin Filley.

In 1828, Ferguson was returned; and a new church-edifice was erected on Congress, corner of North-streets.

Ferguson and his wife were greatly beloved by the Societies on both sides of the river; and, when his second term was about to expire, the Congregation in Waterford assembled, as usual, in Knickerbocker Hall, to hear his farewell sermon; but the room was entirely inadequate to the occasion. It was suggested that the meeting adjourn to the Old Dutch church. The suggestion was adopted; and crowds, the writer among them, poured thither. Here, amid the tears and sobs of his people, he announced his text: "Finally, Brethren, farewell. Be perfect; be of good comfort; be of one mind; live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you."

In 1829 and 1830, Seymour Landon was preacher in charge; and Timothy Benedict, in 1831. In 1832, which was the first year of the Troy Conference, Timothy Benedict was return-

ed. In 1833, Tobias Spicer and W. D. Stead were the preachers. In 1834, Lansingburgh was made an independent charge, with Charles P. Clark as its first Clergyman. In 1835, A. M. Osborn, one of the most talented preachers ever settled in this community, over any denomination, was Pastor. The Church, at this time, had a membership of one hundred and fifty whites and four colored.

But I am warned that I must rest, until another week.

OLD MAN.

IV.

THE METHODISTS, CONTINUED.

In 1836, Merrit Bates was sent to this station. It then had one hundred and seventy-two members. He was followed by James Caughey, a man remarkable for his devotion to his work and for a subsequent career which made him well-known, among Methodists, in Europe and America. Under his pastorate, the Society ran up to two hundred and fifty-one members, in full connection and on probation. After he closed his connection with the Society, he obtained leave of absence from Conference, and commenced a career as a revivalist. He did a great work in Canada; and, in Europe, he preached to thousands, in the open fields, as Wesley had done, before him. On his return to this country, he published a work on Holiness, which was well-received. He is now, I believe, living in New Jersey.

In 1838, A. M. Osborn, now Rev. Dr., of New York Conference, was sent back.

The Rev. Mr. Spear, now Doctor Spear, of Brooklyn, was then in charge of the Second Presbyterian-church, and a man well versed in metaphysics; and the contests between these gladiators, for intellectual supremacy, were interesting to behold. They were both comparatively young, but quite mature thinkers. Mr. Osborn was not only a fine scholar and a superior preacher, but, in the mechanic arts, he was no mean artificer. I remember a most beautiful carriage he made for his little one; and it was a marvel of beauty.

In 1839, John Alley was the preacher in charge—he became, subsequently, a Bishop among the Wesleyan Methodists; and, I think, was killed, in Canada, by being thrown from a carriage. His widow married Christopher Snyder, Esq., of Pittstown, who, on Monday, had forty persons, children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, around his bountiful dinner-table. In 1840, Ward Bullard assumed charge: the Society then numbered two hundred and thirty-five persons. In 1841, John Frazer took the authority. Of him, old Mrs. Chichester used to say that, when he preached, she was not afraid to go to sleep as

she was certain that no heresy would fall from his lips. This was a high compliment to a very sound man and an excellent preacher. In 1842 and 1843, Oliver Emerson was the preacher; and, in 1844 and 1845, Charles Devol, M.D.—this last left two hundred and thirty-five members. He was a good preacher but rather an eccentric man. I remember, one Sabbath morning, after the opening prayer, he gazed around the entire Church, including the gallery, and announced to his astounded Congregation that there was but one wreath of artificial flowers in the whole building, at the same time, fixing his eyes upon a lady, in the gallery. Her position was rather embarrassing, as she received the gaze of every one in the house. He might preach there to-day, and see two, if not more, wreaths; and yet the Discipline remains unchanged, in the matter of dress.

In 1846 and '47, William Griffin was sent; and, during his administration, the project of a new Church-edifice was mooted. He became a D.D., in after years; acquired a large property; and, I think, is now residing in a palatial residence, on the Albany-road. In 1848 and '49, Stephen Parks, now in business, in Troy, was settled over this Parish. During his administration, the present Church-building was erected, and the old Church, on the corner below, became a Brush-factory. It was soon after burned. Mr. Parks left two hundred and fifty persons in full connection and twenty-five probationers.

Mr. Parks was succeeded by B. Hawley, who remained two years; and he by Hawley W. Ransom, who officiated two years, and left a membership of two hundred and thirty-one persons in full connection and one hundred and twenty probationers. In 1854, came W. P. Gray, who preached two years, and was followed by D. Starks, who left two hundred and ninety-three members, counting probationers. L. Marshall came in 1858; and, in 1860, Charles Cushing was sent to the station. He was very popular; and, after preaching two years, left three hundred and forty-six members. In 1862, Ira G. Bidwell assumed charge. His scholarly discourses drew appreciative congregations; and his urbanity endeared him to a large circle. He was married during his pastorate in this village; and here he first brought his young wife. In 1864, Samuel M'Kean came to this station. He was a man of rare social qualities; and here remained three years. He left four hundred members. I learn he has since been an unsuccessful aspirant for Congressional honors; and has become a lecturer, or something of the kind, in a Temperance organization. In 1867, William R. Brown came to the charge of the Congregation. As a preacher, he was very popular, and remained three years; but, during the last year,

his health failing, he was furnished an assistant. Henry Graham, who is the present preacher, Mr. Brown is now conducting a successful book-business, in Troy.

I have thus, Mr. Editor, glanced at the Methodist organization, from its infancy. It, from small beginnings, has become a large, influential, and wealthy body, giving, probably, in one year, more, for religious purposes, than any other sect,—probably more than all, combined. It is difficult to recognize the Church, to-day, as the outcrop or growth of what it was, when I first knew it. So rigid in matters of dress; so plain and pointed in preaching; so earnest in enforcing attendance at class-meeting; so sharp in discipline. I have heard Father Chichester talk to the members as no other sect would have submitted to, for a moment. I saw, once, a long row of young converts standing in front of the chancel-rail, awaiting the action of Mr. Spicer, to be received on trial. He scanned each, attentively, and observing that their style of dress was not in conformity with the Discipline, remarked, tersely: "My friends, when folks get 'through keeping tavern they usually take 'down the sign.'"

Those Ministers, in the olden time, received only pay enough to keep soul and body together. The Discipline fixed the amount; but, now, they receive salaries equal, if not superior, to those of any other denomination. In those days, you could tell a Methodist as far as you could see, merely by the dress; but, to-day, if you should attempt thus to read, you would be strangely mistaken. They are among the most stylish people we have. May they go on, doing God's work and receiving His blessing.

OLD MAN.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

III.—BOTTLE-HILL, (OR MADISON, N. J.) DURING THE REVOLUTION.*

BY THE LATE REV. SAMUEL L. TUTTLE, OF
MADISON, N. J.

[The author of this sketchy and valuable article on *Bottle Hill, during the Revolutionary War*, the late Rev. Samuel Lawrence Tuttle, of Madison, Morris-county, New Jersey, was the eldest son of the Rev. Jacob Tuttle and Mrs. Elizabeth Ward Tuttle, of Jersey, Ohio. He was born at Bloomfield, New Jersey, on the twenty-fifth of

August, 1815; and departed this life on the sixteenth of April, 1866, in the fifty-first year of his age.

He was of a remarkably amiable disposition; very teachable; and, withal, very energetic. He began his classical studies at Bloomfield Academy, at the age of nine years, under the care of the Rev. Albert Pierson. Whilst a member of the Academy, he united with the Presbyterian-church, in Bloomfield, and devoted himself to the Christian Ministry.

In the fall of 1831, he became a member of his uncle's family, the late William Tuttle, of Newark. He pursued his studies, at Newark, for a year or two, under the instruction of Mr. Nathan Hedges, a very competent and thorough teacher, and completed his preparation for the second year in Princeton College, in a private school, in the family of the Pastor of the first Presbyterian-church, in that city. In the Spring of 1833, he entered the Sophomore Class, "half-advanced," at Princeton; and was graduated in 1835. Not ambitious to reach the first honors of his Class, he reached high honors as a class scholar, but, especially, as a writer and speaker. He was twice elected by his Society, —Clio Hall,—to represent it at public exhibitions; and he also received an appointment from the Faculty, as one of the orators, on the Commencement-day, when he was graduated.

After his graduation, he spent a year with his father, on the farm, and added to his physical vigor by labor.

In the Autumn of 1837, he became a member of the Theological Seminary, at Auburn, New York; and completed its full course of three years. His companions and instructors speak of his success, during this season of professional training, in terms of marked commendation. Here, as at Princeton, he was distinguished as a writer and speaker.

On the eighth of October, 1840, he was licensed to preach, by the Presbytery of Newark; and, soon afterwards, he was invited to supply the Church at Caldwell, New Jersey. The result was a call from that Church, to become its Pastor; and, on the ninth of March, 1841, he was ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry, by the Presbytery of Newark, and installed Pastor of the Church. His preaching commanded great respect, from the first; and was attended with marked success. Then, as ever afterward, he bestowed the most careful preparation on his public efforts. This fact, associated with great manliness in speech and manner and great tenderness in all the relations he sustained to his people, gave him an unwonted hold on their affections.

In June, 1841, he was married to Miss Amelia Camp, daughter of Aaron Camp, of Newark. She died of malignant scarlet-fever, soon after the birth of her second son, on Christmas-day, 1859, her infant surviving her only a few days. The only child of this marriage, now living, is William Parkhurst Tuttle, of Madison, New Jersey, a Cashier in a Banking-house, in New York.

Finding his salary insufficient, he had leave from his Presbytery to resign his pastoral charge, at Caldwell, and was dismissed, on the seventeenth of April, 1849. For several years, he was the General Agent, for Connecticut, of the American Bible Society.

On the third of January, 1854, he was installed the Pastor of the Presbyterian-church, in Madison, New Jersey; and, after a successful ministry, he resigned his charge, on the sixteenth of April, 1862. He at once entered into the service of the American Bible Society, for a time acting as its Agent for Western New York; and, in the Spring of 1863, he was invited to the Home Office, as "Assistant of the Secretaries," in which position he remained until his death.

Believing that his true sphere had been found, he at once entered upon the discharge of its duties with the greatest earnestness. Not content with a perfunctory discharge of his ordinary duties, he devoted an incredible amount of labor on the exploration of the history of the American Bible Society. At his funeral, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, one of the Secretaries of this Society, in his eloquent eulogium on his co-laborer and friend, declared that, in his opinion, there was no person living who was so thoroughly and minutely conversant with that Society's history as Mr. Tuttle. Dr. Taylor also said, with profound feeling, that "he was 'a man of great amiability, a loving man, having a large, warm heart; a man of great decision, willing to do any duty, never dissatisfied, but ready for the Master's work,' whenever and wherever the Master ordered."

Whilst connected with the Bible Society, he was often

* This article is the first of a series of ten, concerning matters and men in the Past of New Jersey, which we have received from our honored friend, Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., President of Wabash University, Indiana, for publication in THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, during the current year. Some of these articles are from his own pen; others are from the pens of other writers; all of them are unpublished; and all possess so much interest and importance, as material for history, that our readers, within and without the Jerseys, will read them with both pleasure and profit.—EDITOR HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

entrusted with delicate and difficult missions, which his associates say he discharged with rare promptness, fidelity, and wisdom. He also was frequently sent to the great cities, to represent the parent Society at important anniversaries; and in respect to the brevity, clearness, and eloquence with which he presented his great cause, he was much commended. In December, 1863, his addresses, in Chicago, were greatly applauded, both by the daily and religious press of that city. Indeed, his services were in constant demand, for the presentation of the Bible-cause and for the ordinary services of the pulpit, in the leading churches of the city and country; so that his life was one of perpetual labor, during the seven days of each week.

In 1861, he was married to Miss Margaretta Thompson, daughter of Lewis Thompson, Esq., of Madison. She died, suddenly, in April, 1863, leaving an infant son, Joseph Nathaniel Tuttle, who survives his parents.

Three years after the death of his wife, Mr. Tuttle was attacked with violent illness; and, on the sixteenth of April, 1866, he died.

The Congregations of Caldwell and Madison, as also the public, generally, manifested the most lively regret at his death: and the Presbytery of Newark, then in Session, in the city of Newark, adjourned to allow its members to be present at the funeral, which occurred on the nineteenth of April.

Mr. Tuttle was manly in person. His countenance was bright and kindled quickly, in conversation and public speaking. At times, his eloquence was quite extraordinary. His voice was one of great richness and power; and, when in his happy moods, he was an effective speaker, who held his hearers with uncommon power.

The paper which is published in the present number of the Magazine, is one that Mr. Tuttle wrote as part of an entertainment, on the fourth of July, 1855, given by the ladies of his Congregation. It was delivered in the grove, half a mile South of the Madison Depot, on the East side of the road leading to Green Village. It gives evidence of the haste with which it was prepared; and shows how little thought the author of it had of giving it to the press. The facts here presented possess peculiar value, by reason of the testimony, here recorded, of several very aged people, who then resided in Madison and other parts of Morris-county, but who have since passed from among the living.

On the Thanksgiving Day that preceded the delivery of the address now published for the first time—that is, on the twenty-third of November, 1854,—Mr. Tuttle preached a Discourse entitled *A History of the Presbyterian Church, Madison, New Jersey*. With great care and labor, he had collected what remained of that history, either in written or in printed documents or in the traditions of the people, and brought them all into a pleasant book, which was published, the next year, at the request of his Congregation, in a pretty volume of a hundred and twenty pages. Besides these more elaborate contributions to the local history of Madison and Morris-county, there is a manuscript volume of nearly five hundred pages, in which Mr. Tuttle has recorded anecdotes, documents, traditions, conversations, and facts, derived from a great many sources. Much of this material has been used in the two productions named; but much has not been used. Perhaps, at some future time, this volume may be culled for a further contribution to our local history. The history of Morris-county had no more devoted friend than he proved himself to be; and it is with a peculiar pleasure that this paper, on *Bottle Hill during the Revolution*, is given to the public.—J. F. T.]

It is now about eighty years since the War of the American Revolution began. This place, at that time, was called "BOTTLE HILL," a name which, tradition says, it received from the circumstance that a bottle, suspended from a sign-post, on the corner opposite the Academy, where the Cook homestead now stands, designated the first public-house ever opened in this vicinity. Almost the whole of this region, then, was covered with dense primeval forest, which, so far as we know, had never been disturbed by the hand of man. To a person standing at that

time where we now do, and looking off on this far-stretching valley, with the exception, here and there, at wide intervals, of a plain unpainted farm-house, with a small patch of cleared land around it, the prospect was that of a vast and almost unbroken wilderness. The only highway leading through the place, from the interior to the sea-board, was that which is now known as "The old road," which, coming down from Morristown, by the residence of Mr. A. C. Lathrop, passed from thence to the corner, on the road leading to Monroe, now occupied by the dwelling of Mr. Vannice; thence, by the present site of our village Academy; thence, across the turnpike and railroad, in front of the residence of Mr. George E. Sayre; thence, by the dwellings now occupied by Dr. H. P. Greene and Mr. Henry Keep; thence, in front of the homestead of Deacon Ichabod Bruen; thence, through the village of Chatham; and, thence, over the Passaic-river and Short-hills, it passed through Springfield, Connecticut farms, and Elizabethtown, to Elizabethtown Point, where it terminated. From this place, communication was had with the City of New York, by means of row-boats and small sailing-vessels; and, at the time above specified, it required at least one day to go from this place to Elizabethtown Point, and, very frequently, another to pass over in the boats to the City.

The only sanctuary then standing here, was the old Presbyterian-church—a plain, shingled, barn-like structure, without cupola or spire, and, saving the sounding-board over the pulpit, which was deep blue, wholly destitute of paint, both within and without—which stood on the hill, on the South side of our village Cemetery, and about two rods East of the spot now occupied by the Gibbons Monument. The Reverend Azariah Horton, a plain, short, stout, and very benignant man, then in the sixtieth year of his age, was about closing the twenty-fourth year of his ministry, here.

The village tavern stood, at that time, where the house of Mr. Robert Albright now stands; and was kept by Mr. Daniel Brown. Not far from that, and nearly in front of the site of the Presbyterian Lecture-room, stood the village flag-staff—a single, tall, straight pole, unpainted and unpainted, just as it had been cut in the forest; and, from its top, often floated the national banner of England, we being, at that time, loyal subjects of the British Crown. The village store was then kept in a little house, fifteen feet square, which stood on the corner now occupied by Mr. Isaac Brittin, and was owned and managed by Mrs. Eunice Horton, wife of the first Pastor who was settled in this place. By adroit management, this lady contrived, while there, to add to her husband's income—his

salary never amounting to more than one hundred and seventy-five dollars—so as to provide an ample support for their household and to enable her to purchase a valuable farm. The District School-house stood, then, not far from the residence of Mr. George E. Sayre. Among others who taught school on that spot, was the late Dr. Aslibel Green, of Philadelphia.

The principal thoroughfare from this place, towards the South, was the one which passes by this grove, to Green Village, and led, then, as now, to Baskingridge, Pluckamin, and the Delaware. The principal thoroughfare leading towards the North, was the one which passes on the hill, by the Academy, through Columbia, Whippany, Troy, Montville, and Pompton, to Fort Lee and the Highlands, on the North-river. Persons traveling from this last point, to the Delaware, on this side of the Newark Mountains, as well as those passing from the interior, West of us, towards the sea-beach, would find their most direct route leading through this place. This it would be well to bear in mind, as we progress with this history. Geographically, Bottle-hill was so located, that, during the Revolutionary War, it became, from necessity, a witness of many of the operations and a large sharer in the embarrassments and trials of that eventful struggle. Such was the village of "Bottle-hill," and such its location on the great thoroughfares leading East and West, North and South, in the year 1775—the period designated at the commencement of this address.

For several years previous to that time, there had been serious difficulties arising between the Colonies, here, and the mother country. Two years before that, the citizens of Boston, outraged by the despotic measures adopted by the English authorities, had thrown three entire cargoes of Tea into Massachusetts Bay. On the eighteenth of April, 1775, the War of the Revolution began in the famous battle of Lexington. On the fifteenth of June, following, General Washington was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Colonial forces. Two days after that, was fought the battle of Bunker's-hill, near Boston. All these things spread, with incredible rapidity, over the entire country. They were now communicated to our Fathers, dwelling here. They were talked about, in the house and in the fields. They were spoken of, and made subjects of prayer, in the old sanctuary that stood yonder, on the hill. The Rev. Azariah Horton was no friend of tyrants; and his words, both in public, and in private, were not wanting to rouse this community to a just vindication of its rights. That old Meeting-house and that old pioneer Minister did not a little, in this way, to prepare those who dwelt here, for the honors, as well as the trials, which Divine Providence had in store for them.

Many a stalwart arm was, as a consequence, devoted to the cause of freedom; and many a sacrifice was cheerfully made, that that cause might speedily triumph. On the fourth of July, 1776, a little more than a year after the War had been commenced, the representatives of the several Colonies adopted and sent forth the *Declaration of Independence*. That document was received and read, all over the land, with the utmost enthusiasm; but nowhere with more decided proofs of patriotic devotion than in old "Bottle-hill." But one sentiment was felt by this entire community; and that was, that British despotism must be put down and the Colonial independence must be maintained, cost what it might. Many of the inhabitants of the place, as a consequence, and many of the leading members and officers of the old Church, carrying with them the blessing of their reverend Pastor, left their farms in the care of their wives and children, and hastened to join the Colonial Army which was, at that time, stationed on Long Island. A few days previous to the fourth of July, when the *Declaration of Independence* was published, a Division of the British forces, numbering twenty-four thousand men, under the command of Sir William Howe, landed on Long Island, a little East of the present site of Fort Hamilton. The Colonial Army numbered only seventeen thousand men, three thousand of whom were laid aside by sickness. The armies met; and the Americans were defeated. They then crossed the East-river, to Manhattan Island, where the city of New York now stands; and were followed by the enemy. The battle of White Plains followed; and again the Americans were defeated. Dispirited and downcast, they then passed over the North-river, into New Jersey, and commenced that disastrous retreat, first to Hackensack, then to Newark, then to Elizabethtown, then to New Brunswick, then to Princeton, then to Trenton, then to the West side of the Delaware-river, opposite Trenton—the enemy, in high spirits, following them, upon their heels, and occupying all the places, just mentioned, with strong detachments from the main Army. For this country, that was a most gloomily period; and many were the fears that were excited, that the sun of freedom, which had but just begun to dawn, was thus, suddenly and forever, to be extinguished. But there were others enlisted on our side than those who bore arms. There were thousands of earnest and anxious hearts, all over this land, who bore Washington and his dejected Army, hourly, before Jehovah of Hosts. Many were the prayers which went up from these family altars, all around where we are now assembled; and many and earnest were the supplications which went up from yonder "old Meeting-house," that it would please God to prosper

the efforts of their husbands, and fathers, and brothers, and to discomfit the armies of the aliens; and a more hopeful day was at hand.

The Hessians, under Colonel Rahl, had been stationed at Trenton, to watch the movements of our Army. On the night of Christmas, while these men, with their officers, were engaged in a drunken revel, Washington, by a stroke, which, for daring and skill of accomplishment, has but few, if any, equals in history, in the midst of a most violent snow-storm, through fields of floating ice, and in the darkness of a December night, crossed the Delaware, with his Army, and totally routed and defeated the enemy. A few days afterwards, when the entire British Army had collected together, and were on the point of making an attack upon our forces, by another most skillful movement, Washington withdrew from his dangerous position, during the night, his camp-fires being kept burning and his sentinels ordered to continue their rounds, as usual; and, by day-light, on the third of January, he made a successful attack upon a large body of the enemy which had been posted as a Corps of Reserve, in the vicinity of Princeton. In that battle, a cannon-ball, from our ranks, entered the old College-chapel, and cut off the head of George the Third, from a full length picture of him, which was hanging there—a circumstance which, in those days, was considered ominous of good. These sudden and dexterous movements had the effect to show the enemy that the American Army, though, in a measure, raw and undisciplined, was not yet entirely destitute of life and energy; and, at the same time, they had the effect to inspire both the Army and the Country at large with new courage for the future. For these victories, thanksgivings went up to Almighty God from every family altar and every sanctuary in our land.

The American forces being now in fine spirits, and the Winter having set in, Washington determined to conduct them into Winter-quarters. Abandoning the design which he had formed of attacking New Brunswick, where the enemy had collected his military stores: he conducted his troops from Princeton, over Rocky-hill, through Pluckamin, Baskingridge, New Vernon; thence, by the gristmill belonging to Mr. Bleauplain Baisabin, near Green Village; thence, around the corner occupied by Mr. Moses Lindley; thence, along the road leading from Green Village to Morristown; and, thence, over to the ground which had been selected for the encampment, in the valley of Lowantica, on the farms now belonging to Messrs. A. M. Treadwell and William M. Kitchel, about one and a half miles West of this village. Three Regiments of troops from New England had been directed to post themselves in the vicinity of Morristown, in case their assistance should

be called for, on the Delaware. These, likewise, were ordered to go into Winter-quarters, here; and we have the authority of Mr. Azariah Carter, who has died, within a few months, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, for saying that, for the most part, they were billeted in private houses, in this township. Every house throughout this entire region was filled, to its utmost capacity, with either officers or soldiers. Persons appointed by the Commander-in-chief passed through the towns and examined the houses; and, without much consultation with the owners, decided how many, and who, should be quartered in each. Often, without even going into the houses, those persons would ride up to the door and write "Colonel Ogden's Head quarters;" "Major Eaton's Head-quarters;" "Twelve privates to be billeted here;" "Six officers to be quartered here;" etc.; and, generally, without much regard to the convenience or wishes of the occupants, the arrangements of these Commissioners were carried out. In many cases, the best rooms were placed at the disposal of the troops, while the families owning them retired into their kitchens and garrets. Boards were set up, on the floor, across the end of the room opposite to the hearth, just far enough from the wall to admit of a person lying down at full length. This space was then filled with good wholesome straw; and, there, all the soldiers billeted in a house, numbering, sometimes six, sometimes twelve, and sometimes even twenty, crowded in, together, and, covering themselves each with a single blanket, while the fires were kept burning, defended themselves, as best they could, from the severities of those stern Winter nights. In some cases, the soldiers had their meals provided by the families with which they were quartered; while, in others, they drew their rations and prepared them for themselves, as is generally done, in camp. In the case of the officers, except when their families were with them, the former course was generally adopted. General Washington's quarters, at that time, were in the old Freeman Tavern, which stood on the West side of "the Green," in Morristown, and which was kept by Colonel Jacob Arnold, of the "Sullivan's Light Horse Guards." In that house and in other houses of that place, General Sullivan, General Lee, General Putnam, Colonel Hamilton, and other leading members of his staff were quartered. Several of the leading officers, as General Maxwell, General Wayne, Colonel Barbour, Colonel Ogden, Colonel Marsh, and Major Eaton, had their head-quarters in the residences of the principal families in this village. In some cases, the families of the officers were with them; and, in this way, a very pleasant society was kept up, here, during the Winter. Armed sentinels guarded these houses, both by day and by night; and it was no unusual thing

for considerable numbers of the various Battalions or Companies, under the command of these officers, to march down to their quarters, for the purpose of doing them honor. But, as has already been stated, the main body of the Army encamped, for the Winter, on the property now belonging to Messrs. Treadwell and Kitchel, in Lowantica valley. The number of the troops, at that time, is nowhere expressly stated, in the histories given us of that period: but we have reason to conclude, from some statements which are made, that it did not vary much from three thousand. When they came out upon the place of their encampment, on the route which has already been described, with their artillery and long trains of baggage-wagons, exulting in the victories which they had achieved, but a few days before, at Trenton and Princeton, the whole community turned out, very naturally, to witness them and to welcome them into their midst. Although there was, doubtless, some degree of solicitude experienced, from the fact that so large a body of men were to be quartered, for the Winter, among them: we have reason to know that there were few, if any, in old "Bottle Hill," who were not glad to see them, at that time, and to pledge them their friendly offices, during the Winter, even to the last comfort that they possessed.

The ground selected for the encampment belonged then, as now, to two individuals—that part of it which is now owned by Mr. Treadwell belonged, at that time, to John Easton; while that portion of it which is now in possession of Mr. Kitchel was, at that time, the property of Isaac Pierson, father of Darius Pierson, whose widow, at the advanced age of eighty-nine, is still living, (1855) in the village of Rockaway. The former of these places was purchased, soon after the Revolutionary War, by Mr. Vincent Baisabin, by whom it was occupied until it went into the hands of Mr. Treadwell, about three years since; while the latter was occupied by Darius Pierson, a son of the original owner, and his family, until it came into the possession of Mr. Kitchel.

The residence of Mr. Easton was not far from the spot now occupied by the old mansion of Mr. Baisabin, a little Southeast of the dwelling of Mr. Treadwell; and the residence of Mr. Pierson was located on the spot now occupied by the dwelling of Mr. Kitchel: his nearest neighbor being Joshua Munson, father of Mr. Halsey Munson, grandfather of Mrs. Treadwell, whose place of residence was on the ground now occupied by the dwelling of Mr. Daniel M. Force.

The valley to which reference has been made and which was selected as the place of encampment, was called Lowantica, which is an Indian name, from the brook which runs through its

midst. By that name, it is believed that both the brook and the valley were designated, during the Revolution; and it was not until about thirty years ago, that the valley was first named Fevertown and, afterwards, Spring-valley, by which it is now commonly distinguished, in this vicinity. Commencing at a point a little South of Morristown; and running in a Southeasterly direction, for the distance of about five miles, it loses itself, in the vicinity of Green Village, in that great stretch of low lands which is commonly known by the name of the Great Swamp. The Lowantica, which runs through the center of this valley, is an unusually clear stream, which is formed from the springs which abound in the valley and which gush forth, in all their natural purity, at almost every step. Flowing down, in the general direction of the valley, it empties, eventually, into the Passaic, and constitutes, thus, one of the principal sources of that river.

At the time of which we are now speaking, nearly the whole of this beautiful valley, not excepting the place of the encampment, was covered with a heavy growth of wood and timber. There were comparatively but few acres cleared and under cultivation; and these were immediately around the houses of Messrs. Easton, Pierson, and Munson, whose names have already been mentioned. With the exception of these little "parcels of ground," the whole of the tract upon which the Army encamped, was an unenclosed and dense wilderness. There being no fences between it and any of the thoroughfares running by it, it could be approached, without obstruction, from any direction.

To this well chosen spot, did the Americans repair, for the purpose of going into Winter-quarters, arriving there on the sixth day of January, 1777. The weather was exceedingly cold. Pitching their tents, at first, wherever they could find places for them, they continued to occupy them, it is believed, for two or three weeks, until they were able to construct more substantial and comfortable accommodations. The centre of the ground marked out for the encampment was not far from the mansion of Mr. Treadwell, about a quarter of a mile South of the main road leading from Morristown, through this village, to the seaboard, and a few rods East of the road, which ran, then, as it does now, in a North and South direction, across the valley. The location was admirably suited to the object for which it was selected. The ground, at that point, descended gradually towards the Southeast, and was shielded, in a great measure, by the crown of the hill, back of it, from the severe winds and storms of the North and Northwest. A little South of it, ran the Lowantica; and, still nearer it, were several large and beautiful springs. The encampment, it is probable, began on the slope West of the spot.

occupied by Mr. Treadwell's residence, not far from the road which now passes, in front of Mr. Kitchel's house, across the valley. One principal street, between four and five rods wide, was laid out in the middle, in the centre of which stood the flagstaff, which, by this time, had come to be called the Liberty-pole, from the top of which our national banner floated. This street was kept in excellent condition and was used as a parade-ground; although there is some reason to believe that the fine level space, on the hill, North of the camp, on which the residence of Mr. Joseph E. Muchmore now stands, was used for this purpose, on special occasions, as, for instance, on occasions of general parade and review. The general direction of the main street was Northeast and Southwest. On this street were constructed the cabins of the officers, which were somewhat larger than those put up for the soldiers. On either side of this leading avenue, there were either one or two other streets, running in the same general direction, and about forty feet in width. On these, the cabins of the soldiers were built, in some cases, single, but oftener, in blocks of three, four, and five together, while outside of them, especially on the northern side, others were constructed without any special reference to the streets, but rather in reference to the character of the ground, the side hill being indented with several deep gullies. The cabins, of which all the aged people in this vicinity say there was a large number, and which, it is probable, numbered nearly three hundred, were made of logs (unhewn) notched at the ends, and laid up, one on another, to a height sufficient to allow a person to pass in, erect, under the upper course. The roofs were made of rough clap-boards, split out of the forest. Places were sawed through the logs, for a window and a door in each cabin, into which, on account of their inability to procure either metallic hinges or glass, rude clapboard doors and shutters, with wooden hinges and latches, were placed. In one end of each cabin, a rough stone fire-place was thrown up, surmounted by a plastered stick chimney, which went only a few inches above the peak of the roof; while, in the other end of each structure, a bank or sleeping-place was erected, with clapboards and small pieces of timber resting on crouches which were driven into the ground. These sleeping-places reached across the entire ends of the cabins, and, being filled in with straw, they were made to accommodate ten or twelve soldiers each. The spaces between the logs being filled in with chunks of wood and mud, they were sheltered, in a good degree, from the force of the winds and the storms. Rough clapboard benches, with unshaven legs, answered for seats. Huge fires were kept continually blazing, both by day and night;

and these constituted the sum total of their furniture and their various conveniences.

Several very large cabins were erected for the accommodation of the Commissary Department and the camp-stores; and these, there are some reasons for believing, were located on the southern borders of the camp, in the vicinity of the springs already referred to. In that part of the camp, also, were these cabins erected and occupied by the suttlers, who drove a brisk trade in various groceries and, especially, in the sale of good whiskey. As it was their principal business to accommodate the drinking propensities of the Army, they very naturally located themselves in the immediate vicinity of the springs, showing themselves, by these means, to be, in some degree, at least, "cold water men."

A little further down towards the Lowantica, rude sheds were constructed for sheltering the horses. These sheds were placed there for the double purpose of being near the brook, for the watering of the horses, and of having this important part of their property as far as possible from the main road, which was, of course, the principal point of danger. Here, too, the baggage-wagons were probably drawn up, in lines; and the artillery, also, was placed there, for the Winter. On the outermost limits of the encampment, several guard-houses, also of logs, with fire-places and bunks for sleeping, were erected for the accommodation of the sentinels, whose duty it was, in regular beats, to pass back and forth, along the four sides of the camp, and to guard it, both day and night, against the approaches of the enemy. Within the line of their beats, no one was permitted to pass, especially at night, unless he presented a permit, signed by some officers, to do so, or was able to utter the countersign.

Every morning, at a given hour, the soldiers were aroused by the beat of the drum; the flag was run up on the liberty-pole; and every thing was made to wear the aspect of life. At particular periods of each day, some portions of the Army were called out for exercise and review; and, occasionally, the whole Army, including those who were billeted in private houses, in this vicinity, was brought together, for a grand General Parade. On such occasions, all the officers of the Army, likewise, were present; and it was no uncommon thing for General Greene, General Lee, Colonel Alexander Hamilton, General Knox, General Sullivan, General Anthony Wayne, General Lord Sterling, and the Commander-in-chief, General Washington himself, to be on the parade ground and to take part in the review; and, then, the inhabitants of this entire region, for many miles in every direction, were naturally attracted thither. I have had the pleasure of conversing with aged persons, here, who have been eye witnesses of scenes like this.

While the Army was encamped here, there is reason to believe that several clergymen officiated as Chaplains. One of those who are known to have labored in that relation, was the Reverend James Caldwell, Pastor of the First Presbyterian-church in Elizabethtown. On the Sabbath, when the weather would admit of it, he preached to the soldiers on the parade-ground, from a temporary platform or stage; at other times, discharging his high office in the cabins of both officers and privates, in conversing with individuals, in ministering consolation and instruction to the sick and dying, and in performing the last rites of religion and of humanity at the graves of those who had died. This excellent man was a pattern of ministerial watchfulness and fidelity. The revelations of the last great day may show that his efforts to lead precious souls under his care to Christ and to Heaven were not expended in vain. Very many of those who encamped on that ground, during that Winter, it is not only hoped, but believed, will be found, through his instrumentality, welcome participants of the joys of everlasting life.

During the Winter of which we are speaking, and while the Army was encamped in Lowantica valley, that terrible scourge, the small-pox, broke out, with dreadful malignity, among them; and many of them, as a consequence, were hurried to the grave. Nor did the awful malady confine itself to the Army, but it extended itself, with great rapidity, throughout this entire region. No classes nor conditions of the community were exempt from its ravages. Not only did it spread throughout the camp, but many of the soldiers and officers who were billeted in private houses, fell a sacrifice to it; and very many of the most estimable inhabitants of this place and this County were, in consequence, prematurely hastened to the grave. The Reverend Azariah Horton, who, after a pastorate of twenty-five years, had withdrawn from this position, and was living in the family of his son, Foster Horton, in Chatham-village, was one of those who became victims to this alarming epidemic.

In writing on this subject to Congress, from Morristown, under date of the fifth of February, 1777, Washington says—"The small-pox has made such head in every quarter that I find it impossible to keep it from spreading through the whole Army, in the natural way. I have, therefore, determined not only to inoculate all the troops, now here, that have not had it, but I shall order Doctor Shippen to inoculate the recruits, also, as fast as they come to Philadelphia;" and Doctor Ashbel Green, who was then a youth of sixteen or seventeen years of age, in his Autobiography, says, in reference to this same subject, "The troops were distributed in

"the dwellings of the inhabitants; and the Surgeons of the Army inoculated both soldiers and citizens, free of charge. The disease by inoculation was so light that there was not, probably, a day in which the Army could not have been marched against the enemy, if it had been necessary." The old Presbyterian-church at Hanover, probably, also, at Morristown, was occupied as a hospital, for those who were suffering from that disease, and several private hospitals, in this vicinity, were used for the purpose of inoculation, as a means of arresting its progress. One of these, was the dwelling subsequently occupied by Jonathan Thompson, near the mill belonging to Mr. Daniel C. Miller. At that place, an excellent Surgeon was stationed; and, thither, all classes in and about this village went, to pass through the process of inoculation. The Presbyterian-church in this place was never used as a hospital, for the reason, probably, that it was situated too near to the great thoroughfare leading from the seaboard to the interior, to render it safe for the Army and others who were continually obliged to be passing and re-passing that point.

Another place which was set apart for the purpose of inoculation was the house which stood, at that time, on the farm of the late John Ogden, over the hill, a little South-west of the residence of the late Mr. Bonsal. That house was then owned and occupied by Mr. Elijah Pierson; and, for several months, it was continually filled with both soldiers and citizens, who had repaired thither in order to guard themselves, by inoculation, against the small-pox.

I have been informed by some of the Brookfield family, residing but a little distance from the Lowantica camp-ground, that they received it from their revolutionary ancestors, who lived and died on the ground, that, during the same Winter, there was a small encampment on the hill, back of the Bonsall mansion; and it has seemed to me not unlikely that that was an arrangement also made for the purpose of inoculating the Army. We have some evidence that there was a small encampment of this character, and for this object, on Hanover-neck; and it is very probable that the one referred to, on Bonsall-hill, was established with this end in view.

Another private house that was occupied as a hospital, was an old one which stood on the spot now occupied by the residence of Mr. Bailey, a Swiss gentleman, on the road leading by the camp-ground, across the Lowantica valley, and but a little distance from the road leading from Green Village to Morristown. That house then belonged to James Brookfield, father of the late Silas Brookfield, and grandfather of Mr. Lewis P. Brookfield, who is still living in that neighborhood. Physicians and nurses were stationed there, also; and every thing was done that could

be done, to save the lives of the poor fellows who were, from time to time, carried thither, on litters, from the camp. All the rooms in the house were continually filled with patients; and a very large proportion of them died and were buried in the orchard, about five hundred yards Northwest of the house. Nothing now exists there, to mark the place of their burial; but, from all that can be learned, there must have been a very considerable number of soldiers interred there, during that fearful Winter. The wife of the owner of that property, Mrs. James Brookfield, is deserving of a monument for the self-sacrificing efforts which she put forth, at that time, to relieve the sufferings and comfort the last hours of our patriotic soldiers, who were placed under her husband's roof.

But the principal hospital in the vicinity of the camp, was a large house which belonged, at that time, to a German gentleman of the name of Harpere, on the farm which now belongs to J. J. Scofield, Esq., on the old road from this place to Morristown. That house stood about a quarter of a mile South of the above thoroughfare, and on ground which sloped towards the South, so that it could not be seen from the road. It was a one and a half story house, having four rooms on the lower floor and a greater number on the upper, about one and a half miles North-west of the center of the camp; and, in many respects, admirably adapted to the object for which it was used. Here, also, large numbers of soldiers, at different times, saw the last of earth. The place where they were buried, it is said, is still to be seen in the Southwest corner of the Harpere farm. A triangular piece of ground, containing, at least, three-quarters of an acre, surrounded by an old-fashioned worm-fence, and filled with mounds, as closely as they could be placed, in regular rows, was the place where these unfortunate men, unblessed with the sympathy of wives, or sisters, or mothers, were committed to the dust.

Mr. Lewis P. Brookfield assures me that he has been in the Harpere house, above described; and that he has also seen the burial-place, just referred to. During the time of the Revolution, a dense forest intervened between this farm and the camp; and the road which connected these two points, passed by the Munson house, now owned by Mr. David M. Force, directly across, through the open woods. Very often were soldiers borne, on litters, along this retired and gloomy way, to the Harpere hospital, who returned to the camp no more, and who, with such solace only as strangers can render, became victims to this fell destroyer. Very sacred, as a consequence, are the associations which gather around that spot. Very precious ought it to be, in the estimation of all true American patriots!

Among the soldiers, also, who were billeted in private houses, there was a very considerable number who died of the disease of which we have been speaking. Some of these were buried on the grounds connected with these houses; and there are many reasons for believing that many others were interred in our own village Cemetery. Tradition says, that an important British officer, who was held here as a prisoner of war, during that Winter, when seized with this disease, was removed to what is known in this community as the Desthie farm, belonging, at the present time, to the heirs of the late William Gibbons; and, that, after his death, he was there committed to the earth.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

IV.—FLOTSAM.

[These scraps have been picked up in various places and brought to this place, "as they are," without any voucher for their correctness and with no other object than to secure for them the attention of our readers.]

We invite discussion concerning each of them; and if any of them are incorrect or doubtful, we invite corrections.—EDITOR HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.]

THE FIRST COTTON FACTORY IN NEW YORK STATE.—In Tuesday's *Journal*, 16th inst., you say, "the first cotton factory in this State was built in Union-village, in 1804, by William Mowry." This is a mistake, as there was one built on the island of New York, in the year 1796 or 1797, by a New York Company.

It was built somewhere on the upper end of the island, on a stream too small to run it profitably; and then they tried to run it by the tides, and, after expending a large amount, the Company failed and the factory went down.

My father, John Shedden, claimed to have helped to put up the machinery, and to have spun the first cotton in the State. He came from Scotland to this country, in 1796; and I think he said the factory was started the same year.

JAMES S. SHEDDEN.

MOERS, 20th Feb., 1869.

—*Albany Evening Journal*.

EPITAPH OF RICHARD THOMAS.—The following epitaph can be read in a graveyard at Winslow, Maine:

Here lies the body of Richard Thomas,
An Englishman by birth.
A whig of '75,
By occupation a cooper
Now food for worms.
Like an old rum puncheon
marked numbered and shooked.
He will be raised again
and finished by his creator.
he died Sept. 28, 18 41: aged 75,
America my adopted country,
My best advice to you is this
Take care of your libertiee.

DEAN SWIFT AN AMERICAN BISHOP.—Few ideas seem more incongruous than those aroused by the mention of the author of *Gulliver* and the early struggles of the Episcopal Church in British America. Yet, though the subject has never been made entirely clear, his own letters show that such a position was sought for by him, and that measures were in agitation for placing him in it.

The "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" was organized in the year 1701, with the support of the highest and most respectable public men of the time, both in Church and State. Its efforts were directed, vigorously, toward Virginia and the other British Colonies in America; and, about the year 1708, it is probable that the project of a Bishop for that Province was pressed by it on a reluctant Court.

The Dean's attention was no doubt drawn to the subject by his friend and correspondent, Colonel Robert Hunter, a gentleman of literary and liberal tastes, who, in 1710, came out as Governor of New York. In March, 1709, Swift thus writes to him: "I shall go from Ireland some time in Summer, being not able to make my friends in the Ministry consider my merits or their promises enough to keep me here, so that all my hopes now terminate in my Bishoprick of Virginia." Four years later, Governor Hunter thus writes to him, from New York: "I have purchased a seat for a Bishop, and, by orders from the Society, have given directions to prepare it for his reception. You, once upon a day, gave me hopes of seeing you there. It would be no small relief to have so good a friend to complain to."

It is evident from these passages that the plan had taken root in the mind of Swift. While chafing at the restrictions imposed upon his promotion at home, his proud heart may have yearned for a position, at once independent and honorable, where he would have found scope for the exercise of energies that proved a curse rather than a boon to their possessor, when cooped up in the narrow limits of ecclesiastical routine. What the result of such an appointment might have been, it is difficult to judge; but we incline to think good would have been effected to both the Governor and the governed; and it is, to us, an interesting fact in the history of an unfortunate great man, that such a plan was under consideration.—*Harper's Weekly*.

AN OLD HOUSE.—An exchange says, near the junction of the Catasaunqua-creek and Lehigh-river, just above Catasaunqua, stands an old and crumbling stone house, which is rendered of interesting importance by having once been the

residence of George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The walls of this building are nearly two hundred years old and, when laid, were very thick and strong. The house was frequently used as a place of refuge and defence against attacks of Indians. No doubt this is an old house; but it lacks some seventy years of being two hundred years.

MILES STANDISH'S WILL.—The last Will, and Testament, of Captain Myles Standish, exhibited before the Court, held at Plymouth, the 4th of May, 1657, on the oath of Captain James Cudworth, and ordered to be recorded as followeth. Given under my hand this March the 7th 1655.

Witnesseth these Presents, that I Myles Standish Sen, of Duxburrow, being in perfect memory, yet diseased in my body, and knowing the frail estate of man, in his best estate, I do make this to be my last will and testament, in manner and form following.

1. My will is, that out of my whole estate, my funerall charges be taken out, and my body to be buried in a decent manner, and if I die at Duxburrow, my body be laid as near as conveniently may be, to my two dear daughters, Dora Standish, my daughter, and Mary Standish, my daughter-in-law.

2. My will is, that out of the remaining part of my estate, that all my just and lawfull debts which I now owe, or at the day of my death may owe, be paid.

3. Out of what remains, according to the order of this Government, my will is, that my dear and loving wife, Barbara Standish, shall have the third part.

4. I have given to my son Josias Standish, upon his marriage, one young horse, five sheep, and two efers, which I must, upon that contract of marriage, make forty pounds, yet not knowing whether the estate will bear it at present, my will is that every one of my four sons, viz., Alexander Standish, Miles Standish, Josiah Standish, and Charles Standish, may have forty pounds apiece, if not, that they may have proportionably, to the remaining part of it, be it more or less.

5. My will is, that my eldest son, Alexander, shall have a double share in the land.

6. My will is, that so long as they live single, that the whole be in partnership betwixt them.

7. I do ordain and make my dearly beloved wife, Barbara Standish, Alexander Standish, Miles Standish, and Josiah Standish, joint executors of this my last will and testament.

8. I do by this my will, make and appoint my loving friends, Mr. Timothy Hatherly and Captain James Cudworth, supervisors of this my last

will, and they will be pleased to do the office of christian love, to be helpfull to my poor wife and children, by their christian council and advise, and if any diferance should arise, which I hope will not, my will is, that my supervisors shall determine the same, and that they see that my poor wife shall have as comfortable maintenance as my poor estate will bear, the whole time of her life, which if you my loving friends please to do, though neither they nor I shall be able to recompence. I do not doubt but the Lord will.

By me MYLES STANDISH.

{Further, my will is, that Mercye Robinson, whom I tenderly love, for her Grandfathers sake, shall have three pounds, in something, to go forward for her, two years after my decease, which my will is my overseers shall see performed.

Further, my will is, that my servant, John Irish, Jr. have forty shillings, more than his covenant, which will appear upon the town book, always provided that he continue, till the time he covenanted, be expired, in the servise of my executors, or any of the them, with their joint consent.

By me MYLES STANDISH.

9. I give unto my son, and heir aparent, Alexander Standish, all my lands, as heir aparent, by lawfull decent, in Ormistick, Bosconge, Wrightington, Mandsley, Newburrow, Crawston, and in the Isle of Man, and given to me as right heir, by lawfull decent, but sereptuously detained from me, my Grandfather being a second, or younger brother, from the house of Standish, of Standish.

By me MYLES STANDISH.

March the 7th 1655.

Witnessed by me,

JAMES CUDWORTH.

Plymouth, ss. March 11, 1870.—The foregoing is a true copy from the Plymouth Colony Records of Wills, Book 2, Part 1, Page 37.

Wm. S. DANFORTH.

Reg. of Deeds for Plymouth County.

V.—NOTES.

PROCLAMATION FOR A FAST, ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR YEARS AGO.—We have been handed by our esteemed friend, John Fitch, Esq., of the City of New York, a lineal descendant of the old Norwalk Governor, the following loyal Proclamation to the good people of the Colony of Connecticut. The "original document" is a curiosity, and is, of course, a carefully preserved and much cherished memento, in the Records of

the State of Connecticut :

.. BY THE HONOURABLE

.. THOMAS FITCH, Esq ;

.. Governor of his Majesty's English Colony of
.. Connecticut, in New England, in America,

.. 1 PROCLAMATION

.. "For a day of public Fasting and Prayer,

.. "CONSIDERING the manifest Tokens of divine Displeasure against our Nation, and Land, in permitting them to be engaged in a dangerous WAR, with a very powerful Enemy, the Seat of which is so much in America; and the distressing Calamities attending it; the Advantages the Enemy have been allowed to gain over us, not only by destroying the frontier Towns, and Settlements, Killing, and Captivating great Numbers of our Soldiery and Inhabitants; but even taking some of our strong Holds, and Fortresses, and thereby Strengthening themselves with much of our Artillery, war-like Stores and Provisions. Considering also that our military Preparations, and Attempts, for securing the British Interest, and Safety of this Land, have not hitherto been successful according to our Hopes against the encroaching and barbarous Enemy Whereby our Treasure has been greatly Exhausted, and the Land much weakened. Considering likewise the Sickness sent into the Army this present Year; and that under all these Distresses, it hath pleased a righteous GOD to cut short so much of the former Harvest; and many other Tokens of divine Displeasure; whereby we are admonished to humble ourselves before a holy GOD, from whom all our Afflictions come, and on whom we are constantly dependent for Help and for Salvation.

.. "I have therefore thought fit, by, and with the Advice of the Council, and at the desire of the Representatives in General Court assembled, to appoint, and do hereby appoint Thursday, the seventh day of October next, to be religiously Observed as a Day of public Fasting, and Prayer throughout this Colony, earnestly exhorting both Ministers, and People in their religious Societies, deeply to humble themselves before a Righteous GOD, and unfeignedly to repent of all of those Sins, and Iniquities, whereby the LORD is provoked to Anger against us.

.. "And to offer up fervent Prayers and Supplications to the LORD of Hosts, that He would protect and defend our Nation; bless the King's Majesty, and all the Royal Family; direct the King's Councils; go forth with his Fleets, and Armies; Crown them with Victory and Success; and bring our Enemies to just, and reasonable Terms of Peace; that He would

"take care of us in this Land, bless the several Governments in it; protect our Sea-Coasts, and defend our frontier Towns, and Settlements; that He would be with our Army, preserve them from Sickness, save them from the Sword of the Enemy, cover their Heads on the Day of Battle, and Crown them with Victory, and Success; And that GOD would restore Peace to our Borders; save us from those desolating Judgments we have reason to fear; pour out upon us a Spirit of Prayer, Reformation, and Amendment, and excite us to suitable Behaviour under all the Dispensations of His Providence and Grace.

"And all servile Labour is hereby strictly forbidden on said day.

"GIVEN under my Hand at the Council-Chamber in Hartford, this Eighteenth Day of September, in the thirtieth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, KING, defender of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini, 1756.

—T. FITCH.

"GOD save the KING."

General Thomas Fitch was the father of Colonel Thomas Fitch, who commanded the four New England Regiments in the French and Indian war; and in derision of these Regiments, the now famous *Yankee Doodle* was composed and sung.

Those Regiments performed their full share in the attack on Fort Ticonderoga, and suffered a greater loss, in proportion to their numbers, than the British Army.

VI.—REPLIES.

GERMAN REDEMPTIONERS. [*H. M., II., ix., 123.*] In reply to your inquiry, I refer you to *Hildreth's History*, especially Volume II., Page 428, and the various places mentioned in the Index under head of "Indented Servants."

WASHINGTON.

C. S.

ISAAC SEARS. [*H. M., N. S., ix., 123.*] Colonel Isaac Sears sailed from New York, on the fourth of February, 1786, in the *Hope*, Captain James Magee. This vessel was the third that left the United States, to engage in the China trade. He arrived at Batavia, on the fourth of July; and, on the nineteenth of the same month, was confined to his bed with a fever, of which he died, at Canton, on the twenty-eighth of October, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

His remains were interred, the next day, on French-island, with the usual solemnities; and, previous to the ship leaving Whampoa, a tomb

was erected over them, and a suitable inscription placed upon it.

W. K.

NEW YORK CITY.

EARLY BAPTISTS IN NEW YORK CITY AND THE OLD GOLD-STREET MEETING-HOUSE.

[*H. M., II., ix., 44.*]

MR. H. B. DAWSON.

SIR: I have seen your letter to Mr. Oldring, and, so far as I can, I will comply with your wishes; but you must recollect, I am now an old woman, and that, although my recollections of that dear old house are very clear, my hand refuses to wield the pen, as formerly. I will make no further apology for what may follow.

The years in which the house was built, 1801-2, my father, a Deacon of the Church, lived directly opposite. I was then a young child; and father would take me in his arms across the street, while it was in process of erection, and explain to me what they were doing and what they were going to do. The house was raised under my eye; and, after its completion, I thought it a very beautiful building. The ground on which it stood was one hundred and twenty-five feet front, one hundred deep. The house stood in about the centre of this ground; about fifteen or twenty feet back from the street; at an elevation of two feet from the level of the street, possibly three feet; with a grave-yard each side and a row of six elegant poplar trees in the front, overtopping the house, and adding much to its beauty.* The house was built of stone. The walls were massive—at the least, four feet in thickness—two rows of large windows, on each side, five, I think, in a row, and shaded with green blinds. Interior of the house, all white. The ceiling was vaulted in the centre: level over the galleries. It had a middle and two side aisles, and six rows of pews, each holding six persons. The pulpit was small and round; with a sounding-board above it. Gallery on three sides of the house, four pews deep: the whole house seating fifteen hundred persons.

It was entered by three front doors—the center one projecting some ten feet beyond the others, and opening into a large space, on the right and left hand of which were the stairs to ascend to the gallery. It had a belfry; but a bell was never placed in it, some feeling objections, and as all wanted to work in harmony, one side yielded to the other. In after years, the belfry was put to better use. With a few pews taken from the gallery to enlarge it, it was made into a room to accommodate their first Sunday-school; so that this belfry, instead of the tinkling of a

* These trees were removed, after a few years, the roots threatening the house.

metal bell, the good news of salvation sounded out to many a heart. When was a belfry put to such use before? *

This house, you will recollect, was not the first house belonging to the First Baptist Church in New York. While yet the subjects of King George, they erected a frame building, in which they worshipped many years.

Should you want a description of that house, you will find it in Mr. Parkinson's Jubilee Sermon, preached when the Church was fifty years old. This sermon was reprinted in about 1845 or '6. It is now out of print; but, no doubt, some of your friends have a copy. You will find much of interest in it.

P. PARKINSON.†

192 South Eighth-street, WILLIAMSBURGH.

THE PALATINES, IN ULSTER-COUNTY, N. Y.--

[H. M., II., ix.

MY DEAR MR. DAWSON:

Please say in your next Number, that the statement that I am the author of *The Palatines in Ulster-county* is an error. It was written by RUFUS T. SMITH, Esq., Warm Springs, Madison-county, N. C., as I am informed by the Editor of the *Saugerties Telegraph*. I forwarded it to you as a matter of interest, simply, not dreaming that you would think it mine.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y. JOHN B. THOMPSON.

THE SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON.—[H. M., II., vii., 56.]—This is a translation from a German work, written by the Reverend John David Wyss, at Berne, Switzerland, between the years

* The house, after a few years, was modernized considerably. The old pulpit and sounding-board were removed, and a large new pulpit, draped in crimson, substituted; the centre ceiling lowered to nearly a level with the sides; etc. My object has been to give you an idea of the house when first built.

The house was situated on Golden Hill, about half way between John and Fair-streets, now Fulton-street. P. P.

† It is with peculiar pleasure that we find room for this reply to our Query concerning the Baptist Meeting-house in Gold-street, from the pen of the venerable widow of the Rev. WILLIAM PARKINSON, who was, for many years, the honored Pastor of that Church, and who was succeeded in that office by our dear friend and Pastor, Rev. SPENCER H. CONE, D.D., whose memory is very precious in our house.

After the Church removed from Gold-street, its property was occupied by Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., while it seated itself in the substantial stone Meeting-house, at the corner of Broome and Elizabeth-streets; but the contagion of removal has recently visited the Church and, sadly distressing those unto whom the associations of that house were peculiarly dear, it has again flitted—a new and very elegant structure, very unlike an old-fashioned Baptist Meeting-house, is now being built, on the Fourth-avenue, Murray-hill, for its use, until another revolution of fashion shall carry it elsewhere and into yet more fashionable lodgings.

Our honored friend, THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D.D., is the worthy successor in office of the eminent men whom we have already named as successive Pastors of this Church, in the days of our boyhood and while we were yet a young man.—EDITOR HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

1790 and 1810. There are two additional volumes, in German, first published in 1826 and 1827, and which I believe have never been translated. On the other hand, the English editions have a closing chapter, which appears to be original with the translator.

NEW YORK CITY.

C. GOEPP.

VII.—BOOKS.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers and others sending Books or Pamphlets for the Editor of THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, are respectfully requested to forward the same, either direct to "HENRY B. DAWSON, MORRISANIA, N. Y.," or to MESSRS. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., Booksellers, 654 Broadway, New York City, as shall be most convenient to them.]

A.—PRIVATELY PRINTED BOOKS.

1.—*Memoir of William Plumer, Senior, by Albert H. Hoyt.* Re-printed from the *New-England Historical and Genealogical Register* for January, 1871. Boston: David Clapp & Son. Octavo, pp. 12.

A very well written memoir of one of the most eminent of New Hampshire's sons, gathered, mainly, from the large octavo, written by his son, and published in Boston, in 1856. It is from the pen of the editor of the *Register*; was probably written for that work; and is reproduced in this independent form, we imagine, for private circulation among the friends of the author.

2.—*Memorial Services on occasion of the death of Rev. Albert Barnes.*

Funeral Services held in the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, December 28th, 1870. Philadelphia: 1871. Octavo, pp. 26 (unpaged).

God ordering and pleasure in the steps of a good man. Sermon, preached in the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, January 22d, 1871. By Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D. Philadelphia: 1871. Octavo, pp. 3-21.

Among the churches, few were better known, during the past thirty years, than Albert Barnes, the distinguished author of the *Notes* on the various books of the New Testament and some of those of the Old. He was a notable man because of himself as well as because of his works. As a man, he was upright, courteous, conscientious; as a Pastor, he was faithful and fearless in the discharge of his duties; "never broke faith with the Truth," as he understood it; and was beloved and sustained, without flinching, through all the struggles in which he was engaged, by his *entire* congregation: as an Author, the commendation will be found in the circulation of *millions* of volumes of his *Notes* which have found willing purchasers throughout Europe, Asia, and America.

He was born in Rome, N. Y., on the first of December, 1798; followed, for a while, his father's trade of a tanner; was induced to prepare for college and graduated at Hamilton-college, in 1819; entered the Seminary, at

Princeton, and was licensed to preach in April, 1823; was ordained Pastor of the Presbyterian-church at Morristown, N. J., in February, 1825; removed to the First-church, in Philadelphia, in June, 1830; resigned his pastorate, in November, 1867; and died on the twenty-fourth of December, 1870.

In the neat little volume before us, we find the record of the memorial services which, at the grave and in the Meeting-house, followed the decease of this distinguished man: and are glad to be permitted to find a place for it among the volumes of that class which find an honorable place on our book-shelf.

3.—*The Relations of the Business Men of the United States to the National Legislation.* By Hamilton Andrews Hill. Boston: 1871. Octavo. pp. 32.

A paper, prepared by the Secretary of the Boston Board of Trade, for the American Social Science Association, in which the undue preponderance, in legislation, of lawyers, and the too limited proportion of business-men, as legislators, are very ably presented and discussed.

Of the facts presented there can be no doubt, nor can there be any doubt concerning the need of some change, if the perpetuity of the Republic and of the simplicity on which the Republic necessarily rests; but the remedy proposed—the action of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, as Nominating Committees, and a complete regeneration of our merchants, as politicians—is as wholly utopian in its character as it very well can be. Our people are *wholly* partisan, in their characters and tempers; and nothing but abject obedience to the *dicta* of the political parties to which they respectively belong, unless for purposes of personal gain, can ever be hoped for, either in merchant or lawyer, farmer or mechanic, rich or poor, gentleman or beggar, in America. Mr. Hill certainly must see this, every day; and, certainly, as close an observer as that gentleman is, he must see that such a plan is necessarily and radically impracticable. Nothing, whatever, but the irresistible power of God Almighty, changing what is now selfish and corrupt in man to what then would necessarily and inevitably become unselfish and pure, can effect the reform which Mr. Hill and all observing men so earnestly desire; and we are not yet convinced, from anything which we have yet seen, that God Almighty sees anything in the seething mass of dishonesty and corruption, social and political, which is presented in every hole and corner of the land, to warrant his interference in arresting the downward march to ruin and degradation which, at this moment,

most certainly consumes the strength and energies of our countrymen.

“Out of *nothing*, *nothing* can proceed:” where there is *nothing*, *nothing* can be produced: that which is positively and entirely *bad*, cannot possibly, of itself, produce anything that is *not bad*.

B.—PUBLICATIONS OF SOCIETIES.

4.—*Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, O. January, 1871. Historical and Archaeological Tracts. Number Four. First White Children Born on Ohio Soil.* By Alfred T. Goodman, Secretary of the Society. *Sine loco.* [*Cleveland, O.* sine anno. [1871?] Octavo, pp. 7.

We have already noticed the modest activity and sensible good-service which this young Society is quietly performing, for the cause of American History, in the State of Ohio; and we willingly yield the space which is necessary to bear testimony, again, to the same welcome subject.

The paper before us, the fourth of the Society's *Tracts*, lifts the curtain which conceals from the eye of the world, the past of the West and tells of the early days of Ohio and of those who, in Ohio, laid the foundation of that political structure which, to-day, is the third, in social and political importance, of the sisterhood of Commonwealths composing the confederation of the United States.

Mr. Goodman, in this paper, discusses the respective claims of Miss Heckewelder and John Lewis Roth, each of whom has been considered the first-born *white* child of Ohio; and, with reason, yet without positive evidence, he introduces an unnamed captive white woman, from Virginia, who, in 1764, gave birth to a child, and was rescued by Colonel Bouquet, in November of that year, whose infant was, apparently, the first child of white parents who was born within what are now the boundaries of Ohio.

Besides, Mr. Goodman has introduced the entire paper, illustrative of her history, which the Missionary, Heckewelder, left in the hands of his daughter; and, in every respect, his work has been carefully and creditably executed. We wish we could say as much and as unreservedly of some more pretentious works, by more pretentious writers, which are now before us; and, if older Societies, on this side the Mountains, with more facilities and more means, would take some lessons, concerning the mission of Historical Societies, from this young Society, in the West, the world would profit more from their existence and history would be more honored, in the house of its friends, than, too often, it is now.

5.—*The last of the Illinois, and a Sketch of the Pottawatomies*. Read before the Chicago Historical Society, December 13, 1870, by John Dean Caton, LL.D. Chicago: 1870. Octavo, pp. 36.

In this paper, Judge Caton glances at the Illinois, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies, as they were, when the whites first penetrated into the interior of the Continent, and as they have since been, until the recent sale of the lands of the last-named, in Kansas. He tells of the mighty Illinois, holding dominion from the Wabash to the Mississippi and from the Ohio to Lake Superior, and controlling those, of minor tribes whose homes were within their recognized control. He tells of the irruption into their territory by the Iroquois; of the disastrous defeat which the Illinois experienced; and of their subsequent humiliation. He tells of the Pottawatomies, too, as they were when the whites first knew them, and subsequently. He tells of the death of Pontiac and of the heartburnings, among the Indians, which succeeded that event. He tells of the confederation of the Pottawatomies and the Ottawas, in war, against the yet enfeebled Illinois. He tells of the continued disaster of the latter and the refuge they sought, on the Starved Rock, in La Salle county: of their patient suffering: of their subsequent attempt to escape and their consequent extinction as a tribe—eleven only of the tribe escaping to St. Louis to tell the story. He tells of the occupation of the country of the Illinois, by the victors; of their subsequent alliances with Great Britain: and of their surrender of their lands to the United States and their subsequent removal after removal, over and over again, as, westward, the march of empire and of civilization, so-called, has taken its way.

The narrative is not a close one. Scarcely a date is mentioned: few of the requirements which a student of history would make on such an occasion have been recognized: and a pleasing address, for the entertainment of a mixed audience, seems to have been all that was aimed at. It is to be regretted that a more finished historical paper was not presented by the learned and well-informed author, since he evidently enjoys facilities, or has enjoyed them, which would have enabled him to make a paper which would, hereafter, be vastly more useful than this can possibly be.

The pamphlet is very handsomely printed.

6.—*The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*. Devoted to the interests of American Genealogy and Biography. Issued quarterly. January, 1871. Published by the Society. Octavo, pp. 48.

The Genealogical and Biographical Society has enlarged its quarterly and thus extended its capacity. It is admirably conducted, by a

a Committee of the Society: and it richly deserves a liberal support.

7.—*Boston Board of Trade*, 1855. First Annual Report of the Government, presented to the Board at the Annual Meeting, on the 17th of January, 1855. Boston: 1855. Octavo, pp. 38.

———, 1856. Second Annual Report of the Government, presented to the Board at the Annual Meeting, on the 16th of January, 1856. Boston: 1856. Octavo, pp. 172.

———, 1857. Third Annual Report of the Government, presented to the Board at the Annual Meeting, on the 21st of January, 1857. By Isaac C. Bates, Sec'y. Boston: 1857. Octavo, pp. vii., 376.

———, 1858. Fourth Annual Report of the Government, presented to the Board at the Annual Meeting, on the 20th of January, 1858. By Lorenzo Sabine, Secretary. Boston: 1858. Octavo, pp. 140, (Appendix) 16.

———, 1859. Fifth Annual Report of the Government, presented to the Board at the Annual Meeting, on the 20th of January, 1859. By Lorenzo Sabine, Secretary. Boston: 1859. Octavo, pp. 220, (Appendix) 16.

———, 1860. Sixth Annual Report of the Government, presented to the Board at the Annual Meeting, on the 20th of January, 1860. By Lorenzo Sabine, Secretary. Boston: 1860. Octavo, pp. 168.

———, 1861. Seventh Annual Report of the Government, presented to the Board at the Annual Meeting, on the 16th of January, 1861, by Lorenzo Sabine, Secretary. Boston: 1861. Octavo, pp. 194.

———, 1862. Eighth Annual Report of the Government, presented to the Board at the Annual Meeting, on the January, 1862, by Lorenzo Sabine, Secretary. Boston: 1862. Octavo, pp.

———, 1863. Ninth Annual Report of the Government, presented to the Board at the Annual Meeting, on the 14th January, 1863, by Lorenzo Sabine, Secretary. Boston: 1863. Octavo, pp. 7, 165.

———, 1864. Tenth Annual Report of the Government, presented to the Board at the Annual Meeting, on the 13th January, 1864, by Lorenzo Sabine, Secretary. Boston: 1864. Octavo, pp. 142.

———, 1865. Eleventh Annual Report of the Government, presented to the Board at the Annual Meeting, on the 11th January, 1865, by Lorenzo Sabine, Secretary. Boston: 1865. Octavo, pp. 151.

———, 1866. Twelfth Annual Report of the Government, presented to the Board at the Annual Meeting, on the 10th January, 1866, by Lorenzo Sabine, Secretary. Boston: 1866. Octavo, pp. 141, 61.

———, 1867. Thirteenth Annual Report of the Government, presented to the Board at the Annual Meeting, on the 9th January, 1867, by Lorenzo Sabine, Secretary. Boston: 1867. Octavo, pp. 108.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Boston Board of Trade for the year ending January 8th, 1868. By Hamilton A. Hill, Secretary. Boston: 1868. Octavo, pp. 203.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Boston Board of Trade for the year ending January 13, 1869, by Hamilton A. Hill, Secretary. Boston: 1869. Octavo, pp. 187.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Boston Board of Trade for the year ending January 12, 1870, by Hamilton A. Hill, Secretary. Boston: 1870. Octavo, pp. 223.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Boston Board of Trade, for the year ending January 12, 1871. By Hamilton Andrews Hill, Secretary. Boston: 1871. Octavo, pp. iv, 245.

We have, here, a complete series of the Annual Reports of the Board of Trade of Boston; and a more important series, concerning

that city, cannot be found. We are deeply indebted for it, to our respected friend, Mr. Hill, the hardworking Secretary of the Board.

The object for which the Board was organized will indicate the tenor of the volumes before us—they relate to the trade and commerce of Boston, as seen by the tradesmen and merchants of Boston, from the platforms of their own counting-rooms; and that subject, so honorable and so important, is discussed, year after year, with all the intelligence and spirit which characterize the successful business-man, everywhere, in whatever concerns his business and his bank-account. We have, therefore, year by year, a presentation of the causes and consequences, in trade and commerce. We have examinations of governmental policies and municipal regulations: of tariffs and transportation: of railways and canals: of the fisheries and fishermen: of the Western markets and the products of the West: of the hopes and the despair of Boston, in her rivalry with New York: of the earnest struggle and patriotic self-sacrifices of the merchants, in the former city, to secure the trade of the West and, at least, return freights for the vessels which discharge their cargoes at her wharves: and of the necessary, inevitable, irresistible march to supremacy, of the latter city, in all that relates to trade and commerce, wealth and influence. We have discussions of questions concerning the relations of Trade with the Governments: the right of Trade and Commerce to a place in the permanent councils of the Government—as the Army and the Navy, Agriculture and the Indians have; and we find, therein, the small beginnings of "The National Board of Trade" which, it is hoped and expected, will, one of these days, bloom out as a full-grown Bureau of the Federal Government.

But not alone because of the Reports, *per se*, are these volumes important—indeed, their general importance does not depend on these Reports, at all. The yearly presentation of elaborate tables of trade and commerce, of property and population, of industrial products and industrial taxation, etc., presents, as often, a picture of what Boston really is, in contrast with what, in the Reports, Boston only says she wishes to be; and in our love of facts—stern facts—what can be more attractive than the exhibit of those facts which these tables annually thrust before our anxious eyes?

Our readers know how precious to us is every volume which can possibly serve as an instructor on whose teachings we can rely: we know of none which are more important than those annuals which are sent out into the world by the Boards and Chambers which give tone to and ensure harmony in the mercantile circles of the

Republic: the names of Lorenzo Sabine and Hamilton A. Hill, successively Secretaries of the Boston Board, afford a guarantee that the volumes before us are not inferior, in importance of material, to any of the class to which they belong.

8.—*The University of Minnesota Almanac for 1871*. Computed specially for the State of Minnesota. The University: S. L. [1870?] Octavo, pp. 61.

A new idea, admirably carried out.

It is said that, once, a Pastor maintained that the devil ought not to enjoy the monopoly of fine music and popular tunes, and so introduced some of the latter into the Sunday-service of his church: and, in the same spirit, Doctor Ayres and Druggist Helmbold are to divide, hereafter, with an enterprising University, in the West, the advantages derived from the circulation of Almanacs, as an advertising medium. We admire this enterprise, notwithstanding neither Greece nor Rome has left a precedent for it and Homer and Thucydides, Sallust and Virgil are silent on the subject.

The Almanac before us presents a perfect Register of Minnesota, as she now is: and if the experiment shall be continued, the work will become as useful, without as well as within that State, for reference, as the *Annual Registers* are, which form the necessary mantel-ornaments of so many households, throughout New England. It tells of the University of Minnesota, of course—for that purpose it was particularly designed—but it tells, too, the Chronology, the Meteorology, the Government, Judiciary, State Institutions, Census, and Libraries of Minnesota: the Government of the United States: and various other matters of general interest: and it does well whatever it undertakes to do—what is there, which passes from the pen of the excellent Secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society, which is not well-done?

The Almanac is admirably printed.

9.—*Thirtieth Annual Report of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago, for the year ending December 31, 1870*. Compiled for the Board of Trade by Charles Randolph, Secy. Chicago: 1871. Octavo, pp. 157.

We have so often expressed our views concerning the great importance, as material for history, of the publications, year by year, of our various Boards of Trade, that we need not repeat them here.

In the volume before us, we have the annual review of the trade and commerce of Chicago—that Western wonder, among municipalities—and we must say that the Board of Trade has secured the pen, for this service, of one who is

admirably adapted to that duty. There is, in this Report, a calm, dispassionate presentation of the facts; there is no nervous anxiety about the future, such as we see in some of these Reports; there is no evidence that Chicago supposes she has a rival or cares if she knows it. Chicago, if the author of this Report may be taken as evidence, knows "the West" is already master of the position, at one end, and that New York is master at the other; and she feels no particular anxiety concerning the channel which connects the two, except so far as that channel shall increase or diminish the profits of the farmers in the West—that any other outlet is worthy of her attention is evidently unknown to her.

But we find, appended to the Report, a mass of Tables, covering more than one hundred and thirty pages and relating to Population, Land Cultivated, Earnings of and Taxes paid by Rail-roads, Public Debts, Valuation of Property, Taxes levied, Exports and Imports, Receipts, Shipments, and Prices of Grain and Flour, Receipts and Shipments of leading articles, and a great variety of other subjects the mere titles of which we have not room for, notwithstanding every line of those titles is an element which cannot be disregarded by any one who shall undertake to write of either the Past or the Present of Chicago.

Among the Reports of Trade, we have seen none which surpasses in interest or importance that which is before us.

10.—*Thirteenth Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of Milwaukee, for the year ending December 31, 1870.* Reported to the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, by Wm. J. Langson, Secretary. Milwaukee: 1871. Octavo, pp. 119.

We have gone over this volume, as we went over those of Boston and Chicago, already noticed, with surprise at the great amount of systemised labor which has been expended in preparing it for the press, and with renewed assurance of the very great importance which attaches to it, as material for history, to every one who shall, hereafter, write of the Trade and Commerce which are the life of that growing city—already the heaviest wheat-market in the world.

Like the Reports from Boston and Chicago, this Report embraces elaborate Tabular Exhibits, on all conceivable subjects bearing on the trade and commerce of Milwaukee; but we hardly think the Board has been just to the great railway interests of Wisconsin, in its evident leaning to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad and equally evident leaning from other equally important lines, of which, on its Map, it takes no notice whatever.

11.—*Proceedings of the Southern Commercial Convention, at its annual session at Cincinnati, Ohio, October, 1870.* Published by the Committee of Arrangements of Cincinnati. Cincinnati: 1871. Octavo, pp. 135.

This Convention seems to have been one of a series, meeting, successively, at Memphis, New Orleans, Louisville, and Cincinnati, for the promotion of the best interests, in commerce and trade, of the vast region lying within the Mississippi Valley. It was one of a series of reunions of the Trans-Alleghanian elements of the Republic—of "the Great West" and "the South"—of those whom Nature has practically made one people, vested with the same interests, and destined to enjoy, ultimately, the same great results. It was one of a series of "warnings," too, of which the cautious among us will not fail to make due note, on the tablets of their memories; and, some day, not distant, when the producers in the West and the producers in the South shall unite their hitherto latent powers and demand that respect, both within and without Congress, which they can possess by simply taking it, without consulting the tastes of others, the significance of these Conventions will be seen by every one and be as generally understood.

In that day, whenever it shall appear, "every embarrassment caused by a *restrictive*, or, if you prefer the word, a *protective* system," as one of the speakers said, amidst storms of applause, will be swept away, whether New England shall like it or not. In that day, whether New York shall like it or not, direct trade, between Europe and the ports of the Basin of the Mississippi, will be established by the united strength and energy of the South and the West. In that day, too, if it shall be necessary, or *supposed to be so*, the united South and West will move, in one solid phalanx, towards independence in Government; and, in such a case, where will be the power to say "Nay," effectually, to the proposition?

Our readers will understand our views of the importance of these proceedings, and how useful may become the record of the doings of those who were thus convened at Cincinnati.

12.—No. 55 *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, at the annual meeting in Worcester, October 21, 1870.* Worcester: 1870. Octavo, pp. 68.

The *Proceedings* of this good old Society are always welcome; and this portion of them is peculiarly so, since it affords evidence of what has been already accomplished, even in Massachusetts and in the most sacred of the Puritanic precincts, by "the new school of historians," of which we have heard and read so much, within the past few years.

Indeed, who would have dared even to hope, a few years since, when, in our sketch of *The*

Park and its vicinity, we grappled with Boston for the possession of her most cherished historical honors, and proved, from her own records, that she claimed and held, wrongfully, what really belonged to others, that, within fifteen years, even the undue pretensions, concerning the Fathers' ideas and practices, in the organization of their towns and churches and in their ecclesiastical and municipal Governments, which were then held, New England over and wherever, elsewhere, New England's schoolmasters instilled New England's pretensions in the minds of the little ones of that period, the Antiquarian Society, at Worcester, at its annual meeting, should entertain a doubt on those matters and allow that doubt to be openly debated *and disputed*, by such well-known New Englanders as Richard Frothingham, George F. Hoar, J. Hammond Trumbull, Thomas C. Amory, and Nathaniel B. Shurtleff? Verily, the world moves, notwithstanding such men as Emory Washburn and Charles Deane stand at the brakes; and we can only advise those who do not yet belong to that "new school," who still look back at the Past only through the reversed lenses which belittle the facts on which their eyes rest, to "keep off the track when the bell rings," because, as surely as there is a God and as surely as that God is Truth, those will suffer who shall seek to obstruct the progress of the Truth, by any such puny obstacles as those which Bigotry and Ignorance can interpose.

The Report of the Council, from Mr. Frothingham's pen, is a paper of the highest importance to all who would know more than they know, now, of the structure, offices, and government of towns and other municipalities, and of the proper relations of Town and State—of "the People," as we, in New York, understand that term, and "the people," as they, in Massachusetts, differently understand it. It will interest, too, all who would know more of what "sovereignty" is, and where it rests; and, disloyal as it may seem to some, it does not recognize "the Government" as sovereign, whether that Government is State or Federal. As we said before: "Verily, the world moves."

The Treasurer's Report shows invested monies on hand to the amount of seventy-two thousand dollars, and the Society at peace with all mankind.


The Librarian's Report discusses, elaborately, the progress of the ethnological investigations of the day, comparing the result of those of the Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg with that, years ago, of Professor Rafinesque's long-continued labors and that, still later, of Colonel Juan Galindo's enquiries in Central America. Mr. Haven evidently sympathizes, to some extent, at least, with those who imagine they can see in the

fragments which Time has spared and in other circumstances, the evidence of the existence, if not the history, of various "pre-historic" races, older even than those which Mr. De Costa wrote of, when last he wrote of the Northmen and Massachusetts Bay; and we congratulate our brethren, in modern "Lantern-land," that so much promise attends the investigations of those who are thus straining their eyes, in their efforts to read what has, long since, been hidden, never to be restored. We rejoice at their promised success, we say, because we hope that, before long, our respected delvers into the sub-strata will ascend again, and ascertain and tell us just how much and how little of more modern *Massachusetts* history has been properly written, and just wherein and just how it may be usefully re-modelled. With such excellent qualifications, as we have seen, to make much out of little, in pre-historic history, these men of modern Massachusetts will surely display unwonted ability in making bricks where the supply of straw is so much more abundant.

The pamphlet is admirably printed.

13.—*American Journal of Numismatics, and Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archaeological Societies*. Vol. V., Nos. 1, 2, 3. Boston: Boston Numismatic Society. Quarterly. [1870—71.] Large octavo, pp. 1-72. Price \$2. per year.

This is certainly one of the most elegant of periodicals; and, as far as we understand the subject, its contents, mainly numismatic in their character, are such as to entitle it to a liberal support.

 We want, of Vol. I. of this work, Nos. 2-6, 10-12; of Vol. II., No. 1; of Vol. III., all except No. 2; and of Vol. IV., Nos. 2, 3, 10, 12; and shall be glad if any of our readers can supply us with any or all of them.

C.—OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

14.—*Annual Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Michigan, for the years 1869-1870*. By Authority. Lansing: W. S. George & Co., Printers to the State. 1871. Octavo, pp. 12.

What a contrast there is between this Report and the three bulky volumes, with an aggregate of over fifteen hundred pages, which were required to tell us of Michigan's doings, in 1865-66. Verily, who shall say that that gallant State, at least, has not turned her sword into a plow-hare and her spear into a pruning-hook?

There is no more capable officer in the Union, as his former Reports have shown, than General Robertson, the efficient Adjutant-general of Michigan; and he has not allowed this Report to go before the world without his earnest protest against which is evidently the undue indifference

the class of *Annual Registers* was the result; and Maine was again placed in line with her sister States of New England, in the enjoyment of what is one of the economical luxuries which are peculiar to that section of the Union.

We do not know how well the work was sustained, in 1870; but the same firm, early in 1871, increased the obligations of the inhabitants of Maine to its enterprize, by issuing the volume which is before us, a synopsis of the contents of which is presented in its title-page, which appears at the head of this notice.

To every resident of Maine, this little volume is an actual every-day necessity, which cannot reasonably be dispensed with; and every one, elsewhere, who desires to keep a record of Maine, as she is, in 1871, will be equally anxious to obtain it. Especially important to the close student of American history and to those whose duty it is, as Librarians, to collect and preserve the material which students need for their work, will it be to preserve copies of those little *Annals*; and to the attention of all such this subject is presented.

27.—*The New Hampshire Annual Register, Farmer's Almanac and Business Directory for 1871.* Claremont, N. H.: Claremont Manufacturing Co. [1871.] 18 mo., pp. 170.

From an early period, before the War of the Revolution, New Hampshire's local statistics were subjects of occasional, if not annual registry; and, from 1787, or thereabouts, that *Register*, under different titles and conducted by different hands, has been issued with tolerable, if not perfect, regularity—our own series of the work being very nearly perfect as far back as 1814, with scattering specimens as far back as 1795.

The volume before us contains all the varied information concerning both the State, as such, and each of the Towns, separately, which these *Annals* are wont to contain; and there seems to be very little information to be desired, concerning New Hampshire, which is not to be found in it. Indeed, if we except a brief description and historical notice of the State and of each Town, at the head of the statistics of the State and of the Towns, respectively, and an Index of the several Towns, to facilitate the search of those who shall look for them, we see no room for particular improvement in the contents of the work. May not these additions be made in the future issues of the series, for the benefit of those whose time is too valuable to be expended in labor which may thus be spared?

What we have said of the importance of this class of books, while noticing the *Register* for Maine, we repeat, in connection with this—we have expended more time and labor in our

search for the back numbers of these little annals than for those of almost every other work; and our labor is not yet finished.

28.—*Walton's Vermont Register, Farmers' Almanac, and Business Directory for 1871.* Claremont, N. H.: The Claremont Manufacturing Company. [1871.] 18 mo. pp. 156.

This annual has regularly appeared, year by year, since 1818; and the volume before us is the fifty-fourth of the series—with here and there an exception, we possess the various volumes from 1820 until the present time.

The contents of this volume are precisely the same, respecting the State and the several towns of Vermont, as are those of the *Registers* of Maine and New Hampshire, already noticed, concerning those States and the several towns therein; and what we have said of the great importance of those, to the residents of those States, respectively, and of the improvements of which that of New Hampshire is susceptible is also quite as applicable to this—it is a most useful little volume, both within and without Vermont, now and for all time, and is worthy of and ought to enjoy an extended support; but it is as susceptible of improvement as that of New Hampshire is, and in the same manner. We earnestly hope the excellent publishers will bear this suggestion in mind, and follow it, in their future issues of the series.

29.—*The Evening Journal Almanac, 1871.* S. C. Hutchins, Compiler. [Albany: Weed, Parsons, & Co. 1871.] Duodecimo, pp. 166.

This is one of those *Almanacs* which serve, in New York, for the *Annual Registers* which New England produces, year by year; and it is crowded with statistics of the State and the United States: the election-returns of all the States in the Union, *by towns*, in 1868, '69, and '70, and those of New York, for the same year, *by Election Districts*; etc. being exceedingly serviceable to all who are interested in political matters.

We do not know when this series of *Almanacs* commenced; but it is a very valuable one and is richly worthy of preservation.

30.—*The Michigan Almanac, 1871.* Detroit: Advertiser and Tribune Company. [1871.] Duodecimo, pp. 86.

This is a valuable collection of statistics relating to the State of Michigan. It is not as complete, in its various parts, as some of those are which are devoted to the statistics of States farther eastward; but it is, nevertheless, a little volume which will be very useful to every one who is interested in the present of Michigan.

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[No. 4.

I.—HISTORY AND LITERATURE OF THE
UNITARIAN CONTROVERSY.

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N. Y.

The development of Unitarianism, in this country, and especially in connection with Churches planted by the Fathers of New England, is a phenomenon in the religious history of the country, which naturally invites the attention of thoughtful minds. It seemed to spring into existence suddenly, and, in a very brief time, manifested a remarkable strength and vigor. In this respect, it was not altogether unlike the similar movement in England, almost exactly a century previous; yet, a careful investigation will satisfy us that its sudden development does not imply that it suddenly originated, but that, like the electricity slowly accumulating in the cloud till it is ready for a discharge, the elements which constituted or prepared the way for it, had been long taking shape.

The early policy of New England was to repress religious dissent. The safety of Church and State was supposed to require it. There were political as well as theological reasons for it. The General Court directed John Norton to answer Pynchon's book on *The Meritorious Price of our Redemption*. It ordered the book to be burned in the market-place, in Boston, and arraigned the author for having published it. It is uncertain whether his fine of one hundred pounds was ever paid; but it is plain that he thought it wisest to place the Atlantic Ocean between himself and his judges.

His book was regarded—whether justly or not—as a Socinian work. As such, it was answered in England; and, as such, it figures in the pages of Wallace's *Anti-Trinitarian Writers*. It is evident, when we examine it, that the General Court was right in the construction which they put upon it, as at issue with the received orthodoxy of the day. Had it been left without notice or, at least, public rebuke, it might, indeed, have perished and waked no echo; but it is possible that it might have been, even at that early day, the germ of a Unitarian development.

HIST. MAG. VOL. IX. 15.

During the period of the English Commonwealth, the influence of New England divines had been powerfully felt, even in their native land. Cotton, Hooker, and the elder Mather were held in high esteem by men like Goodwin and Nye; and their books were quoted by the English Independents, as little short of authority. The political as well as ecclesiastical developments of England, at that period, were largely shaped by the influences emanating from the New England divines.

At a later date, this condition of things was, to a considerable extent, reversed. The second and third generations of the New England settlers looked reverently and anxiously to the opinions and utterances of the leading Non-conformists with whom, after 1662, they were drawn into close sympathy. English thought photographed itself largely upon the New England mind. The religious literature of England became largely an educator of American thought. The compact structure of New England's social and religious life was capable, indeed, of strong resistance to foreign influences; but it was still susceptible of impression. There can be no doubt that the controversies, on the Trinity, with which the names of South, Sherlock, Howe, and others were associated, toward the close of the seventeenth century, were studied scarcely less in Boston than in London; while controversies affecting the condition or prospects of Dissenters were noted with peculiar interest.

It was in 1702, that Thomas Emlyn, an Independent Minister, for a time settled over a Church in Dublin, came before the world as an Anti-Trinitarian. He held Arian views; and he spoke kindly of some of the Deists with whom he was intimate. Expiating his errors in an English prison, and finding but little, if any, sympathy from the Dissenters, the only influence which he exerted, of any account, was through his writings. Some of these found their way across the ocean, and, at a later date, were repeatedly reprinted in Boston.

Whiston followed Emlyn, a few years later; but the peculiarity of many of his opinions must have obstructed the effect of his influence

as a theologian. The speculations of Doctor Samuel Clarke, however, on the subject of the Trinity, were free from those associations which rendered Whiston's so obnoxious; and there can be no doubt that their influence was perceptibly felt in New England.

But it was in 1719, that a remarkable Unitarian development took place among the English Dissenters. The formal phase of the question that agitated them was not, indeed, directly doctrinal. It turned rather upon the point of subscription to any doctrine not directly expressed in the words of Scripture. Upon this, the Dissenting Ministers of London were about equally divided; and, among those who opposed subscription, it was suspected then, and it may be safely assumed now, that there were some, at least, doctrinally in sympathy with Clarke, if not with Emlyn. Many, out of sympathy with two of the Ministers of Exeter, who had embraced Arian views, were opposed to any measure which would deal harshly with them and virtually depose them; while some of those most eager for their exposure, manifested an excessive zeal which produced alienation full as much as it commanded respect.

It was in view of the spread of Anti-Trinitarian views, in England, that Wodrow, at about this time, wrote to Doctor Colman of Boston, "The inclination of, alas! too many of whom better things might have been expected in England and Ireland, to the abominable errors of Arius, is water mixed in our wine, and matter of the deepest sorrow to all the Churches of Christ." At the same date, he adds, in a line to Cotton Mather, "Doctor Clarke, in my opinion, is a far more dangerous abettor of that damnable error than Whiston." Mather replied, "the most grievous tidings that ever came over the Atlantic to us, are what we hear of the fearful apostasy in so many of our English brethren going off to *Arianism*, or to *Gentilism*; and the Laodicean temper of so many more who have withheld the testimonies which the laboring truth has called for. My younger brother has twice made suitable appearances on this lamentable occasion.* I have also, in my poor way, written over to London the sentiments of our Ministers on this deplorable degeneracy."

Wodrow continued the correspondence, remarking, "We are here, with you, bemoaning the frightful apostasy of so many, among our neighbors, to Arianism and Emlynism, and the violence of multitudes, who yet, I hope, are not in the snare of the devil, against Con-

fessions and Subscriptions. I rejoice in the glorious appearance your excellent brother has made for the precious truth."

This was a hint for Mather. In 1722, he preached the Convention Sermon.

A century ago, the Convention Sermon had a significance which it has now long ceased to possess. It partook, frequently, of the nature of an annual review of the state of religion, or the interests of the Churches. In 1722, it would not have been at all strange that some of the English Arian publications, industriously circulated, should have crossed the Atlantic. It would not have been strange if some of the Clergy had been infected by the notions of Doctor Clarke. Inquiring laymen may have fallen in with some of Whiston's writings. Evidently, Cotton Mather apprehended danger, whether there was ground for it or not. He was, at least, something of an alarmist; and even a light incident may have led him to sound the note of warning.* We may see, at least, how far he and the great majority of the Clergy, who evidently sympathized with him, were from accepting the least approach to Unitarian views.

In his Sermon he says: "But among the *subjects* with which we feed our people, I propound and entreat, that a Glorious CHRIST may never, *Never!*—be forgotten. The *Truth* is not well discerned, nor the *Word of Truth* well divided, until the *Truth as it is in Jesus* be exhibited. For Ministers to have this recommended unto them, *That they should not preach much about the Person of Christ!*—I am surprised; I am ashamed!—Would the blessed *Apostle Paul* have spoke such a word? A Paul, who says, '*I determine to know nothing among you, save Jesus Christ and him crucified.*' Oh! for more of the Pauline preaching." And again: "It is to be suspected, that the loss of these glorious truths, if they must be lost, will be very much owing to an over great value for such books as have been very much in vogue among us; books whereof it may be complained, *Nomen Christi non est ibi*, and *The Religion of a Regenerate Mind* is not there to be met withal; books which if our young men will read, they ought also to read the just castigations which Doctor Edwards in his Preacher has bestowed upon them. Upon this occasion you will forgive me, if I do not suppress the words which a venomous writer of some things, that he calls

* This was Samuel Mather, of Witney, Oxfordshire. One of his publications (1719) was an examination of Doctor Clarke.

* Wodrow, in writing to Colman, after Mather had been disappointed of election as President of Harvard College, says: "My friend, Doctor Mather, it seems, is disappointed in his expectations, and you know his way better than I. He is a good and useful person; but you'll bear with his peculiarity and freedoms that he uses, when in a pet."

"*Laconicks*, has, with what aim I know not, lately published. 'The Presbyterian Divines' have been observed of late' (says the man.) 'to preach after the manner of the Church of England men. But without setting up for a prophet,' (says he,) 'I dare venture to affirm, that this will be their ruin.' And now I dare venture to affirm, that such a prophecy, from such a Balaam, is what some in the world have cause to think upon." Again he says: "The truths wherein the *mystery* of Christ is most contained: wherein the *spirit of the Gospel* is most conspicuous and by which the *power of Godliness* is most enkindled and preserved: *My Friends*, what have these *Truths* done, to deserve an *Excommunication* from the House of our God? Or are we fond of seeing an *Ichabod*, upon our ministry? Verily, if we let these Truths go, the Glorious God himself will be gone: yea, be gone far from a forsaken Sanctuary."

The Convention Sermon of 1726 was preached by the Reverend William Williams. At that time the Subscription controversy, among the Irish Presbyterians, was at its height; and emigrants from Ireland were finding their way into New England, as well as into Pennsylvania. The Sermon of Mr. Williams seems to indicate that the attacks made abroad upon the Deity of Christ had led him, as well as, doubtless, many others to emphasize the importance of the controverted doctrine. Under the head of the question "How should Ministers endeavor the advancement of this Kingdom?" he remarks, in reply: "By setting forth the glory of Christ, who is the head of this kingdom, and to whom the chief administration of all the affairs of it doth belong. The preaching of Christ is a main and essential part of our work, to set forth the glory of Christ, in the wonderfulness of his person, natures, offices and benefits. A clear knowledge of which things is of the highest use to the safety, benefit and comfort of our hearers. And it is not only Christ crucified which we should with the Apostle, I., *Cor.* ii., 2, make it our thorough care to proclaim and publish, but also with him to testify that it is Jesus, who was once ignominiously crucified, is now by the right hand of God exalted, to be a Prince and a Saviour, to give repentance to Israel, and remission of sins. *Acts* vii. 31. And we have no reason to fear that it will be interpreted as if we were carrying on any treasonable design against the State, whilst we proclaim another King, even Jesus; that we extol him as the best of Kings, own him the most true and Catholic King, that his authority is most rightful and indisputable, that he is vested in his office by nature, grant and purchase; and thence none have so good a right

"and title to rule as this King whom God hath set upon his holy hill of Zion. His government runs through the whole circuit of Nature and Providence. He hath power over all flesh. *John* xvii., 2. Yea every thing in the earth and under the earth must bow to him. *Phil.* ii., 10. The supporters of his throne are Justice and Mercy; he has the greatest state and magnificence. He maketh the clouds his chariots, and rides upon the wings of the wind. He can powerfully and speedily dispense judgments and mercies as he pleaseth. All the hosts of heaven stand ready to fulfil his will; he is such a King as none can resist and control, a King whose power reaches not only to the bodies of men, but to their hearts and consciences, and it is in them in a peculiar manner that he erects his throne on earth; and there he delights to reign and dwell."

The circumstances which led the speaker to dwell with such emphasis upon his theme are thus referred to: "Now, whenever the Sovereignty of Christ is invaded, and especially an open contempt is cast upon his glorious Person and Laws, it becomes those who love his Honour to be zealously concerned for the vindication of it; and to lift up their voices like a Trumpet, against the growing Impieties and immoralities of the times wherein they live."

Something of the tenacity with which the doctrine of Christ's divinity was held, a few years later, may be inferred from the Convention Sermon of 1743, by Nathaniel Appleton, of Cambridge. The wave of religious revival and excitement had just swept over the land; and Appleton was not one of those who regarded it with unmixed complacency. He subjected it to somewhat severe criticism; and, undoubtedly, sympathized with the views presented in Doctor Chauncey's *Seasonable Thoughts*, published in that same year. The Sermon itself indicates the fact that he belonged to the more liberal class of the Clergy of his day. For instance, he utters the following stricture on theological systems and efforts to secure a precise orthodoxy: "Although the reducing Christianity to a system, is upon many accounts very useful; yet by endeavoring to make every thing quadrate with a particular scheme, we shall, without care and caution, darken rather than enlighten some Christian doctrines." Yet, notwithstanding this liberality of spirit, when he comes to speak of the person of Christ, he places his views above suspicion. He says: "Thus every doctrine that gives the least indulgence to men's lusts; that connives at sin of any kind, or degree; or that tends in the least to take off the sense men have of the evil of sin, though it should be with never such plausible pretences of advancing the merits and righteous-

"ness of Christ, or the richness and freeness of divine grace, must be declared against. So on the other hand, any doctrine that leads us away from Christ, from our dependance upon him, or a sense of our obligation to him, or that leads us to a self confidence, self boasting; or that takes away any of the glory that belongs to the Father, Son, or Holy Spirit, in the grand affair of our redemption, is a corrupt doctrine, and to be openly opposed, if we would keep the world from being corrupted with it."

This was the language used by Nathaniel Ap-
pleton, Pastor at Cambridge, more than ten years after the death of Thomas Hollis, the benefactor of Harvard College. It was addressed to the Convention of the Ministers of the Colony, by one who was reputed, and on good grounds, to be far removed from the high "orthodox" strictness of his day. Yet he contended that anything which, as respects the person of Christ, approached the Unitarian standard, was "corrupt doctrine, and to be openly opposed." It will readily be seen how little impression had, as yet, been made by the speculations of English theologians, upon that system of belief, in New England, which had been sanctioned by the authority of the fathers, made venerable by tradition, and compacted even by civil legislation.*

But, meanwhile, Arian views were spreading in England; and men like Chandler, Gibbons, Benson and Lardner, had their *American* correspondents. It was next to impossible that their influence should not be felt, especially by men like Stiles and Mayhew, already predisposed to what more recently, have been denominated liberal views. But, among all English writers of the time, none, perhaps, was more revered than Doctor Watts. To the last, he evidently considered himself orthodox; but, at times, under the excitement of controversial discussion, his views seem to have wavered; and he indulged in a freedom of speculation not quite acceptable to all his admirers.

John Jay Belknap, in his *Life of Watts*, (1793) remarked: "But there was one distinguishing

"feature in his character which both Gibbons and Johnson have entirely passed over, and that was his love of truth, and his freedom, impartiality, diligence, and humility in his inquiries after it. It is, indeed, a character seldom to be met with, though of peculiar importance in a Christian Minister, and, therefore, ought to be noticed with particular approbation. In Doctor Watts, it was conspicuous in a very eminent degree.

"In matters of the Christian faith," saith he, "I would make the Scripture my guide and enter into a calm conference with myself in a survey of the oracles of God in order to a decision of the sense and meaning of them, not neglecting the assistance of pious and learned authors, but conversing very little with the angry and supercilious. I would, with daily importunity, address the Father of Lights to shine upon his own word, and to discover his own meaning. I would humbly implore the spirit of wisdom and revelation to take the things of Christ, and shew them to my understanding in a most convincing light. My reason should be used as a necessary instrument to compare the several parts of revelation together, to discover their mutual explication, as well as to judge whether they run counter to any dictates of natural light. But if an inquisitive mind overleap the bounds of faith, and give the reins to all our reasonings on divine themes, in so wide and open a field as that of possibles and probabilities, it is no easy matter to guess where they will stop. I have made the experiment of this in my own meditations, when I have given my thoughts a loose and let them rove without confinement. Sometimes I seem to have carried reason with me even to the camp of Socinus; but then St. John gives my soul a twitch, and St. Paul bears me back again (if I mistake not his meaning) almost to the tents of John Calvin. Nor even then do I leave my reason behind me. So difficult a thing is

"therein, after due means of conviction, shall be sentenced to banishment."

II.

"Be it Declared and Enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, or, Council, and Representatives, convened in General Court or Assembly, and it is enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person shall presume wilfully to blaspheme the holy name of God, Father, Son, or Holy Ghost. * * * every one offending shall be punished by imprisonment, not exceeding six months, and until they find sureties for their good behavior: by sitting in the pillory: by whipping: boring through the tongue with a red hot iron; or sitting upon the gallows with a rope about their neck; at the discretion of the Court of A size and General Gaol Delivery, before which the trial shall be, according to the circumstances which may aggravate or alleviate the offence."

It will be borne in mind that these Laws were superseded or rescinded by Orthodox legislators, long before Unitarianism had any visible existence in the councils of Massachusetts.—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, iv., 129.

* It may not be amiss to notice here, some of the Laws enacted in behalf of orthodoxy.

The following Acts were passed, the first in 1646, and the second in 1697, and continued in force, we believe, until the adoption of the present State Constitution:

I.

"It is, therefore, ordered and declared by the Court, that if any Christian within this jurisdiction shall go about to subvert and destroy the Christian faith and religion, by broaching and maintaining any damnable heresies as * * * denying that Christ gave himself a ransom for our sins, or shall affirm that we are not justified by his death and righteousness, but by the performances of our own works, or shall deny the morality of the fourth commandment * * * or shall endeavor to seduce others to any of the errors or heresies above mentioned; every such person, continuing obstinate

“it to determine by mere reasoning, those points which can be learned by Scripture only.”

It is evident, that, before the death of Doctor Watts, he was regarded by some American Clergymen as having ventured upon dangerous ground. In his last letter to Doctor Colman, dated February 11, 1747, he says: “I am glad my book of *Useful Questions* came safe to your hand. I think I have said every thing concerning the Son of God which Scripture says; but I could not go so far as to say, with some of our orthodox divines, that the Son is equal with the FATHER; because our Lord himself expressly says, ‘My Father is greater than I.’ I hope there is nothing contained in my book of *The Glory of Christ*, which I now send you, with a volume of *Evangelical Discourses*, but what Scripture is express in determining, that Jesus Christ, at least his human soul, is the first of the creation of God.” On receiving this letter, Doctor Colman observed to a friend—“My dear Watts has looked so long at the sun, as to weaken his sight.”—*Life of Watts*, 29.

It was but a few weeks after this remark was made, that a bolder and abler thinker than Doctor Watts entered upon his public career, in a Boston pulpit. In June, 1747, Jonathan Mayhew was settled as Pastor of West Church. Untrammelled by respect for Creeds; inheriting, from his father, who had been engaged in theological controversy with the celebrated Jonathan Dickinson, a taste for independent investigation; richly endowed with natural gifts that rendered him a powerful writer and an eloquent speaker; well read in the theological literature of his day; and familiar with the writings of Locke, Doctor Samuel Clarke, Taylor of Norwich, Whiston, and others, who had innovated on the old theology, he had imbibed or formed opinions which, from the first, subjected his orthodoxy to suspicion. It was necessary to call a second Council for his Ordination; and his theological views are reputed the obstacle which prevented his uniting, as a member, with the Boston Association of Congregational Ministers. Nor was he a man to disguise his sentiments. Within less than a year of his settlement, he had commenced the preparation of a volume of Sermons for the press. One of these Sermons was on *The Right and Duty of Private Judgment*. In this, he denounced “*Creed making*; setting up human tests of Orthodoxy, instead of the infallible Word of God; and making other terms of Christian Communion than those explicitly pointed out in the Gospel.” “If these *faith-makers*,” he adds, “are so compassionate as only to give their brethren to the devil, for not submitting to their doctrines and de-

crees, even this has some tendency to intimidate them. But, when a Creed is begun, or eked out with several reverend ecclesiastical curses: and when it is confidently affirmed that, *unless a man believe, faithfully, every article contained in it, he shall without doubt perish everlastingly*; it cannot be supposed that the generality of people shall ever have the courage to hesitate, in the least, concerning the truth of it; although it may be really an affront to common sense, a medley of nonsense and contradiction.” Again, exposing the absurdity of using persecution to affect faith, he says: “A burning faggot may set our bodies in a light blaze; but it has no tendency to illuminate the understanding. To attempt to dragoon men into sound orthodox Christians, is as unnatural and fruitless as to attempt to dragoon them into good poets, physicians, or mathematicians. A blow with a club may fracture a man’s skull; but I suppose he will not think and reason the more clearly for that; though he may possibly believe the more orthodoxly, according to the opinions of some. And, upon this account, it must be confessed that those who make use of these methods to propagate their sentiments, act very prudently; for their doctrines are generally such as are much more readily embraced by a man after his brains are knocked out, than while he continues in his senses, and of a sound mind.”—Mayhew’s *Seven Sermons*, 65-6.

In the last of his *Seven Sermons*, enforcing the duty of *Love to God*, Mayhew remarks, with manifest reference to the extravagances of the revival: “There are many, were they asked, which was the first and great Commandment, if they gave an answer agreeable to their own practice, must say—‘Thou shalt tell beads devoutly; visit the sepulchres of ancient Saints; fall down before relics; pay homage to painted canvasses, to carved stones, and moulded clay; pray frequently to the Mother of God;’ or the like: and if they thought at all of the Love of God and our neighbor, would assign them only that low place, which our Lord gives to tything mint, anise, and cummin. Others place religion chiefly in having frequent raptures and strange transports of mechanical devotion; in which the less they exercise their reason, the better and more glorious it is. For, till they have lost all human understanding, they think it impossible they should get a divine one. Thus they go on, raising themselves from one degree of religious frenzy to another, till they run quite divinely mad; and then they imagine, that, with St. Paul, they are caught up

"into the third heaven; that they hear unspeakable words; that they see visions, and have a multitude of revelations given to them. And the consequence of this is, that they are lifted up above measure. They then look down with contempt upon all moral duties, as being below such spiritual men. They are for a religion that consists in something more refined and sublime, than the love of God and their neighbor; these are but barely rational and natural duties, and fit only for carnal men, or, at best, babes in grace. Nothing can hit the refined taste of these *Goliaths* in Christianity, but what has some mysterious sublimity in it, and is quite remote from reason. What is plain and obvious is too low and vulgar for such great proficients in grace and spiritual knowledge. God forbid that I should say any thing to discourage a warm and lively devotion. But such enthusiastic flights as these, have no countenance from the Gospel of Christ. And the almost invariable consequence of indulging them, is the neglect of solid, substantial religion; a rational love of God, of mankind, and the practice of moral virtue.

"When persons once get to grasping thus eagerly after immediate inspiration, they generally bewilder themselves, lose sight of common sense, and neglect sober religion for the sake of having fermented spirits and superficial flashes of joy. They impute all their ravings and follies and wild imaginations to the Spirit of God; and usually think themselves converted, when the poor unhappy creatures are only out of their wits.

"Since the substance of Christian duty consists in the love of God and of our neighbor, and in the practice of morality, this shews us what a gospel minister's preaching ought chiefly to turn upon. When he is concerned with such as are already Christians in belief and speculation; that which he has to do still is to bring them to be Christians in heart and behaviour—Not to dwell upon speculative points—upon trifling distinctions, and upon metaphysical niceties, which can only perplex his hearers, without bettering their minds and morals—But to excite them to put on a temper of mind, and an outward conversation, which corresponds to their holy profession; and, in the words of my text, to love the Lord their God with all their heart, and their neighbor as themselves. However, this is too plainly neglected by many. Their constant cry is, 'Believe, believe'—'Come to Christ'—'Depend upon his righteousness.' As for holiness and good works, they very rarely mention them; and when they do, it is rather

"with a design to undervalue them, and persuade people that they are good for nothing, than to enforce them as the indispensable condition of salvation. Nay, these things are not only spoken of very often, as being perfectly useless, but even hazardous to the souls of men. Good God! that the design of thy Gospel should be thus frustrated by those whose immediate office it is, to enforce the holy precepts of it upon mankind!"—Mayhew's *Seven Sermons*, 157-159.

The character of Mayhew's thinking, as well as that of his preaching, is obvious from these extracts. His Sermons might well confirm the suspicions which his previous reputation had excited. But, secure in his position, he felt no apprehension from the exercise of his freedom of speech. So far as his *Seven Sermons* were concerned, he had doubtless many sympathizers among the Clergy. Appleton, Gay, Chauncy, Barnard, Tucker, and a score of others, contemporary with Mayhew, have been named as persons whose orthodoxy was denied or suspected; but in some instances, at least, on insufficient grounds.

In a letter from the late President Adams to Doctor Morse, dated May 15, 1815, the writer observed: "Sixty-five years ago, my own Minister, Rev. Lemuel Bryant; Doctor Jonathan Mayhew of the West Church, in Boston; Reverend Mr. Shute, of Hingham; Reverend John Brown, of Cohasset; and, perhaps equal to all, if not above all, Reverend Mr. Gay of Hingham, were Unitarians. Among the laity, how many could I name, lawyers, physicians, tradesmen, and farmers. I could fill a sheet, but, at present, will name only one, Richard Cranch, a man who has studied Divinity and Jewish and Christian Antiquities, more than any Clergyman now existing in New England!!! More than fifty-six years ago, I read Doctor Samuel Clarke, Emlyn," etc. It was in 1756, that extracts from a Publication of Thomas Emlyn, were reprinted in Boston, and thus fell, soon after, into the hands of John Adams. For the re-print, doubtless, Mayhew was responsible.

At almost the same time, a note appended to one of his Sermons, then issued from the press, excited public attention. In this, it was very plainly intimated that the author was an Anti-Trinitarian. His biographer remarks: "He was the first Clergyman in New England, who expressly and openly opposed the scholastic doctrine of the Trinity. Several others declined pressing the Athanasian Creed, and believed strictly in the unity of God. They also probably found it difficult to explain their views on the subject; and the great

"danger of losing their good name served to prevent their speaking out. But Dr. Mayhew did not conceal or disguise his sentiments on this point, any more than on others, such as the peculiar tenets of Calvin. He explicitly and boldly declared the doctrine irrational, unscriptural, and directly contradictory. Yet he did not dogmatize; and he did not require others to believe precisely as he did, nor denounce Trinitarians as wicked, polytheists, or hypocrites. In what sense Christ was the Son of God, or what was the particular nature of the connection between the Father and the Son,—the holy child Jesus,—a man approved of God by the signs and wonders and miracles which he performed,—he pretended not to decide; but insisted that God was ONE and SUPREME, and Jesus was sent by God to instruct to reform and save the world."—*Life of Mayhew*, 465. He subsequently adds: "When Dr. Mayhew was ordained, it was well known that he did not believe in the Trinitarian dogma; and this was the chief reason with the Clergy, for declining to assist, as well as for withholding ministerial intercourse with him for a long period: for many of them were as anti-Calvinistic as he was. Dr. Lowell says, that Dr. Mayhew was full and decided in his belief that God is ONE; and, it may be added, in opposition to the Trinitarian creed, however attempted to be explained consistently with the fundamental doctrine of the divine unity. Dr. Mayhew and his Church may justly, therefore, be considered the first in New England, which openly adopted the Unitarian faith. He was not, indeed, a Socinian or Humanitarian; and, therefore, not a Unitarian, in the sense in which the term is now used in England. But 'Unitarian' ought, and does, usually, in this country, signify any and all who are anti-Trinitarians; whether they adopt the views of Lardner, or of Worcester, in his *Bible News*, which is nearer the Arian theory." P. 468.

It was the note appended to one of Mayhew's Sermons, as mentioned above, that gave special occasion of offence. In this note, he said that it would not surprise him to hear that the Pope and a General Council had elevated the Virgin Mary to be the fourth person in the Godhead; yet deciding "that there are not four eternals, but one eternal," he adds, "neither Papists nor Protestants should imagine that they will be understood by others, if they do not understand themselves. Nor should they think that nonsense and contradictions can ever be too sacred to be ridiculous."

It was not easy to mistake the implications of such language as this. Doctor Mayhew sent

a copy of his discourses to Doctor Benson of London; and the following is a portion of his letter in reply: "I do not wonder that several expressions, in your volume of Sermons lately published, and especially in the notes, should displease. Neither you nor I can write anything which will please persons of that spirit. I have, several years ago, drawn out all the texts in the Gospels, and in the Acts of the Apostles, concerning the *Spirit*; and that with a view to inquire, 'whether they do not all relate to the miraculous gifts granted to the Apostles and other Christians of that age!' But such an inquiry cannot pass, even with the friends of liberty here, much less with the sons of orthodoxy. They rail against me in private; they preach against me; they write against me—though my treatise has got no further than short hand, and has laid near twenty years in my desk, where I suppose it must lie. I have neither leisure nor any inclination to go through the Epistles and Revelation, till I see a better spirit. I hope, when I am dead, a better spirit will arise; and every honest and free inquiry, at least be read and examined. May the blessing of God attend your honest and faithful labors. A few such persons in every community—firm, faithful to one another—would shake the foundations of *orthodoxy*, and make primitive Christianity to arise in its genuine purity. May God send us a happy meeting in the glorious realms of liberty, truth, peace, and love."—*Life of Mayhew*, 135.

It may readily be imagined that the friends of orthodoxy, in New England, would not be disposed to pass such a development, in silence, especially, when it was accompanied with a reprint of Emlyn's Arian views. The innovations of error were charged to the account of English heterodox writers. Their prevalence here, says a writer in the *Spirit of the Pilgrims*, "was hastened by the importation and dispersion of heretical books. The writings of Whitby, Taylor, Clarke, Emlyn, and others of the same character, were brought over from England, and by many were received and circulated with much pleasure. * * * A distinguished clergyman," Doctor Bellamy, "in Connecticut, speaking in 1759, of the various errors which prevailed in England, adds, 'These corruptions in doctrine have crossed the Atlantic, and too many in our churches, and even among our ministers, have fallen in with them. Books containing them have been imported; and the demand for them has been so great, as to encourage new impressions of some of them. Others have been written on the same principles in this coun-

“try; and even the doctrine of the sacred and
“adorable Trinity has been publicly treated
“in such a manner, as all who believe that
“doctrine must judge, not only heretical, but
“highly blasphemous.” President Edwards,
“in the preface to his work on *Original Sin*,
“written in 1757, mentions ‘the great corrup-
“tion of doctrine in New England, in conse-
“quence of Doctor Taylor’s writings which
“had been published about fifteen years be-
“fore.”—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, ii., 177, 178.

This quotation fails to give the full force of the language employed by Doctor Bellamy in his letter to Doctor Dana of Wallingford.—*Letter to Scripturista by Paulinus*, 1760, 18. He says, “In New Hampshire Province, this party
“have actually, three years ago, got things so
“ripe that they have ventured to new model our
“*Shorter Catechism*; to alter or entirely leave
“out the doctrines of the Trinity, of the decrees,
“of our first parents being created holy, of
“original sin, Christ satisfying divine justice,
“effectual calling, justification, &c, and to
“adjust the whole to Dr. Taylor’s scheme.
“Come from New Hampshire along to Boston,
“and see there a celebrated D. D., at the head
“of a large party. He boldly ridicules the
“doctrine of the Trinity, and denies the doc-
“trine of justification by faith alone, in the
“sight of all the Country in his book of
“Sermons.”

The offence given was notorious. Jonathan Edwards, in his exile at Stockbridge, was deeply disquieted. He wrote to Professor Wigglesworth, Divinity Professor in Harvard College, communicating his apprehensions and urging him to come forward in defence of the orthodox view of the Deity of Christ, assailed by Doctor Mayhew in his recent publication. The reply of Wigglesworth assured him that “the worthy
“ministers [of Boston] were generally vindicat-
“ing the Divinity of Christ.” This, however, did not satisfy Edwards. Too deeply absorbed himself, in the preparation of his *Treatise on the Great Doctrine of Original Sin*, to turn aside or take up his pen in a new controversy, he probably applied to his son-in-law, President Burr, of Princeton College, to prepare a pamphlet such as the emergency demanded. Burr promptly responded to the appeal; and his treatise on the *Deity of Christ* was published at Boston, only a few months after the Extracts from Emlyn, and the note to Mayhew’s discourses had been given to the world.

At this juncture, political questions began to absorb the attention of the community, to the exclusion of matters of doctrinal interest. Doctor Mayhew was a close observer of the signs of the times; and, in patriotic zeal for civil and religious liberty, he was one of the

leaders of his times. From 1762, till his death, in 1766, his controversies with Apthorp and Bishop Secker withdrew him somewhat from the sphere of theological discussion. His successor, however, as Pastor of the West Church, Simeon Howard, (1767), was regarded, from the first, as far from sound on the doctrine of the Trinity. Soon after his Settlement, the Reverend Andrew Croswell, of Boston, preached a Sermon which exhibits the state of feeling which then existed in regard to the controverted point. In this he remarks: “The divinity of Christ is an antiquated doctrine; very
“unfashionable and unmodish. The high mode
“is to laugh at it, and all that hold it; or,
“at least, by words and actions, to say, ‘Tis
“but of little consequence!’ Trinitarians can
“be concerned in settling Ministers, where they
“are satisfied Christ will be preached only as a
“subordinate God. But they who have fellow-
“ship in such undertakings, if they are not
“Arians themselves, are next door to Arians.
“Their zeal for Christ’s God head is not thank
“worthy. Such men, whether Ministers or
“others, can carry on the cause of Arians for
“them, better than they themselves can.

“These have been the chief instruments of
“promoting it, through the land in general,
“and especially in the metropolis. There hath
“not been done so much against the Divinity of
“Christ in Boston, for an hundred years before,
“as has been done against it, in an oblique man-
“ner, within these ten months past.”—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, ii., 631.

In the following year, the Reverend Samuel Hopkins, of Great Barrington, published a Sermon which he had preached in Boston, entitled, *The importance and necessity of Christians considering Jesus Christ in the extent of his high and glorious character*. It was preached in Boston; and “was composed,” says the author, “with a design to preach it there, under a conviction that the doctrine of the Divinity of
“Christ was much neglected, if not disbelieved
“by a number of the Ministers in Boston.”

In a note appended to this discourse, he points out the source from which he apprehended danger to the churches. He evidently had in view those circumstances of Mr. Howard’s ordination, upon which Croswell had adverted. He says: “I desire it may be considered, whether
“the ordaining Councils who neglect to examine
“candidates for the ministry, with respect to
“their religious sentiments, and they who zeal-
“ously oppose such examinations, do not by this
“conduct openly (show) that it is with them no
“matter of importance what men believe, what
“their sentiments are, and what doctrines they
“hold with respect to Jesus Christ; or what
“thoughts they have of his character and relig-

“ion : that they may be ‘apt to teach,’ and ‘hold fast the faithful word,’ so as to ‘be able, by sound doctrine, both to exhort and convince the gainsayers,’ whatever sense they put upon the words in the Bible, or they have no understanding of them at all. And is not this, in effect, openly to declare that the truths of the Gospel are of no importance, and that Christianity is really but a trifling affair?”

“The conduct of these gentlemen is really surprising, and none need be at a loss what will be the fate of Christianity, so far as their influence reaches. All the distinguishing, important doctrines of it will be neglected; and instead of preaching the Gospel, sermons will be either insipid dissertations upon something else, or filled with stupid inconsistencies; else be only florid harangues, without any meaning. Unless, perhaps, when times and circumstances will bear it, another system of doctrines will be preached up, which, at present, are somewhat unpopular; therefore cannot be with safety expressly and openly espoused: For the sake of which, that they may be *privily* introduced; and from a desire and design to extirpate the more commonly received, popular doctrines, many think they have good reason to conclude this method with respect to candidates is gone into.”—*Sermon*, 27, 28.

Howard seems to have taken no notice either of Croswell's or of Hopkins's Sermon. Even those who might be regarded as in sympathy with him, did not feel disposed to make an issue on the doctrine of the Trinity. They rather planted themselves on the more popular ground taken by Dana, of Wallingford, and others, in opposition to Creeds. John Tucker, of Newbury, who preached the Convention Sermon of 1768, and whose views, ultra-liberal in matters of doctrine, for his day, are sufficiently disclosed in his numerous controversial pamphlets, indicated the ground upon which the party innovating on the traditional doctrine of the Churches, was prepared to make a stand. His Sermon, on *Colossians*, iv., 11, led him to set forth the nature of the “Kingdom of God” and the mutual relations of Ministers, as “fellow-workers.” He then proceeds: “And this account of the Kingdom of God, may, I apprehend, naturally suggest to us such important truths as these; that the Son of God, our Lord Jesus Christ, who by commission and appointment of the Father, hath erected this Kingdom; and to whom the administration of it is committed, is the sole legislator, and judge of the subjects of it; *i. e.*, of all Christians. That he only hath authority to make laws and to appoint ordinances for them, and to annex sanctions to these laws. That he only hath authority to determine and fix the terms upon which

“any shall be intitled to the privileges and blessings of this Kingdom. And, that, as all Christians of whatever rank, and however characterized, and distinguished by human determinations and appointments, are equally his subjects, and accountable to him; and in this respect, perfectly upon a level with one another, none of them can have any authority even to interpret the laws of this Kingdom for others, so as to require their assent to such interpretation. These, with other truths of a similar nature, must be obvious upon a moment's reflection. For if others, besides Jesus Christ, have a right to make and establish laws in this Kingdom, obligatory upon Christians; to appoint ordinances; to decree religious rites, etc., they have then authority to alter the very Constitution and nature of it; and so far as thus altered, it would cease to be the Kingdom of God.”—*Page* 12.

Again, he remarks: “From all which, it evidently follows, that every subject of this Kingdom, *i. e.*, every Christian, has, and must have a right to judge for himself of the true sense and meaning of all gospel truths: and that no doctrines, therefore;—no laws;—no religious rites;—no terms of acceptance with God, or of admission to Christian privileges, not found in the Gospel, are to be looked upon by him, as any part of this divine system; nor to be received and submitted to as the doctrines and laws of Christ. And to make any article of faith, or mode of worship essential to the Christian character, and a term of admission to Christian privileges, not made so in the Gospel, is manifestly an unwarrantable, and rebellious usurpation of ecclesiastical power, which cannot be answered for to the great Head of the Church.”—*Page* 13.

“Without this charitable forbearance, there is not, there cannot be union, harmony and peace among them. When they lay great stress, therefore, upon disputed, and comparatively little points; when they run into hot and uncharitable contentions about things but obscurely delivered, if delivered at all in the sacred oracles; and which are of a dubious and uncertain nature, they manifestly mistake their business, and forfeit their characters, as servants of the same Lord, and fellow-workers in the Kingdom of God;—they neglect their proper work to contend and quarrel about trifles, still again.”—*Page* 19.

“This cannot be expected, whenever we are ready hotly to contest and wrangle about disputable and lesser matters in religion; when we are forward to insist upon, as of great weight and importance, and uncharitably to contend about certain points, not clearly revealed, or

"the importance of which is not manifest in the Gospel.

"This cannot be expected, if we aim at lord-
"ing it over others;—if we challenge authority
"to interpret the doctrines and laws of Christ
"for our brethren, and to impose upon them
"our particular sense;—if we place our own
"decisions upon a level with the plain declara-
"tions of the Word of God, by censuring and
"condemning those, who will not assent to our
"particular dogmas."—Page 26.

These views of Tucker seem, thenceforth, to have obtained a very general acceptance among the Ministers of Massachusetts. They were favored by the spirit of the times and the patriotic zeal for liberty which prevailed on every side. President Locke, of Harvard-college, who preached the Convention Sermon in 1772, admits fully the danger of the introduction of error from foreign sources. He remarks: "All publications on the other side of the Atlantic are soon handed over hither—errors are imported as well as truths—heresies will arise—must arise, that those who are approved may be made manifest; and unless the Ministers of the Gospel are pretty thoroughly versed in their business, and are able to give a reason of their faith and hope, they will be exposed to reproach & contempt from men who will be capable of doing them much mischief, and if they lose their reputation, their usefulness will be at an end. Yea some may be brought to totter on their foundation, if not driven entirely from it, after they have been long employed in behalf of Christianity."

Still he would have the danger met by the force of argument and truth alone. He observes: "Such is the nature and genius of Christianity, that the proper method of defending and propagating it, is not by silencing objections, with fines and censures, and crowding down Creeds and Confessions, upon pain of eternal punishments; and requiring an implicit submission to the authority of the Church, or of Synods; but by understanding the truth, asserting it, and offering the proper evidences which support it, and showing how God their Saviour will look upon and treat those, who despise and reject it; by convincing gainsayers, in shewing them the impertinence, the weakness of their objections; and that it is want of knowledge rather than the possession of it, which is the grand cause of most doubts and cavils."—President Locke's *Convention Sermon*, 1772, 34.

The opening scenes of the Revolutionary War were now at hand; and theological discussion gave place to political agitation and the conflict of arms. The first expressions of theological sentiment, however, which arrest our attention

on the return of Peace, are, for the most part, of a strain similar to that which characterized the discourses of Tucker and of Locke. All were fully aware of the diversity of theological belief which prevailed on every side; and each one, who shrank from rebuking it, felt it incumbent to apologize for it. It had been tolerated so long, that it seemed to have acquired the right to be left with entire immunity.

In 1781, Joseph Willard was elected as successor of Doctor Langdon, to the Presidency of Harvard-college. He was very generally regarded as tending to Arminianism; but the language of his printed discourses has been pronounced moderately Evangelical. It is a significant fact, however, that when he was settled as Pastor at Beverly, in 1772, the very fact of his previous connection with Harvard-college is supposed to have operated to his prejudice among his orthodox hearers. Sidney Willard, speaking of him, in his *Memories* of his father, says: "Among some members there was a distrust of his orthodoxy; not arising, probably, so much from anything that they discovered to be unsound, or any thing they found wanting in his sermons, as from a dread of the contagious taint prevalent in Harvard College, corrupting, as they had been made to believe, the immaculate body of sound Calvinism."—S. Willard's *Memories*, i., 51.

The sympathy with France, occasioned by the aid which she rendered to this country, during the Revolutionary War, facilitated the introduction of French literature and, with it, French infidelity. The effects of this were experienced in all parts of the land; but in an especial manner at Harvard-college. President Willard, with his literary tastes, numbered several distinguished Frenchmen among his correspondents. One of these was Chastelleux; and to Willard's literary curiosity, he responded: "To your further inquiry, what are the best works that have been recently published in France, I am almost tempted to reply by saying simply '*Voltaire est mort.*' But, although the sun is set, the sky is not without luminaries. M. de St. Lambert, l'Abbe de Lilles, M. de la Harpe, and M. de Marmontel still sustain the honor of French poetry."—S. Willard's *Memories*, i., 81.

It may readily be conceived that the atmosphere of such a correspondence was not favorable to any excessive orthodox strictness; and that Harvard-college, under Willard's Presidency, could not be like to regain the reputation which it had largely forfeited while he was yet a student. But there was less danger of contamination from a correspondence with avowed friends of Voltaire, than with such as still retained the Christian name. During the Revolutionary period, this country had not, in England,

any warmer friends than some who were known as Unitarian Dissenters. Among these, Doctors Price and Priestley held a high place. With both these men, President Willard maintained a frequent correspondence. "Doctor Price had previously (1783) presented to Mr. Willard his *Review of the Principal Questions in Morals* and his volume of *Sermons on the Christian Doctrine*, delivered at Hackney. In regard to his *Sermons*, he said, 'I cannot hope that you approve some of the sentiments in the first five of these Sermons' [containing his *Antitrinitarian views of the person of Christ, and of his pre-existence*]; 'but I can safely rely on your candor. My friend, Dr. Priestley, who, you know, is a zealous Socinian, is preparing an answer. But nothing shall engage me in a controversy.' In another letter, he said of Priestley: 'His abilities and ardor, as a divine and philosopher, are wonderful. In philosophy and politics, he and I are perfectly agreed. But in metaphysics and theology, we differ much.'—S. Willard's *Memories*, i., 75, 76.

Literary intercourse and political sympathy made the correspondence between Willard and Price more and more intimate. It became like that of personal friends, "not only friendly, but affectionate and confiding." The publications of Price, with regard to the condition and interests of this country, endeared him to many, and favored great allowance, if not acceptance, for his peculiar religious views.

With Doctor Priestley, Willard also engaged in correspondence; and from him he received a letter expressing the apprehension of the necessity of seeking, as he ultimately did, a refuge in the United States, and giving his preference, in this case, to the neighborhood of Harvard-college.—S. Willard's *Memories*, i., 77.

In these circumstances, it is not strange that laymen and clergymen, in and around Boston, less decidedly orthodox than Willard, should be prepared to regard, favorably, the writings of leading English Unitarians. No objection was made to their circulation, and no alarm was expressed at their teachings. The Boston Ministers, we are told, (*Monthly Repository*, iii., 302,) "individually agreed to differ, and maintained this moral and truly religious principle, that every man should be fully persuaded in his own mind."

Such as described was the state of things in Boston, when James Freeman was invited by the congregation of King's-chapel, to become their Reader, as he subsequently was their Minister. His Congregation had been trained up in high-church notions, and desired him to receive Episcopal Ordination. He refused, however, to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles; and the result

was, ultimately, that the Congregation took the matter of Ordination into its own hands, and broke off all connection with the Episcopal Churches of the Diocese.

It was while the issue between Mr. Freeman and the Bishop was yet undecided that events occurred which are thus narrated:—(*Monthly Repository*, iii., 305.) "About this particular crisis, a gentleman from this country," [probably the Rev. Mr. Hazlitt] "embarked for America with his family. After spending some months in the Southern States, he arrived at Boston the 15th of May, 1784: and having a letter to Mr. Eliot, who received him with great kindness, he was introduced on that very day to the Association. The venerable Chauncy, at whose house it happened to be held, entered into a familiar conversation with him and shewed him every possible respect, as he learned that he had been acquainted with Dr. Price. Without knowing, at the time, anything of the occasion which led to it, ordination happened to be the general subject of discourse. After the different gentlemen had severally delivered their opinions, the stranger was requested to declare his sentiments; who unhesitatingly replied, that the people, or the Congregation, who chose any man to be their Minister, were his proper ordainers. Mr. Freeman, upon hearing this, jumped from his seat in a kind of transport, saying, 'I wish you could prove that, Sir.' The gentleman answered, that 'few things could admit of an easier proof:' and from that moment, a thorough intimacy commenced between him and Mr. Freeman. Soon after, the Boston prints being under no *imprimatur*, he published several letters in supporting the cause of Mr. Freeman. At the solicitation of Mr. Freeman, he also published a *Scriptural Confutation of the Thirty-nine Articles*. Notice being circulated that this publication would appear on a particular day, the printer, apprized of this circumstance, threw off above a hundred papers beyond his usual number, and had not one paper remaining upon his hands at noon. This publication, in its consequences, converted Mr. Freeman's Congregation into an Unitarian Church; which, as Mr. Freeman acknowledged, could never have been done without the labors of this gentleman. A Committee was appointed to reform the *Book of Common Prayer*, and to strike out all those passages which savoured of Trinitarian worship. This object being pursued with great deliberation, the ordination of Mr. Freeman, by his Congregation, did not take place before the end of the year 1788; and this Congregation is now as flourishing, since it has learned to say '*sumpsimus*,' as it had formerly been

"under its old '*mumpsimus*.' Thus, then, "seven hundred or eight hundred people, who "had been accustomed to worship three Gods, "and to believe one of these, as consisting of "two persons, to be in reality two Gods, are "now become so enlightened as to worship only "the One God and Father of our Lord Jesus "Christ."

"While the gentleman referred to, in this "communication, was at Boston, he preached "repeatedly there the Thursday's Lecture, and "to many congregations in that city. He also "preached at Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, "Weymouth, Marshfield, Scituate, Providence, "Salem, Hallowell, etc. At Old Hingham, "where the venerable Mr. Gay was Pastor, he "preached above forty times; and the noble- "minded General Lincoln was one of his twelve "hundred hearers."—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, iii., 665, 666.

It was, of course, necessary to effect a change in the Liturgy of King's chapel. On this point, a successor of Mr. Freeman, Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood, in his *History of King's Chapel*, 138, 139, remarks: "The alterations made in "the Liturgy, were principally those of Dr. "Samuel Clarke, the celebrated English Divine, "and were, for the most part, such as involved "the omission of the doctrine of the Trinity. "The work, as amended, was immediately put "to press, and was used in this Church till the "year 1811, when other amendments were "made.

"Here was a most conspicuous and, as we "must regard it, a most happy revolution: an "auspicious turning from the dominion of "creeds and phrases of men's device, to the easy "yoke and authority of simple Scripture. This "most important change is to be attributed, "mainly, to the judicious and learned expositions "of Mr. Freeman, who preached a series of doc- "trinal Sermons to his people, and by the aid "and influence of God, moved them to respond "to his sentiments. *The first Episcopal Church "in New England became the first Unitarian "Church in America.*"—*History of King's Chapel*, 139.

The changes effected did not come up to the standard of Mr. Freeman's views; but they were all that he felt it wise to attempt to secure. In a letter to Mr. Lindsey, dated July 7, 1786, he allows: "that his new Liturgy was not such as "he should himself prefer, but insists that it "was all which the people could be persuaded "to adopt. 'I wish,' says he, 'that the work "was more worthy of your approbation. I "can only say that I endeavored to make it so, "by attempting to introduce your Liturgy "entirely. But the people of the Chapel were "not ripe for so great a change. Some defects

"and improprieties I was under the necessity "of retaining, for the sake of inducing them, "to omit the most exceptionable parts of the "old service, the Athanasian prayers. Per- "haps, in some future day, when their minds "become more enlightened, they may consent "to a further alteration.'"—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, ii., 289, 290.

A Church, avowedly Unitarian, was now planted in Boston, and its Pastor, in confidential correspondence with English Unitarians, exerted himself, and not without a considerable measure of success, to disseminate his peculiar views. It has been stated that "Dr. Freeman has been "instrumental in spreading Unitarianism, not "so much by his own preaching or publica- "tions as by circulating the writings of English "authors. He early opened a correspondence "with Mr. Lindsey, of London, received copies "of Lindsey's and Priestley's theological works, "and procured for them all the attention and "circulation in his power. A set of these "works was presented to 'the library of Harvard "College, for which, as a very valuable and "acceptable present,' Mr. Lindsey 'received "the thanks of the President and Fellows.' "Though,' says Dr. Freeman to Mr. Lindsey 'it "is a standing rule of most of our social "libraries, that nothing of a controversial nature "should be purchased, yet any book which is "presented is freely accepted. I have found "means, therefore, of introducing into them, "some of the Unitarian Tracts with which you "have kindly furnished me. There are few "persons who have not read them with avidity.'

"The cause of Unitarianism was considerably "promoted in this country by the visit of a "Mr. Hazlitt, an English Unitarian Minister, in "1785. 'I bless the day,' says Dr. Freeman, "when that honest man first landed in this "country.' 'Before Mr. Hazlitt came to Bos- "ton, the Trinitarian Doxology was almost "universally used. He prevailed upon several "respectable Ministers to omit it. Since his "departure, the number of those who repeat "only Scriptural Doxologies has greatly increas- "ed, so that there are now many Churches in "which the worship is strictly Unitarian.'"—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, ii., 291.

There was, in no quarter, any earnest disposi- tion manifested to withstand the spread, or expose the prevalence, of that indifference which allowed an open field for the efforts of men like-minded with Mr. Freeman. The Reverend Doctor J. Morse, in his *Appeal to the Public*, published in 1814, the year preceding the out- break of the Unitarian Controversy, says: "Early after my settlement in this place, during "the last half of the year 1789, I was insid- "iously sounded as to my sentiments concerning

"the doctrine of the Trinity; and subsequently gave serious offence to some of my brethren in the ministry, by preaching a course of Sermons on that controverted subject, at the Thursday Lecture. This was followed by a concerted plan to attack my Geography, which was partially executed in the Summer of 1793, by Rev. Dr. Freeman, in a pamphlet which he at that time published, containing *Remarks* on that work.* Opposition to this work has since shown itself in many ways which it is not necessary here to state."

It was in 1791, two years after this settlement of Mr. Morse at Charlestown, that he was visited by a young Presbyterian Clergyman from Philadelphia, Ashbel Green, subsequently President of Princeton-college. Doctor Green says, in his *Autobiography*, (Page 218,) "The afternoon was spent very agreeably, and, in the evening, I returned to Mr. Morse's, and had some pleasing conversation with him and his wife. I feel myself strongly attached to this worthy man; and he says that my coming has served to encourage him and strengthen him in his sentiments and preaching. He is opposed to the prevailing opinions of Arianism and Arminianism, and to indifference in religion. Yet he acts with suitable meekness, and what I think is a true Christian spirit; that is, he is firm and fervent, and yet not bitter or censorious. He appears to be a man of great humility, of a warm heart, a good understanding, and considerable improvement."

Respecting his visit at Worcester, Doctor Green remarks: "Arrived at Mr. Austin's about 7 o'clock. He received me politely. He appears to be a man of real piety, and his wife is a very amiable woman. He has the reputation of being a new divinity man. The sentiments of this system I do not altogether like; but I have expressed myself in regard to it too freely and severely; let me be more cautious in future. Mr. Austin went with me, in the evening, to call on Mr. Bancroft, the other clergyman of the town. He is said to be an Arian; but he appears to be a man of considerable strength of mind, a good deal improved, and fluent and ready in his conversation. Alas! that his religious opinions should be so erroneous as I fear they are."

At Salem, also, he traced the Arian leaven. We arrived at Salem about five o'clock, and put up at Mr. Barnard's, one of the clergymen of the town. He is said to be an Arminian,

"if not an Arian, as is also Mr. Prince, with whom we supped. He showed us a lucernal microscope of his own making, and a new air-pump of his own invention and construction. He treated us politely, as did Mr. Barnard also, with whom we lodged, but never a word was said on the subject of religion. Salem is a large town, with seven churches and eight thousand inhabitants."—*Life of Dr. A. Green*, 219.

Dr. Green is somewhat minute in his sketch of the state of religious opinion in Boston and its vicinity. "After dinner, went to the Association of Clergy in and about Boston; and I was glad to see one of their meetings. They assemble, once a fortnight, in each other's houses, by rotation. The time of meeting is three o'clock, P. M., but members are dropping in till five, and no account is required of causes of absence or delay. At 4 o'clock the Chairman is expected to pray; but this part of the duty, in the present instance, fell on me, as a stranger, and I performed it but poorly. The prayer is usually the only thing of a religious nature which claims attention. The meetings are, indeed, so frequent that there cannot be ecclesiastical concerns to occupy the time spent in them all. Yet I am ready to believe that there might be much useful conversation on religious subjects—on sentiments, doctrines, history, facts, &c.—if the members were generally disposed to spend their time in this manner; much also, I conceive, might be employed in devising plans for the advancement of true religion, if the members of the Association were so disposed to spend their time. But, as I understand, they are so diverse in their sentiments, that they cannot agree on any point in theology. Some are Calvinists, some Universalists, some Arminians, some Arians, and one, at least, is a Socinian. How absurd it is for men of such jarring opinions to attempt to unite. How much more conducive to improvement and to pleasure, that the parties should divide, and that those who are agreed should walk by themselves. Yet this plan I know would be esteemed by them as the effect of bigotry and narrowness of mind; and so they will meet, and shake hands, and talk of politics and science, and laugh, and eat raisins, and almonds, and apples, and cake, and drink wine and tea, and then go about their business, when they please. To such a meeting as this, for the purposes of amusement, relaxation or sociability, few would probably object. But for the purposes of Church government, to me, at least, it appears ludicrous. Yet let me do them justice. They had one question of an ecclesiastical kind, at this meeting, in

* "That this public vindication of the *Trinity*, with some other facts of the same nature, particularly the exposure of a mutilated edition of Watts's *Divine Songs*, occasioned this attack upon my Geography, I had evidence at the time to satisfy my mind."—J. Morse's *Appeal to the Public*, Introduction, x.

“regard to a preacher of universal salvation who appeared before them; and they refused to give him a written recommendation or *“approbamus,”* as they called it.”—*Life of Dr. A. Green*, 224, 225.

It was on this journey, that Dr. Green fell in with Jeremy Belknap, who, since 1787, had been settled as Pastor of the Federal-street Church, Boston. Of him he says, Mr. Belknap is “a man of real science, and possesses an excellent taste in composition; yet he discovers nothing striking in his conversation. He is agreeable and judicious, but he does not shine, nor does he attempt anything brilliant; he is quite common-place in his conversation. He introduces no discussions of a literary nature, and when accident introduces them, he says common things in a common way; and yet he appears to have a quick discernment of faults, mistakes, and improprieties. I think he has a talent for ridicule and smartness, if he chose to indulge it, which he does not. He is orthodox, as I am informed, in his religious sentiments, and preaches accurately and perspicuously, but not with much life or energy.”—*Life of Dr. A. Green*, 230.

In 1792, Doctor Belknap published a *Discourse on Christ the Foundation*, in which he spoke of Christ as “that glorious and exalted being, whose comprehensive powers were equal to the creation and government of the heavens and earth;” who was “Lord of the Angels,” and to “the acceptance of whose sacrifice,” “God was pleased to give the most public solemn testimony.” In the following year, his *Life of Watts and Doddridge* was published, anonymously. In this, he seems, to some extent, to accord with the views of Doctor Watts on the Trinity. He says, in his conclusion, “On a review of this publication, so far as it respects Dr. Watts’s notion of the Trinity, (which I confess was a leading object with me to bring forward,) I can easily imagine that some intelligent readers will be dissatisfied, and will think his scheme liable to equal objections with other schemes. I do not apprehend that it is incumbent on me to defend it, nor am I sanguine in my opinion that it is the true one; though I confess in the main, it appears to me, at present, to be nearer the truth than that commonly received as orthodox, which maintains three *real persons*, or distinct intelligible beings, in the Godhead. If I am mistaken, I should be truly glad to be better informed. *Errare possum, Hæreticus esse nolo.* As I can have no interest to serve in opposing any article of sound doctrine, neither have I any pleasure in dissenting from popular opinions, or modes of speech. I am fully persuaded, however, that the mode of explication here

“brought to view, is not so essentially different from some others which have been usually allowed to be orthodox, as some persons imagine. All that I here intend, is to offer a few observations in proof of this, for the satisfaction of serious Christians, who have imbibed an early prejudice in favor of long established systems, and certain human modes of speech; and who may be alarmed under a suspicion (which certain persons of better information have taken pains to promote) that my design is to promote *Soeinianism* or *Arianism*: terms of reproach which too many (and some without understanding their meaning) are ever ready to apply to such as venture to think for themselves, and to adopt language from that which human creeds have stamped as sacred, though the most remote from the language of the Bible. If such will be attentive in reading, and candid in judging, I hope to convince them, whether they fall in with my mode of explanation or not, that I have *done nothing against the truth, but for the truth.*”—Pages 146, 147. And again, “It is true Dr. Watts maintained the *Man Christ Jesus* to have been a created being. But if, on that account, his followers are justly charged with heresy, I know not who will be exempt; for I suppose all will allow that Christ was properly MAN, and as such created. Some, indeed, maintain that he was a human PERSON, as really as any other man is so; and on this ground deny that his *Divinity* was a *real person*, distinct from that of the Father (for otherwise there would be two PERSONS in Christ;) while others strangely and arbitrarily suppose (to avoid this last absurdity) that the method of Christ was merely a created NATURE. But both allow ‘the Deity of Christ to consist in the union of the Godhead and the manhood, in the person of *Emanuel*, so that in him GOD was manifest in the flesh.’ This general agreement I look upon as all that is essential to true orthodoxy, and a sufficient bond of union. How much farther Christian charity may safely extend, it is not my present business to enquire. I will only observe, that they who have investigated subjects of doctrinal controversy with the greatest care and impartiality, will be the most ready to confess, that there are difficulties on all sides, where the Scripture has not explicitly decided; and will see the greatest reason for diffidence of themselves, and candour towards one another. There are two principal lessons which I have learned from the study of more than thirty years, and these I am principally solicitous to inculcate upon others. If this publication should in any degree contribute to answer this end, I shall be thankful, even though it should expose me to the censures of

"some good men to whose esteem I am by no means indifferent, though their charity is much more confined than my own; and whom, whatever they may think or say of me, I will love and honor."—*Pages 151, 152.*

The Convention Sermon of 1793 was preached by the Rev. Thomas Barnard of Salem. He lends his influence to cover, with a mantle of charity, the obvious discordance, in religious belief, which existed among the Ministers. His own views were, if we may accept Doctor Channing's statement, decidedly Unitarian. "With respect to Dr. Barnard, I have satisfactory proof that he believed God to be one person, and was accordingly a Unitarian. From his language respecting the 'essential divinity of Jesus Christ,' I infer that he accorded in some degree with Dr. Watts or Subellius. He did *not* believe the Son to be a divine person, distinct from the Father, and possessing equal divinity. His views on these subjects, like those of many good men, were not very precise. Had he been obliged to select a system it would have been Dr. Samuel Clarke's."—Note to Channing's *Remarks on Worcester's Letter*, 4.

In his Sermon before the Convention, Barnard says: "We meet together in this house of prayer, and present ourselves before God, as Christians, and Ministers of the Gospel. Yet there is not only a real difference between us, as to form and manners, but as to our opinion of the doctrines of Christ, and the best mode of propagating them. Still, who shall discriminate between us, and say, which of us are the best qualified Ministers, and which are unworthy the sacred office? God, and our Lord, who only are infallible, allow us, however different, to rank in the same character. They fix upon us no mark, by which we may be distinguished from each other; nor have they set any causes in motion, by which we may be distinguished. Shall we distinguish between each other; and, with haughty, magisterial airs, pronounce damnable sentences? What gross impropriety! We have not the spirit of infallibility."—Barnard's *Convention Sermon*, 1793, 14, 15.

"Whilst actuated by that bigoted attachment to our own system of faith, which communicates all who think differently from us, there is no probability of our becoming mild, forbearing, and charitable, till we associate freely with them. Confined to one party, and course of conversation, we contemplate those with a kind of abhorrence, who rank themselves on a different side. We feel disposed to treat them as heathen men and publicans, unchristian, the foes of God and man. But when we frequently meet with those, who

"are opposed to us in their opinions, upon terms of civility, and common friendship, we are convinced, that there may be good sense, and amiable manners, faith in Christ, and obedience to his laws, in those who differ from our theological creed, and mode of worship. Nor is it seldom that such intermixtures produce between us, confidential and endearing connections; and a persuasion that we must make a kind allowance for different conceptions of the Christian doctrine, though we may not be indulgent to impious and immoral practice."—Barnard's *Convention Sermon*, 1793, 16, 17.

The Convention Sermon of 1794, was by the Reverend Chandler Robbins, of Plymouth. In this, he seems to vie with Doctor Barnard in the ostentatious exhibition and commendation of Christian liberality. He concedes the prevailing differences of religious opinion; yet with some caveats against fundamental error. "That a difference in opinion, on theological points, does exist, among the professors and the Ministers of Christ, is undoubted. In many instances, perhaps, the difference arises from mutual misconception of the ideas which each affix to terms used to convey them, and so, is not so great in reality, as in appearance. In other instances there is, unquestionably, a real difference and opposition of sentiment; and that, too, on subjects which each party may view as of fundamental importance. But be it so; will this warrant a spirit of rancor and unfriendliness? Will it justify *wrath* and *bitterness*, or the stigmatizing one another with invidious names, designed as terms of reproach? In a word, can such a spirit and conduct be supposed a likely way to convince and reclaim a person from error? Surely no, nor can it be justified, even if the *eternal salvation* of the supposed heretic depended on a conviction of his error, and renouncing his present opinion. Our 'meek and lowly' Master never inculcated, but rebuked sharply, such a spirit, even in his dearest disciples, the first ministers of his kingdom, and said, 'Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of.' If we cannot, by fair and friendly argument, convince our antagonist; and by a 'manifestation of the truth so commend ourselves to his conscience' and understanding, as to reclaim him from his error, we are not allowed to call for 'fire from heaven to destroy him,' or anathematize him as an incurable rebel; but leave him to the mercy of the heavenly Physician, always remembering, that 'errors of the mind, like diseases of the body, are rather the objects of pity, than of anger or scorn;' and that God alone can heal them.

"CATHOLICISM, my brethren, although a term

"which has doubtless been misunderstood by many and greatly abused by zealous partizans to serve a purpose, is, however, exceedingly desirable and important, in a right view of it"—importing that spirit of benevolence which the gospel inculcates—that kind and generous affection to one another, which the love of God and of truth inspire. It is of great importance, when thus viewed and exercised. But it is a *catholicism*, falsely so called, which teaches that it is of no importance what our religious sentiments are; and that will lead a person to a criminal and cowardly relinquishment of the truths of Christianity, and to sacrifice the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel, for the sake of accordance with others, whose sentiments appear evidently subversive of essential parts of the Christian faith. Such *catholicism*, such coalescence, would be nothing better than base treachery to the cause we profess to espouse—would be condemned by all the honest friends of truth, and most certainly expose the subjects of such perfidious complaisance, to the severest indignation of Jesus Christ, another day."—Rev. C. Robbins's *Convention Sermon*, 1794, 22–24.

While each representative of the different shades of New England theology was thus saying the most mild and gentle things possible, the seed of Unitarianism was widely sown, and was ripening to its harvest. In England, the progress of things had, for some years previous, been quite rapid. Belsham's biographer remarks, after referring to the influence exerted by Priestley's writings, "The writer well remembers, as early as the year 1783, when he first entered as a student at Carmarthen, the Senior Class, and indeed almost all the students who had paid any attention to the subject, were avowedly Unitarian, in the strictest sense of the term; and when, in the succeeding year, he removed to Hoxton, he found the same sentiments generally prevailing in that institution. The Class which completed their course at the conclusion of the Session, Midsummer, 1785, were all declared Unitarians, excepting one; and the other Classes, with few exceptions, were generally disposed to receive, and ultimately embraced and avowed, the same sentiments; and at the time of his leaving Daventry, where the writer finished his academical course, in the year 1789, these were the opinions of the majority of his fellow students, who were then entering upon the Christian Ministry, yet were they invited by some of the leading Dissenting Congregations to the pastorate; a decided proof how much these Churches were prepared to receive the advocates of Unitarian

"Christianity."—*Memoir of Belsham*, 421, 422.

In 1794, "the Unitarian Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue by the distribution of Books, was formed. Mr. Belsham first proposed it, and was ably supported by Lindsey, Priestley, and others. The Preamble to the Rules of the Institution maintained the simple and proper humanity of Jesus Christ."—*Memoir of Belsham*, 434. Nor was this all. It asserted "*that rational Christians have hitherto been too cautious of publicly acknowledging their principles, and that this disgraceful timidity hath been prejudicial to the progress of truth and virtue.*"

This was too bold an admission for the more timid Unitarians to make. They wished, moreover, to secure a larger platform, and speak with less severity of idolatry in the Christian Church. But men like Belsham and Priestley opposed any modification, and carried the day against Disney and Dodson, who sought to draw into the denomination "some very valuable Unitarians at Cambridge."

It was in correspondence with Mr. Lindsey, that Mr. Freeman entered, and with the class whom he represented, among English Unitarians, that he was in strong sympathy. He was not less earnest or energetic than they, in disseminating his views. About the year 1796, or 1797, he writes, "Though it is a standing article of most of our social libraries, that nothing of a controversial nature should be purchased, yet any book which is presented is freely accepted. I have found means, therefore, of introducing into them some of the Unitarian Tracts with which you have kindly furnished me. There are few persons who have not read them, with avidity; and, when read, they cannot fail to make an impression upon the minds of many. From these and other causes, the Unitarian doctrine appears to be still upon the increase. I am acquainted with a number of Ministers, particularly in the southern part of this State, who avow and publicly preach this sentiment. There are others more cautious, who content themselves with leading their hearers, by a course of rational but prudent Sermons, gradually and insensibly to embrace it. Though this latter mode is not what I entirely approve, yet it produces good effects."—*Review of American Unitarianism*, 12.

Belsham, in his *Memoir of Lindsey*, testifies to the zeal of the latter, in disseminating his opinions in New England. "As a further means of diffusing the important doctrines of the proper Unity of God, and the simple humanity of Jesus Christ, Mr. Lindsey made a present of his own and of Dr. Priestley's Theological Works to the Library of Harvard College, in the University of Cambridge in New England, for which, 'as a

“very valuable and acceptable present,” he received the thanks of the President and Fellows. “These books were read with great avidity by the students.”—*Review of American Unitarianism*, 17.

In like manner, Willard in his “*Memories*,” speaks of the services of another English Unitarian, “the Rev. John Disney, who published a *Memoir of the Life of Thomas Brand Hollis*, and was his residuary legatee. Dr. Disney was not unmindful of the College, and, besides his own publications, made occasional presents to the Library. Granville Sharpe, Joshua Toulmin, Richard Price, and other English authors, sent some of their own publications and other works to the College, but the aggregate was small.”—*Memories of S. Willard*, ii., 117.

By means like these there can be no doubt that Unitarian sentiments were very widely and powerfully commended; and we have decisive testimony as to their extensive acceptance. “Dr. Howard was reputed to be an Arian and Arminian. When he was ordained as Minister of the West Church, in 1767, he was regarded by several of the Congregational Clergy in that town, as heretical in his opinions. I remember, not long before his death, that my father, remarking upon the reputed heresy of Dr. Howard, in the early days of his ministry, added, ‘He is now as Orthodox as the other Ministers of his denomination,’—not implying, thereby, any change in his friend, but a change in the standard of Boston Orthodoxy. The fact is, that it was after this time that the more rigid theologians among the Congregational Clergy began to be very inquisitive about the metaphysical doctrines and modes of philosophising among their less positive brethren.”—*Memories of S. Willard*, ii., 103, Note.

At the opening of the present century, we obtain glimpses from different points of view, of the condition of religious sentiment in and around Boston. The elder Buckminster, in 1799, (*Memoir*, 327), wrote to Doctor Morse, “I lament the state of things to which, it appears to me, a departure from true evangelical principles, and a silence respecting the peculiarly humbling, awakening, and affecting doctrines of the Gospel, in the public teachers of it, have contributed their full share. * * * Is it not too true that Ministers leave the humiliating state of man, as a fallen and apostate creature, his helplessness and danger, the glorious character of Christ as a DIVINE person, etc., out of their public discourses, and fill them with philosophical disquisitions, moral essays, and popular harangues?”

At the very time he was penning his letter, his son was drifting rapidly into what the father regarded as false doctrine.

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“While studying at Exeter, he seems to have rejected the doctrine of total and innate depravity, and other tenets connected with it; and, although the doctrine of the Trinity was approached with caution and reluctance, yet, at the age of nineteen, he writes thus to his father: ‘I have employed almost every day, since my return from Portsmouth, in reading the most orthodox works upon the Trinity—Edwards, Jameson, Ridgely, etc.; and, from what I know of the state of my own mind, I despair of ever giving my assent to the proposition that Jesus Christ is God, equal to the Father. I have been thus explicit, that, whatever may be my future lot, I may still retain the consciousness of having preferred the relinquishment of every prospect of fame or preferment to the slightest evasion or hypocrisy upon subjects deemed by you so important.’”—*Memoir of the Buckminsters*, 331.

We shall soon see that, at Cambridge, the prevailing influence was not such as to correct the heterodox views of young Buckminster.

“It was not until several years afterwards,” says Willard, “that an irreparable breach was made in our Congregational Churches, which charity, in its full perfection, that beareth, believeth, hopeth, endureth, all things, could not heal. Yet we found there were among the reputed Orthodox Clergy, those who were less startled at doubts concerning the *letter* of some of the generally received doctrines, or a departure from them, than we had been accustomed to expect. But they, whose doctrinal knowledge was so comprehensive that they were assured of the whole truth, who did not, like Paul, ground their charity in the humble axioms, that we know in part—and prophecy or teach in part,—that we see through a dim glass—denounced, as heretics, those who swerved from the more commonly received doctrines, as if they themselves had the tongues of men and of angels, and had the gift of prophecy, or teaching so infallibly, as to feel assured that they understood all mysteries and all knowledge.”

“I well remember that, in the course of my studies in the New Testament doctrines, I opened, with some hesitation, my difficulties concerning the Trinity, to my father. He was not shocked at the disclosure, nor inclined to offer illustrations of what he deemed to be mysterious; and he left on my mind the impression, that he was willing to trust me to the unbiassed results of my own investigation of the matter, whatever might have been his own views concerning it.”—*Memories of Willard*, ii., 101, 102.

It has been asserted, on Unitarian authority, that, at the beginning of the century, there was

not, in Boston, a single Trinitarian Pastor of a Congregational Church. Dr. Eckley, according to his statement of his own views, in a letter to one of the-Worcesters, fell short of the Orthodox standard; and he was subsequently regarded as the only one whom the Orthodox might rightfully claim. The tone of his belief, or, perhaps, of his liberality, may be inferred from the testimony of the Reverend Doctor Archibald Alexander, in 1801: "Doctor Eckley was one of a class I had never known. He was refined, possessing great sensibility, punctiliously courteous, and talkative on all subjects. I accompanied him to the Thursday Lecture, where about fifty persons were met, and where old Doctor Howard delivered a downright Arian sermon; not, however, in a controversial way, but just as if all agreed with him. Indeed, at that time, all controversy was proscribed by the liberal party."—*Life of Doctor Alexander*, 251.

Doctor Alexander thus continues his sketch of Boston Ministers and affairs at Harvard-college: "Indeed, there was yet no public line of demarcation among the Clergy. One might learn, with ease, what each man believed, or rather did not believe, for few positive opinions were expressed by the liberal party. Doctor Kirkland was said to be a Socinian, as was Mr. Popham, [*Popkin*]; and Doctor Howard, an Arian. Doctor Eckley had professed to be an Edwardean, but he came out, after my visit, a high Arian. Mr. Eliot was an Arian; Mr. Emerson, a Unitarian of some sort; and Doctor Lathrop, a Universalist. Doctor Freeman, one of the first who departed from Orthodoxy, was the lowest of all, a mere humanitarian. He still used the *Book of Common Prayer*, altered so as to suit his opinions. Doctor Morse was considered a rigid Trinitarian. Doctor Harris, of Dorchester, was reckoned a low Arminian, and became a thorough Unitarian.

"Harvard-college was not yet fully under Unitarian influence, but was leaning in that direction. President Willard was thought to hold the old Puritan doctrine, but had no zeal for Orthodoxy. Doctor Tappan, Professor of Theology, was, in his writings, a Calvinist of the school of Watts and Doddridge; a very amiable man, of prepossessing manners. Doctor Pierson was Professor of Hebrew; he was much opposed to Unitarianism, but did not possess great influence. All were for making little of doctrinal differences. As soon as the liberal men had caused this to be settled as a principle, they devised a way to introduce the ablest Unitarians into the College, as fast as vacancies occurred. When Dr. Willard died, Kirkland, a man of genius and eloquence, was put into his place. Even at the time of my visit, all the young men of talents, in Harvard,

"were Unitarians."—*Life of Dr. Alexander*, 252, 253.

Under Doctor Alexander's guidance, we obtain a glimpse of the state of theological sentiment at Newburyport, at the same date. "The next Clergyman on my list was the Rev. Daniel Dana, a son of the Pastor of Ipswich. He was about my own age, and received me kindly. There was a considerable excitement in the town, where the Free Will Baptists had just commenced operations, and made a number of converts. I was informed by Mr. Dana that, although there were eight Congregational Churches, no two Ministers agreed in their theological system. One, an Englishman, was an old-fashioned Calvinist; another, a disciple of Gill, was called an Antinomian; a third was a moderate Calvinist; a fourth an ultra Hopkinsian; a fifth an Arminian; and a sixth a high Arian. These are all that I remember, and I preached for them all."—*Life of Dr. Alexander*, 255, 256.

At Portsmouth, Doctor Alexander fell in with Doctor Buckminster and his son, the latter recently graduated at Cambridge, and more firm than ever in the sentiments which he had previously imbibed. "After spending a week in Exeter, Mr. Rowland, the Pastor, accompanied me to Portsmouth. I preached here several times, (for Dr. Buckminster,) in the week evenings, and to full houses. I found the Doctor an exceedingly agreeable man; well-informed, if not learned; orthodox, without any ultraisms; but not abounding in zeal. He introduced me to his son, who had been graduated, at the late commencement; and was the pride of Harvard. He was full of anecdotes, such as were current at Cambridge, and which were mostly intended to ridicule evangelical opinions."—*Life of Dr. Alexander*, 257, 258.

In the region of Plymouth, great innovations had been made upon the old established theology. It has been estimated (Clarke's *Discourse before the Barnstable Conference*, 1855,) that, of twenty Congregational Churches planted by the Puritans, "only two or three adhered to the doctrines of Grace." Among the great majority, Arminian, Arian, or Socinian notions prevailed. We are told, "It is a suggestive fact, that this first case of secession from the faith of the Pilgrim Fathers, which has since been followed by nearly a hundred others in Massachusetts, should have occurred in the first Church of their planting on these shores."—Clarke's *Discourse at Plymouth*, 1855, 19.

Concerning Eastern Massachusetts, at the opening of the century, we have the following testimony: "Of the two hundred Congregational Churches located East of Worcester-county, at that time, not more than seventy-five (or

"two-fifths of the whole,) were under an evangelical Ministry. In Boston, out of nine Congregational Churches, there was but *one* left, answering to this description; and even this, like many others here classed with the Evangelical, was not so firmly grounded in Orthodoxy, as to remove all anxiety for its safety."—*Clarke's Discourse before the Barnstable Conference*, 1855, 26, Note.

In 1803, Hosea Ballou, a prominent Universalist preacher, took the lead in promulgating Unitarian views. In the edition of his work on the *Atonement* (1811) they are distinctly avowed. Here, he contends, expressly, "that the Mediator is a created, dependent being." In this open avowal of Unitarianism, he stood almost alone; and it has been asserted that he was the earliest avowed Unitarian preacher, (1803), in New England. Certainly, his predecessor, Murray, had never sanctioned this innovation upon the Creed of the body which he founded. But the avowal of Mr. Ballou did not tend to provoke imitation. His denominational character and social and literary standing were not such as to tempt Boston Ministers or Cambridge scholars to place themselves under his patronage. Doubtless, in their eyes, he rather prejudiced the cause which he undertook to defend.

It needed a man of the ability and popularity of the younger Buckminster, in a Boston pulpit, to make that latitudinarianism of theological belief which he entertained, and which, in so many cases, was the precursor of avowed Unitarianism, predominant in certain quarters where, already, it was far from unacceptable. He was not a Trinitarian, neither was he disposed to call Socinus his Master. He says, for instance, (1805) of Faustus Socinus, "It appears that Faustus paid no attention to theological inquiries till he had attained the age of thirty years, so that, for his opinions, we must probably look to his uncle. Neither can we discover that his mind passed through any of those successive revolutions of opinion, which have marked, and must mark, the intellectual history of eminent men. He does not appear to have digested his peculiar Creed with any great method or accuracy; and his sentiments are frequently inconsistent and obscure."—*Life of the Buckminsters*, 251.

On one point, however, his position was decided. He was thoroughly anti-Calvinistic. At the request of his father, who saw, with bitter grief, his departure from Orthodox doctrines, he read works in which they were defended, for instance, Edwards on *Original Sin*. But, so far from being converted by them, he was confirmed in his previous views. Judging from his own diary, he read more than enough of Benson, Bentham, Wakefield, Price, Priestley, Lard-

ner, and other English Unitarians, to offset all the damage which Jonathan Edwards or Andrew Fuller would be likely to effect, in leading him back to the Orthodoxy of his father.

His laxness of theological sentiment was known, in some quarters, at the time of his settlement in Boston, in 1805. A writer in *The Spirit of the Pilgrims*, says, "Many persons, now living, recollect what took place, at the time when the late Mr. Buckminster received his call to become Minister of the Brattle-street Church and Society, in Boston. When the proposal was made to give him a call, Mr. Cooper, a venerable member of the Church, and son of one of the former Ministers, rose and objected, on the ground that Mr. B. did not believe in the divinity of Christ. To this, it was replied, that Mr. Cooper must be mistaken; that, though Mr. B. might not have been so explicit, on that point, as some desired, it was not to be doubted that he believed so important a doctrine as the divinity of the Saviour. Mr. Cooper, however, insisted that he had taken pains to satisfy himself of the truth of what he had stated, and that he was not mistaken. On this, a wish was expressed, by a third person, that Mr. Cooper might leave the meeting, as the Society would undoubtedly give Mr. B. a call, and that it was very desirable that they should be unanimous. This suggestion, however, was not followed or approved; Mr. Cooper was suffered to remain; but it was under these circumstances that the call was given."—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, iii., 119.

It was at this time, that the death of Doctor Tappan left the Hollis Professorship of Divinity, in Harvard-college, vacant. It continued so, for more than a year. The two prominent candidates for it were Doctors Ware and Appleton—the former supported by the Liberal party, the latter by the Orthodox. A writer, in *The Spirit of the Pilgrims*, says, "The Corporation were divided, and, for a time, equally divided, so that nothing could be done. At length, a change was known to have taken place, so that a majority could be obtained for the present incumbent; and in November, 1804, the Corporation were called on, in the public papers, to act, and not to wait for greater unanimity. A warm newspaper discussion now commenced, and was continued, chiefly on one side of the question, till after the election was made and confirmed. In opposition to the election of Dr. Ware, it was urged that he was understood to be a Unitarian. But his friends replied, that he had never professed the sentiment imputed to him, and that to mention such a thing was 'a calumny.' Indeed, the pretence that his religious principles

"were unsound, was ridiculed, as one not entitled to serious consideration. 'It is well known,' it was said, 'that an alarm has been raised: Beware, he is an Arminian! he is an Arian!' '*Foenus habit in cornulonge fuge.*'

"One of the principal writers in favor of Doctor Ware professed to be 'solicitous to establish the opinions of our forefathers about essential doctrines,' but urged the liberality of the Hollises as a reason for not being strenuous, and cautioned his opposers against imputing to him 'unpopular or erroneous sentiments.' It was urged by some, that the Creed of the proposed Professor was of no consequence; that he need not inculcate, or so much as avow, his particular sentiments; that his business was to open and explain divine subjects, and leave his pupils to form their own opinions."—*Spirit of Pilgrims*, ii, 472.

The controversy found its way into the public prints; and the whole religious community was called upon to take sides with the one or the other party. In the Board of Overseers, the election of Doctor Ware was strongly opposed by the Rev. Doctor Morse of Charlestown, on the ground that his religious views did not accord with what was required by the conditions imposed by Hollis. He complained that he was not allowed to read, before the Board, the testimony in regard to the doctrines and requirements of Hollis, which would establish this point. After the election had taken place, early in 1805, he published a pamphlet, in vindication of the course which he had pursued. It bore the title, *The True Reasons on which the Election of a Hollis Professor of Divinity, in Harvard College, was opposed, at the Board of Overseers, Feb. 14, 1805, by Jeddiah Morse, D.D., Member of Board of Overseers.*

In this pamphlet, after a brief sketch of Harvard-college, he adduces facts designed to prove that the sense in which Mr. Hollis required that his Professorship should be filled by a man "of solid learning in Divinity, of sound and orthodox principles," was one which would preclude the election of Doctor Ware, whose theological belief was of a different kind. He discussed, also, the matter of the Henchman Legacy, as well as other points connected with the subject. Quoting from Hollis's account of his own experience, which he regarded as emphatically evangelical, Doctor Morse remarks: "Let it be remembered that 'Mr. Hollis here speaks of '*corrupt nature*,' as 'the root of sin; that he ascribes the graces 'which constitute his Christian character, 'to '*rich, free, and sovereign, electing love*;' that 'his hope of justification and acceptance be-

"fore God rested not, in any degree, on his numerous and useful charities, in which few men have ever exceeded him, but '*only on the obedience, active and passive, of the Lamb of God, the propitiation for our sins*, through 'faith in whom he expected peace with God, 'the continued influences of his Spirit, and 'complete redemption,' and, lastly, that he 'adores the economy of the DIVINE THREE, 'in the revealed works of our salvation, 'After this, it is presumed no one will be disposed to deny that Mr. Hollis was a professed believer in the leading articles of that faith, 'which is commonly denominated Calvinistic.

"If further evidence be required, however, it may be found in the following note, to a poem, written immediately after his death. 'I am informed,' says the author, 'that Mr. Hollis entertained a very honorable esteem for the doctrine of the ever blessed Trinity, 'the imputed righteousness of Christ, etc., and 'that his openly avowing these principles was a check upon some who appeared to have no great opinion of them.' Besides, in a letter to Doctor Coleman, August, 1728, accompanied with a present of an elegant set of Calvin's Works, he says, 'I imagine they will please you, as they do me.'

"Such was the religious faith and character of the founder of the Divinity Professorship, in Harvard-college. Is it probable that such a man would be indifferent, as to the doctrinal principles of his Professor, whether he were 'a follower of Calvin, of Arminius, of Arius, 'or Socinus?' No one, surely, who understands the wide difference between these sects of Christians, can reasonably suppose it. It would be contrary to common sense and to all experience, to believe that the founder of a Professorship of Divinity would not wish to have a Professor of the same religious sentiments with himself. He might, indeed, admit of shades of difference, in points not very important, as is the fact in respect to Mr. Hollis, who was a man of great Christian candor and liberality. But we are not left to infer this from the nature of the case; there is abundant evidence to show that he was remarkably particular in prescribing what should ever be the character and religious principles of his Professor, and in guarding against a departure from his orders."—*Morse's True Reasons*, 41.

Again, Doctor Morse remarks: "In his Rules, Orders, and Statutes, relating to his Professor, he is explicit in declaring what shall be his qualifications and principles, and in prescribing his duties. The first and eleventh Articles declare what shall be his qualifications and principles.

"I, That the Professor be a Master of Arts, and in communion with some Christian church of one of the three denominations, Congregational, Presbyterian, or Baptist."

"XI. That the person chosen from time to time to be a Professor, be a man of solid learning in Divinity, of *sound* or orthodox principles, one who is well gifted to teach, of a sober and pious life, and of a grave conversation."—*Morse's Appeal*, 42.

He subjoins, again: "In a letter to Dr. Coleman, of Jan. 14, 1723, he says 'I was displeased to hear that another person at your board should say to this effect, on reading my orders, that *when Mr. Hollis was dead they could make new orders for him.*' It seems by this that the disposition to disregard Mr. Hollis's orders was not peculiar to the present time. It is presumed, were the founder now living, he would not be less displeased at the construction some are disposed to put on his orders, than he was at the suggestion, that *new ones* might be made for him, after his decease.

"In the same letter, he adds, 'I wait to see your Corporation's obligation, and how you shall *continue* to act.'

"In a letter of the eighteenth of March, following, he renews the subject of the *Bond* and says, that 'it is the unanimous advice of Governor Shute, Lords Barrington and Bendish, Mr. Neal, and Mr. Hunt, that I should insist on it to have such an obligation, as strong as may be, according to your promise in former letters I should have, that, in *all times coming, the Corporation will perform my trust in the manner appointed in my orders, and not divert the monies devoted to any other uses*; and in case of default hereof, to my mind, that then, by the power I have reserved to myself, I may devise it over to * * * for other uses discoursed of. * * * which, if you ask your Governor at his return, he will tell you more largely.

"I am of opinion, when you have received the letters sent you, as above mentioned, your Corporation will come into it to send me an obligation as desired, without waiting for a copy of a draft from me. If I do not think it full enough, I may alter it, and return it; *and it will not be prudent for you to delay it.*'

"In 1726, Oct. 10th, Mr. Hollis again writes Doctor Coleman thus: 'I desire you, Sir, to give me a particular account of my Professor of Divinity, how he performs agreeably to my *written Orders*, and wherein he is wanting in complying with them.'"—*Morse's Appeal*, 45.

"In perfect coincidence with Mr. Hollis's design, in founding his Divinity Professor-

ship, Daniel Hinchman, Esq., of Boston, as late as in 1747, left a legacy to aid in the support of the Hollis Professor of Divinity, in Harvard-college, expressly on the following conditions: 'so long as the person in that office shall be a member, in full communion, with some Congregational or Presbyterian church, and shall *profess* and *teach* the principles of the Christian religion, according to the well known *Confession of Faith*, drawn up by the Synod of the Churches in New England. But, if, at any time, hereafter, the person who shall be in the office of Hollisian Professor shall not *profess* and *teach* according to the aforesaid *Confession of Faith*, then the annual interest, aforesaid, shall be given by the President and Fellows of Harvard-college to some deserving student of the said College, whose parents are not able to be at the charge of his public education; and who shall also be approved of by the Pastors of the Old South Church in Boston, for the time being.'"—*Morse's Appeal*, 47.

It was quite natural that such a pamphlet as that by Doctor Morse should give new intensity of feeling to the controversy. He complained, at a subsequent period, of the hostility which it had provoked against himself. He had, indeed, arrayed against him the dominant majority of the friends of Harvard-college, and all those who had been anxious that the truce to theological conflict which had hitherto been maintained by the prevalent liberality of feeling, should remain undisturbed. He says, (*Appeal*, 55.): "In April, 1805, about a month after the pamphlet appeared, a friend wrote me as follows: 'I ought to tell you that friends all passionately commend *True Reasons*. The — folks are as sore as if they had cancers in their hearts. I saw one of them, on Saturday. He says, that Mr. — is orthodox; that if Dr. M. had only visited him, he might have been satisfied that his publication, *after* the election, was wrong; that he has *injured the feelings* of his best friends; that his usefulness is, &c.'"

In the course of the controversy, however, the friends of Orthodoxy were not content with even the representations of Doctor Morse. While continuing, most persistently, to rebuke the perversion of the Hollis gift, they met every representation of their opponents with the "sound and orthodox" required by the terms upon which it was bestowed. If an attempt was made to represent him (Hollis) as sympathizing with the English Non-Subscribers, in England, it was argued that this did not imply, any more than in the case of multitudes of the Non-Subscribers, themselves, that he was disposed to attach to the term "Orthodox," any

other than its well-known and accepted meaning. It was moreover asked, "But how does this comport with the views of Professor 'Wigglesworth' [Hollis's first Professor] "as expressed in his Sermon on the death of Mr. Hollis? 'Tis no mean stroke in his character, in my account," says the Professor, "that he did not content himself to make ample bequests to this Society, and then leave it to the consciences of them who had, or might hereafter have, the direction of it, to see that they were well improved; but hath, from first to last, taken the utmost care to put it, as far as possible, out of our power to misimprove them, or, in any measure, to defeat his pious intentions."—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, ii. 593.

New offences against fidelity to the trust reposed in the responsible guardians of Harvard-college were sought out and exposed. It was stated that "in 1657, Hon. Edward Hopkins, previously Governor of Connecticut, died in England, and, among other instances of his great liberality, ordered that '£500 be made over into New England, for the upholding and promoting the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ in these parts of the earth.' This sum afterwards fell to the Corporation of Harvard-college; and the avails of the fund created by it, to the amount of seven hundred dollars a year, are now appropriated to the support of Unitarian students in the Cambridge Theological School. Governor Hopkins came to this country in company with Mr. Davenport, in 1637: was a strict Puritan and Calvinist: a parishioner and admirer of the excellent Mr. Hooker."—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, ii. 476.

Such things as these, circulated in a more or less public manner, and strengthening the implications contained in Doctor Morse's pamphlet, were quite exasperating. They bore severely upon men whom the community had been accustomed to revere. The subsequent avowal of Unitarianism, by many who were closely connected with the College, was, by no means, as yet anticipated; and the charges brought against them were, on this account, regarded as calumnious. The following is given in the *Spirit of the Pilgrims*, as constituting, in part, at least, the membership of the College Corporation: "Doctors Lathrop and Howard of Boston were members of the Corporation, from the time of the adoption of the Constitution of Massachusetts, till their death. Lowell became a member, in 1784, Governor Bowdoin, (for the second time), in 1793; Judge Davis, in 1804; Dr. Elliot, in 1806; Judge Parsons, in 1807; Hon. John Lowell, in 1810."—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, ii. 478.

When charges like these contained in Morse's *True Reasons* were boldly made and sharply resented, it was obvious that, by whatever name they might be known, two distinct parties with definite aims and sympathies, were arrayed against each other. What was regarded as the Unitarian party and, subsequently, became avowedly such, although known, at first, as liberal, was really in possession of the field. It had the ascendancy, in Boston and Boston pulpits, and the control of the University. All that it asked was to be let alone. It disclaimed partisan zeal or purpose. It insisted upon its own liberality. It was confessedly made up of elements somewhat heterogeneous. In the *Life of the Buckminsters*, we are told: "There was but one point upon which the liberal party were united—the rejection of the doctrine of the Trinity; to admit the personal Godhead of Christ was to them impossible. Upon no other subject could they have agreed in an issue. Upon the doctrines of the Atonement, the supernatural influences of the Spirit, the inspiration of the Scriptures, so much did they differ that they probably would not have held together. On these subjects, some of the liberal party would have been found, at the time of which we speak, on the side of Orthodoxy."—*Life of the Buckminsters*, 339.

All through this period, the Convention Sermons, as well as many other discourses, from leaders of the liberal party, commended peace and forbearance, enlarging upon the claims of Christian charity and ministerial brotherhood. This uniform tone of utterance was very slightly and gently disturbed by Professor Tappan, in 1797. He remarked: "Among these dispositions may be reckoned a positive, sceptical, or arrogant self conceit; an undue attachment to human reason as the standard of universal truth; a haughty contempt of the common people, and refusal to consult their gratification or serious improvement; a fastidious and indiscriminate rejection of old religious opinions and authors; a disproportionate and impassioned attention to the graces of modern composition and eloquence, and a habit of seeking distinction and applause on these accounts, inducing a comparative neglect of more solemn and weighty objects; a fierce zeal for liberty of thought and expression, unqualified with Christian prudence and condescension, or a pious sense of responsibility to God for the manner in which this freedom is exercised: a disposition to regard strict and fervent piety, and those strong impressions of truth which precede and support it, as the remains of ignorant, unfashionable superstition or enthusiasm, and to place the

"whole of virtue in a cold approbation and practice of social duties, or at most to view a religious respect to God or to Jesus Christ merely as an useful instrument of morality."—David Tappan's *Convention Sermon*, 1797, 32.

In the following year, however, Doctor Osgood gave plain intimation of the theological progress made by the liberal party, and the new views which were beginning to prevail. He said: "With the improvements in general science and in the various arts of civilization, there has been a proportional progress in religious knowledge. The other sciences have, in their turn, lent their aid to forward that of Theology. Men of the first abilities have devoted themselves to the study of the sacred scriptures. Commentaries upon them have been written with great judgment and erudition. Every advantage from the knowledge of profane authors, the reports of travellers, and the researches of antiquaries, has been applied to explain and illustrate their meaning. A degree of success has evidently attended these endeavors. Doubtful passages have been elucidated and seeming inconsistencies reconciled; the great doctrines of the gospel have been, in a good measure, cleared of those mystic phrases and scholastic niceties with which they were formerly obscured; and its moral duties are better defined, more generally understood, and more strongly enforced."—David Osgood's *Convention Sermon*, 1798, 10.

He spoke, also, of the recognized duty of mutual forbearance. These are his words: "Though the present be indeed an age of universal common indifference towards all religion, yet it is attended with one advantage among the different sects and persuasions of Christians—a spirit of candor and forbearance towards each other, beyond what has appeared at any former period. At length it begins to be understood that religion is a concern principally between God and the soul of every man. In many places, the rights of conscience are already acknowledged and respected, and will be so universally in proportion as the other rights of human nature shall be understood and reclaimed from usurpation and tyranny."—David Osgood's *Convention Sermon*, 1798, 11.

But, as the controversy progressed, the utterances of the two parties were brought into bolder and more striking contrast. The *Convention Sermon*, of 1804, was preached by Doctor Emmons, a man not disposed to tone his thoughts or language to the demands of prevailing sentiment or popular taste. He remarks, "if God has given a perfect rule of

"faith to all, which all are capable of understanding, then there appears to be a propriety in his requiring all to believe and speak the same things in matters of religion. It is no less proper that he should require all to believe alike in respect to the whole system of revealed truth, than that he should require all to believe alike in respect to any single article of Christianity. But who will say that it is not proper that he should require all to believe alike, in respect to any one doctrine of the Gospel? But, if we allow the propriety of his requiring all to believe alike in one, in two, or in ten points, we must be constrained to allow that it is equally proper that he should require all to believe alike in all points. No reason can be assigned for a single exception in this case, if the rule of faith be perfectly right, and altogether intelligible."—Emmons's *Convention Sermon* 1804—*Works*, i, 301.

And again: "From this it appears that the Apostle did not allow the Christians at Rome, any more than the Christians at Corinth, to differ in opinion; but if they did differ in opinion, concerning mere non-essential points, he exhorted them to exercise mutual love and forbearance. This is the plain meaning of the apostle in the fourteenth chapter of Romans, which is entirely consistent with his requiring all Christians to 'be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment.'"

And again: "It appears that men are bound to believe what is true, by the same authority by which they are bound to do what is right. They are as much under law to God, in respect to faith, as in respect to practice. They have no more reason, therefore, to hope that God will save them, without believing the doctrines which the gospel contains, than without performing the duties which the gospel enjoins. Their future and eternal happiness as much depends upon the rectitude of their faith, as upon the rectitude of their conduct. It is true that every deviation from the law of faith will not exclude them from the kingdom of heaven; nor will every deviation from the law of love; but there are some essential doctrines to be believed, as well as some essential duties to be performed, in order to obtain eternal life. We have no right, therefore, to entertain the thought that it is a matter of indifference what religious sentiments men embrace; for it appears that God has suspended his favor and their everlasting happiness, upon the condition of their believing, as well as loving, the great and essential doctrines of the gospel."—Emmons's

Convention Sermon, 1804—Works, i, 305.

Yet, again: "The notion that men ought not to blame one another for thinking differently upon religious subjects, is built upon the principle that none can really know that their own sentiments are certainly right. But this is a false principle; because there is a plain and infallible rule of faith, which gives to those who conform to it, certain evidence of their believing the truth. And a certainty of being right in sentiment is very different from the strongest confidence of being so. Those who embrace error, may be extremely confident that they embrace the truth, and they may mistake confidence for certainty. But should they ever actually embrace the truth, they will then know that their present opinion is right, and that their former one was wrong. Paul verily thought that he knew the truth, while he rejected the Gospel; but when he really embraced the Gospel, he knew that he knew the truth, and that his former opinion was a gross and dangerous error. The question among Christians is not, who are probably, but who are certainly right, in their belief of the great and fundamental doctrines of the gospel? There is certainty to be obtained in these points; and all who have obtained it know that those who differ from them in these points are certainly wrong. It is true, indeed, their knowing themselves to be right, is no proof to others that they are so; but it authorizes them to say positively that all who deny the great truths which they believe, are grossly and criminally erroneous.

"Accordingly the inspired writers everywhere direct those who embrace the truth, to avoid, to condemn, and even reject all such as hold and propagate false and dangerous opinions. 'Cease my son,' says Solomon, 'to hear the instruction that causeth to err from the words of knowledge.' Paul says to the Romans, I beseech you brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine to which ye have learned, and avoid them." *Works, i, 307.*

He proceeds to rebuke the entire course of policy that has been so long recommended, in almost stereotyped phraseology, in the annual *Convention Sermons*.

"If there be a propriety in God's requiring Christians to be united in belief of the truth, then there appears to be no propriety in attempting to unite them in affection, without uniting them in sentiment. Many seem to be much engaged to promote Christian union and harmony in this way. They warmly urge us to overlook the vast variety of religious errors in the Christian world, and to unite in affection, with all who bear the Christian

name. They would have us give up the groundless hope of ever becoming united in sentiment; and to use all our efforts to bring about mutual love and peace among all the professors of Christianity. But is this either a proper or lawful method to obtain the desirable end proposed? * * * * *

"But it is hard to conceive how the true believer in the gospel can exercise brotherly love, to those who appear to disbelieve and despise the precious truths upon which they found their hopes of heaven, and in the contemplation of which they expect the happiness of heaven will chiefly consist. They can no more exercise brotherly love to such as disbelieve and deny the essential doctrines of the gospel, than they can exercise brotherly love to such as deny the gospel itself. Unity of faith is the only proper basis of the unity of spirit. Christians may be, and must be united in affection, so far as they are united in sentiment; but so far as they are disunited in sentiment, they are and must be disunited in affection. There is, therefore, no propriety, nor prospect of success in attempting to unite the professed friends of Christ in brotherly love, without first uniting them in the belief of the same essential doctrines of the gospel."—*Emmons's Works, I, 308, 309.*

It only needed a bold speaker like Doctor Emmons to lead the way, to provoke repeated echoes of the sentiments he urged. In 1806, the *Convention Sermon* was preached by Doctor Joseph Lyman, of Hatfield. Coming from a distant quarter of the State, where the Liberalism of Boston was little known or appreciated, he might be considered no unfair representative of the old Orthodoxy, bearing testimony against the innovations of sudden error, as well as the sources and the occasions of them. He remarked as follows:

"All our preaching which loses sight of these doctrines of human depravity, and of an atonement made for sin by the death of a Divine Saviour, and of a spiritual union to him through that faith, which is of the operation of his spirit; all our preaching, which eludes these points of gospel doctrine, tends only to dishonor God, to reproach our Saviour, and to carry the souls of sinners down the current of delusion and false security to the gulph of perdition. Let us then follow Christ by urging and reurging these humbling doctrines, as we hope to do good to the souls of men.

"We may, indeed, gain much applause and favor from a proud and vain world, by preaching smooth things and prophesying deceits; by telling sinners what a worthy set

"of beings they are, and how much they can do to redeem themselves; and how, if they will view the character of Christ and believe in him, as a sublime pattern of moral excellence, and will cultivate the good seed within, they shall attain to perfection and glory; but alas, we shall offend our Master, and plunge our own souls and those of our hearers in ruin. Would we follow our Lord and his holy Apostles, we must, in our instructions, dwell incessantly upon the great and fundamental doctrines of his sovereign grace, conferred on sinners through the mediation and intercession of a Divine Saviour. This precious savour of free grace must season all our public discourses and private instructions. A different course, it is possible may better please many; but this course only will please God, absolve our own consciences, and lead the people of our charge to the gates of Zion, and a blessed immortality."—Joseph Lyman's *Convention Sermon*, 1806, 19, 20.

In reference to this Sermon, preached in Brattle-street-church, the elder Buckminster wrote to his Son, who was, at the time, absent, "Dr. Lyman, of Hatfield, preached the Convention Sermon in your desk, and delivered a *concio ad clerum* with his usual independence, animation and zeal; and, though it contained some sentiments a little different from those which have lately been heard there, I think they are not different from what may yet be heard there again."—*Memoirs of the Buckminsters*, 259.

It was coming to be regarded as a matter of courtesy, if not a matter of course, that, in the divided state of theological sentiment, the Convention Sermon should be alternately assigned to representatives of the two opposing parties. In 1807, it was preached by John Reed, of Bridgewater, a clergyman of some note, at one time a member of Congress, and classed on the liberal side. In following Doctor Lyman, he resumed the beaten track of the party he represented. He said:

"There is often abundant reason for *diffidence* with respect to ourselves, and for *candor* and *charity* with respect to others. The various commands and exhortations of Christ and his Apostles to the exercise of forbearance, condescension, and charity, are predicated upon the supposition that there would be a *diversity* of opinions and practices among Christians."—John Reed's *Convention Sermon*, 1807, 7.

"Christians are certainly accountable to Christ, if not to one another, for their religious opinions, even in those particulars which are not absolutely essential. It is, therefore, of importance to have our opinions

"founded in truth, and for us to be united in true opinions. Union in error, although it might produce unity of affection, would be a greater calamity than disunion. But *who* shall determine *what* is truth, in these disputed and disputable points? There is no *father* among us. *We are helpers of, not lords over, each other's faith*. Various experiments have been already made, in order to effect an uniformity of opinion, on religious sentiments. The *rack*, the *stake*, and the *gibbet* have been tried. Human *Creeeds* and *Confessions* have been tried. Uncharitable *censures* and *anathemas* have been tried. Every expedient has been sufficiently tried, except that *mutual forbearance and charity*, so frequently and so earnestly recommended by our blessed Saviour and his Apostles."—*Ibid*, 9, 10.

Again: "It was once thought, by many, an indispensable duty to torment and kill heretics, in order to suppress and prevent the propagation of heresy. For this benevolent purpose, various instruments of cruelty and death were invented and used in former periods. But the public opinion has changed; and the barbarous practice is laid aside. The censorious partizan of latter times, actuated, frequently, by the same spirit and similar motives, instead of attacking the life of his brother, attacks his character. Having tipped his tongue with poison, or dipped his pen in gall, he rashly judges and condemns, as damnably erroneous, all those persons who will not adopt his particular opinions. By these means he endeavors to ruin their influence, and cause their sentiments to be suspected, abhorred and avoided."—*Ibid*, 24.

The preacher in the following year, in a more moderate tone, resumed the Orthodox side of the discussion. He designated the doctrines to be accounted fundamental, yet he dealt gently with diversities of sentiment. The following will give some idea of the tone of the *Convention Sermon* for 1808, preached by Daniel Chaplin, of Groton: "The faithful Minister will preach and dwell on the doctrines of revelation which appear to have been considered, by the sacred writers, as fundamental and of the greatest importance; and which have had the most influence on the minds of men. These doctrines are—The being and perfections of God—a trinity in the unity of the Godhead—the eternal divinity of the Son and Spirit—the unchangeable sovereignty of God in all his operations—the apostacy and ruin of man, by sin—the freedom and accountableness of all the human race—the mission of the Son of God—the nature and necessity of regeneration by the influence of the Holy Spirit—justification by faith in the blood of Christ—the new

"obedience and progressive sanctification of Christians—the resurrection of the dead—the final judgment, and the everlasting destination, both of the righteous and the wicked, according to their respective characters;—that, to the former, God will grant an ample salvation, and to the latter he will assign complete and endless destruction. These doctrines are often brought into view and urged, as highly interesting, in the Scriptures. The faithful Minister will therefore pay much attention to them, carefully explaining them according to their true import, as represented by the sacred writers."—Chaplin's *Convention Sermon*, 1808, 13.

"Where there is a difference in speculations, which are not essential in religion, that difference ought not to lessen their charity for one another. And where there is a difference of opinion or belief, in what may be thought fundamental Articles of Faith, the difference, important as it may seem, should not be magnified; but the varying parties should rather take pains candidly to settle the real boundaries of disagreement between them, approaching as near to each other as they can with a pure conscience."—*Ibid*, 23.

But while the controversy was exhibiting this annual phase in *Convention Sermons*, it was also taking effect, in other quarters.

In Boston, its history is identified, largely, with the origin of two publications, diverse in aim and character, *The Monthly Anthology* and the *Panoplist*. The former aspired to literary merit, although, under the patronage of the liberal party, it was repeatedly summoned to the tasks of party warfare. The latter was a professedly religious publication; and it was wielded in the exclusive interest of those who regarded, with apprehension, the prevalent liberalism.

It is not correct to represent the founders of the *Anthology* as committed for or against any particular religious system. Doubtless every member of the Club that conducted it was anti-Calvinistic; but not all, probably, were anti-Trinitarian. Willard, in his *Memories*, states that "The Society formed for conducting the *Anthology*, commonly called the Anthology Club, consisted, at the time of its organization, October 3, 1805, of fourteen members; namely, J. S. J. Gardiner, William Emerson, Arthur Maynard Walter, Wm. Smith Shaw, Samuel Cooper Thacher, Joseph Stevens Buckminster, Joseph Tuckerman, William Tudor, Jr., Peter Thacher, Thomas Gray, William Wells, Edmund Trowbridge Dana, John Collins Warren, James Jackson. At that time, a Constitution was formed and adopted; and the following gentlemen were chosen to fill the

offices named in this instrument; viz. J. S. J. Gardiner, President; William Emerson, Vice-president; Arthur M. Walter, Secretary; William S. Shaw, Treasurer; and Samuel C. Thacher, Editor."—*Memories* ii. 161.

Willard adds, in regard to the members of the Club: "Six of the number were clergy-men, two were physicians, three were lawyers, one was a bookseller and instructor in Latin and Greek classics, one was a gentleman of mercantile education, and was employed in mercantile agencies, but was also a man of scholarly habits, and one was a gentleman of learned leisure, who held familiar converse with English poets and dramatists, and, in general, was well acquainted with English literature and European works of art. This number, fourteen, was increased, from time to time, as aid became more and more requisite, in consequence of increasing demands made upon the professional men, in their respective callings. In December, 1805, Benjamin Wells and Robert Hallowell Gardiner were elected members of the Society. In June, 1806, Robert Field was chosen; in July, James Savage; and, in October of the same year, John Thornton Kirkland. These gentlemen, added to the original fourteen, and making nineteen in all, were the only members who constituted the Anthology Society when it was proposed to place the library in the hands of trustees."—*Ibid*, ii. 245, 246.

The author of the *Memoirs of the Buckminsters* says: "The *Anthology* was supported by a society of gentlemen in Boston and Cambridge, consisting of the youngest of the Clergy and many distinguished laymen. It was planned in a wholly private manner; and the business was afterwards conducted at weekly evening meetings, held, in the beginning, in succession, at the houses of the members. This meeting took the name of the *Anthology Club*. A light supper was allowed; but it was never a convivial club. Perhaps, it was one of the most agreeable literary societies that ever existed in Boston; and, among its members, were some of the most honored names in every profession. It will show the almost village character of Boston society, forty years ago, and the early hours of fashionable parties, to mention that ladies would not invite company on *Anthology* evening, because the meeting of the club robbed them of the presence of the most agreeable gentlemen."—*Life of the Buckminsters*, 228.

"Among its regular contributors were the Rev. Mr. Emerson, and Rev. Dr. J. S. J. Gardiner, who wrote upon classical themes and supplied many literary anecdotes; Professor Willard, of Cambridge, whose articles were

"learned criticisms or reviews; Mr. William Wells, Mr. Frank Channing, Mr. William Tudor, were all occasional contributors. A. M. Walter, Esq., who seems to have been the darling of a numerous circle of friends, was one of its most responsible supporters. Then there were many very pleasant persons who belonged to the club, who did not contribute to the pages of its periodical,—drones in the hive, that were too agreeable to be turned out. Mr. John Lowell enriched its pages with his graphic *Letters from Europe*, in a series, through two or three years. The papers under the signature of "R." were valuable and rich—supposed to have been written by Mr. Rockwell of Boston. There are many fugitive papers, sent from regions far from Boston. Daniel Webster, from the rocky wilds of New Hampshire, enriched its pages with his winged thoughts; and some eloquent papers upon Greek literature came from Maine, which proved, as was remarked at the time, that their author dwelt nearer to Athens than the editors themselves.* Samuel Dexter wrote occasionally for its pages; and, a tardy *Remarker*, full of calm and transparent thought, proved that Dr. Kirkland could sometimes, amid serious cares, finish a lighter production."—*Ibid*, 230, 231.

The tone of successive articles in the *Anthology* gave great offence, in some quarters. The manner in which Kirkland—subsequently President of Harvard-college—in a review of the *Biography of President Wheelock*, to whom his father had sustained very near and intimate relations and to whom he was a kinsman, had spoken of him, was pronounced hostile to evangelical religion. Other articles seemed to breathe something of that spirit of religious Ishmaelism which characterized the *Edinburgh Review*, just then in the young flush and pride of successful experiment.

One of the most elaborate and noted articles of the *Anthology* was from the pen of the Rev. Samuel C. Thacher, who, at a date shortly subsequent, (1811) was called to succeed President Kirkland as Pastor of the New South Church. It was a review of *The Constitution and Associate Statutes of the Theological Seminary in Andover; with a sketch of its Rise and Progress. Published by the Order of its Trustees. 1808.*

Doctor Morse, in the preface to his *Appeal*, gives an account of the origin of the institution: "Immediately after the resignation of Dr. Pearson, the plan of a Theological Institution at Andover, begun to be the subject of conversation, which issued in its final establishment and organization, in its present

form, in the Autumn of 1808. The design of this Institution was *mistakenly* considered, as unfriendly to the interests and prosperity of Harvard College. On this ground, it was opposed, with much zeal and bitterness; and its projectors and patrons were *unjustly* considered and treated as hostile to the University, particularly by gentlemen who have since been foremost in the ranks of my adversaries. Among the reasons which Dr. Pearson assigned to the Overseers for resigning his office, were the following:

"Such a gloom is spread over the University, and such is my view of its internal state and external relations and of its radical and constitutional maladies, as to alarm all my fears and exclude the hope of rendering any essential service to the interests of religion by continuing my connection with it."—*Morse's Appeal*, xi, xii.

There were several grounds upon which the new Seminary at Andover invited the criticisms of the liberal party. The institution was founded by a combination of the old Calvinists and the Hopkinsians, thus bringing together, to co-operate against the liberals, two parties who had been long and somewhat fiercely arrayed against each other. Of course, their united action implied, on their part, mutual concession and sacrifice, and the limited adoption of a principle, kindred at least to that which had been so severely reprobated by Doctor Emmons, in his *Convention Sermon*. Nor was this all, The course which had been adopted by the Overseers of Harvard-college, by electing Doctor Ware, seemingly in contempt of Hollis's express provision for an "Orthodox" incumbent, had led the founders of the Seminary to make special provision against any perversion of their trust. This had been done by prescribing a Creed to be accepted by the Seminary Professors, and making such requisitions upon them as would preclude the danger that might arise from any change in them of theological opinion.

Referring to the Creed, Thacher remarked: "No one can mistake the intent of all the concluding clauses to assert the doctrine, that the introduction of sin is for the glory of God and the good of the universe; though it must be confessed that the address with which phrases have been selected, which may possibly bear another meaning, has probably never been equalled since the destruction of the Order of the Jesuits."—*Thacher's Review*, 17.

He adds. "Its effects must be deadly to the best feelings of the minds of the Professors. This we believe to be the first instance on record of a Creed's being originally formed with a designed ambiguity of mean-

* Charles Davies, Esq., of Portland.

ing, with the express intention of permitting men of different opinions to sign it. The circumstance, which disgraces the old age of Creeds in other countries, pollutes the infancy of this. Another particular which distinguishes this Creed from any other with which we are acquainted, is, the *repetition* of the signature at regular intervals. In other communions, if a man can, at the period of signing, conscientiously believe the Creed, his mind is afterwards comparatively free. But these unhappy men are never out of chains. It will never be safe for them to exercise their minds on the objections which may be offered to the minutest Article of their Creed. Their interest and their duty must be perpetually at war. They have a code of propositions put into their hands, in which all their inquiries must terminate, under the penalty of the loss of their station and its advantages. It is their interest never to *improve* or *modify* any one of their opinions. Such are the horrible principles on which this institution is founded, that the venerable Watts himself, if he had been a Professor in it, must, in his *old age*, have been turned on the world, to trust to the charity of his friends. What must be the effect of such an institution on the minds of the Professors, and what its effect on those they are to instruct? We dare not trust ourselves with attempting to predict it. We fear that it is not to be expected, that men of learning and talents will be prevailed on to accept professorships, which must fetter, forever, the freedom of their minds. It is a yoke too galling to be endured by any man, who has felt the difficulty of investigating truth; a yoke, which neither we nor our fathers were able to bear. In this age of religious light and liberty, to see an institution rising among us, which would have disgraced the bigotry of the dark ages—but we repress our feelings.”—*Thacher's Review*, 33–35.

For such an attack as this, the Orthodox party was not altogether unprepared. In July, 1805, only a few weeks after the triumph of the Liberal party had been secured in the election of Doctor Ware, the *Panoplist* commenced its career. It came forth with the prefatory declaration that “the *Panoplist* rises in support of this faith”—“the faith once delivered to the saints.” Yet it was said, “the sentiments of no sect or party will be, indiscriminately, admitted or rejected;” “nothing to recommend one denomination of Christians, or to throw odium on another: nothing of the acrimony of contending parties against those who differ from them, but pure, genuine Christianity.” The *Christian Observer* was its avowed model, the concluding parts of the

Address of which were quoted in the preface.

Mr. Tracy, in his *Life of Jeremiah Evarts*, who was, for several years, the leading Editor of the *Panoplist*, states that “the *Panoplist* owed its existence very much to the Rev. Jedediah Morse, D.D., of Charlestown, who is understood to have been the principal Editor for several years, aided, however, and with great efficiency, both in the commencement and continuance of the work, by the best writers among the orthodox Congregationalists of Massachusetts and the neighboring States. Every one acquainted with the state of things in New England, and especially in Massachusetts, at that period, knows how important an influence this work exerted as a vehicle of evangelical truth and important religious controversy; how much it contributed to sift opinions, stem the tide of error, diffuse an enlightened and scriptural piety, and awaken the disciples of Christ to vigorous exertions for extending the kingdom of their Lord. Its establishment will ever be regarded as marking an era in the religious history of New England.

“The Congregational churches were then beset with peculiar difficulties and dangers. Unitarianism existed to a great extent, but not in its present open and tangible shape. Its spirit had become dominant among the Professors and guardians of Harvard College, that ancient monument of enlightened piety, devoted, in the earliest year of New England, *Christo et Ecclesie*, to Christ and the Church. It was exerting a powerful and ceaseless influence on the public mind from the heights of metropolitan literature. It numbered among its adherents those who gave law to public opinion in matters of taste and learning. But Unitarianism was not then, as now, the system of another well-defined body of men out of the bosom of orthodox Congregationalism. Its ministers had not, to such extent, appeared before the public, as such; their own views of Christian doctrine were doubtless, in many cases, exceedingly vague and unsettled; and in that transition state, it was their natural policy to countenance and cherish the belief that they had not departed essentially from the faith of their fathers and of their Orthodox brethren.

“The spirit of evangelical piety was hardly to be found in free and vigorous action in a single Congregational church in Boston. Even where such piety existed, its free growth and natural impulses were checked, and the influence that it ought to exert was opposed, more or less, by interests and agencies of another character, in the same church. Park-street Church was formed in 1809, on

"exclusively evangelical principles; and it was there only, in Boston, that Congregationalists who held the faith and cherished the spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers, could unite their prayers and efforts for mutual edification and for the diffusion of truth, in the confidence of meeting such only as were one with themselves in principle and in feeling. So great a defection in the metropolis did not exist, of course, without an extensive corresponding change in the country. In many of the most important towns, the larger and more wealthy societies had come entirely under the same influences with those of Boston; and throughout some large districts, the spirit of true Christian piety seemed almost to be gone and past recovery."—*Life of Evans*, 59–61.

Occasions were not wanting for the exercise of the functions which the *Panoplist* was designed to employ. Publications of various kinds called for animadversion. Reprints of English works, patronized or produced by English Unitarians, found their way to the Boston market; and books which the *Panoplist* did not deign to notice—like a Compilation of the liberal utterances of scores of eminent Divines, not to mention others—showed the Editors with what a force of public opinion and theological prestige, on both sides of the Atlantic, they had to contend.

Among foreign publications, none, perhaps, attracted more notice or invited more animated discussion, than *The Improved Version of the New Testament*, which was published in 1808, and of which Mr. Belsham was the principal Editor. It was severely attacked in the *Quarterly Review*; and Mr. Belsham thought himself called upon to repel the charges, and to expose the cavils and misrepresentations of the anonymous writer. This he did, in two letters which were published in the *Monthly Repository* for 1809, pp. 373 and 415.—*Memoirs of Belsham*, 590.

The article of the English *Eclectic Review* on the improved version was reprinted in this country. It contained the following conclusion in regard to the work: "Though it will be inferred, therefore, from our remarks, that this work is capable of being rendered useful; and that to those whom professional duty or conscientious inclination leads to the exact study and interpretation of the Scriptures, it may imperfectly and beneficially supply the want of Griesbach; we are compelled to add that the dangerous bias which it is so carefully adapted to produce on the minds of rash, ill-informed, or sceptical readers, forms a very cogent argument, in addition to our remarks in the first part of this critique, for the publication, by authority, of a judiciously

"amended version of the sacred Scriptures."—*Eclectic Review on the Improved Version*, Pamphlet Reprint, 1810.

One of the earliest theological developments of the time, which the *Panoplist* was called upon to notice, was a Unitarian publication, by the Rev. John Sherman, who had been settled, for several years, as Pastor of the Congregational Church at Mansfield, Connecticut. The account of him given in the *Spirit of the Pilgrims* is as follows: "The next individual who avowed and inculcated Unitarian doctrine, both from the pulpit and the press, was the Rev. John Sherman, Pastor of the First Church in Mansfield, Conn. This aspiring, visionary and changeable young man was led to renounce the doctrines of the Bible and the church, and to become a Materialist and Humanitarian, by reading the works of Priestly and Lindsey. He disclosed his change of sentiments, to his people, in 1804; and was dismissed by a mutual Council, in October, 1805. The same year, he published a work entitled, *One God in one person only, and Jesus Christ a distinct being from God*; which, in the language of the *Anthology*, (iii., 249.) 'was one of the first acts of direct hostility against the orthodox, which has ever been committed on these western shores.' On leaving Mansfield, Mr. Sherman was settled for a few years in the western part of the State of New York. He afterwards relinquished the ministry—went into other employments—forfeited his moral and religious character—and not long since died."

A different and fuller account is given in Sprague's *Annals*, by Rev. Abiel Abbot: "As an evidence that he was not chargeable with any lukewarmness as to the matter of Orthodoxy, he drew up a Confession of Faith, of the strictest sort, and required that the Church should sign it, previous to his Ordination. His reading, up to this time, as he informed me, had been altogether on the Orthodox side, consisting of such authors as Horsley, Jamieson, etc. Some time after his settlement, he procured McKnight's *Commentary on the Epistles*, and was much struck, not only with the justice of many of his expositions, but with the general tone of candour by which the work seemed to be pervaded. About this time, he fell in with Dr. Watts's work on *The Glory of Christ*, which contains what is commonly called 'the Indwelling scheme;' and, for a while, he accepted that, as what seemed to him a more rational view of that part of Scripture doctrine than any he had met with; but this did not render him obnoxious to his brethren, as several members of the Association, for a time, at

"least, fully agreed with him. He now met with Priestley's work in opposition to Horsley; and, on reading it carefully, came to the conclusion that Priestley had got the better of the argument. He came to see me about this time, probably for the same reason that he had stayed away before,—that he considered me less orthodox than any other Minister in his neighborhood. He told me frankly of his difficulties and scruples, and mentioned that he had been examining minutely all the texts bearing on the doctrine of the Trinity, and writing out explanations of them, that he might be ready to answer Dr. Dwight, who he expected would, ere long, call him to an account.

"After this change in his opinions had occurred, he was, of course, embarrassed by the Orthodox Creed which he had imposed upon the Church, previous to his Ordination; but this difficulty was removed by a vote of the Church that the acceptance of it should not be regarded as essential to Communion. The Church, with the exception of one member, made no complaint, in respect to him, for some time.

"The Association with which Mr. Sherman was connected, having become apprised of his departure from the accredited faith, appointed a Committee to converse with him, in order to ascertain the extent of the change which his views had undergone. The conference was held, but resulted in nothing satisfactory. A second Committee was appointed, and the result of the interview was as unsatisfactory as before. The Association now took the matter in hand, in serious earnest, and advised to the calling of the Consociation of Windham-county, and appointed the Rev. Messrs. Brockway and Ely, the two senior members of the body, to take the requisite steps for convening it; and, if the people of Mansfield would not consent to their meeting there, (it being understood that they should themselves pay the expense of their sojourn among them,) arrangements should be made for their meeting at Windham. The Committee wrote to the Church at Mansfield, according to instructions, and received for answer that no Consociation existed in Windham-county, and, even if there was one, they had no business for any such body. The Association then met, and, after having had another unsatisfactory conversation with Mr. Sherman, voted that he was no longer a member of their body, and appointed a Committee to apprise the Church of their final proceedings in respect to him, at the same time requesting Mr. Sherman to warn a Church-meeting for the purpose of their receiving

the proposed communication. Mr. Sherman said he would give notice as far as he could conveniently, without calling a regular meeting—that he declined to do—though, after a conversation which I had with him on the subject, he resolved on a different course, and actually complied with the letter of their request. The meeting was well attended, and the letter was accordingly read to them, stating that, if they persevered in their adherence to Mr. Sherman, the Association would no longer recognize them as an Evangelical Church. Seven or eight of the members of the Church, immediately after this, consulted Mr. Welch, the Minister of North Mansfield, as to the proper course to be pursued; and he suggested that they had better send a Memorial to the Association, asking their advice, and upon their consenting to his proposal, he wrote one. The Association advised the calling of a Council to be composed of members of their own body, after they had taken the regular steps with their Pastor; but, as Mr. Sherman, about this time, visited Trenton, N. Y., he received an invitation to settle there, for a limited time, and determined to accept it. In consequence of this, he asked the Society to grant him a dismission, waiving the provision of the contract that he should give them a three months' notice. The Church consented to his proposal; and a Mutual Council was called, consisting of five Ministers and as many Delegates. The Council dismissed him with the usual recommendation, though taking care to avoid any thing that looked like a direct endorsement of his religious opinions."

One phase of the Unitarian controversy, that which had respect to a mutual recognition of ministerial character by an exchange of pulpits, was signally brought out, in connection with the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. John Codman over the Second Church in Dorchester. The facts of the case are given at length by the Rev. Dr. William Allen, in his *Life of Codman*. Something of the state of the Churches, generally, and of the laxness of ecclesiastical order, which extensively prevailed, may be inferred from the *Reminiscences* of Rev. Dr. Joshua Bates, given in the *Life of Codman*: "In some cases, persons were admitted to church-fellowship without any examination; and in many of the Churches there was scarcely any formula of union, or barrier against the intrusion of the thoughtless and impenitent into the holy of holies, in the Christian sanctuary. The consequence was, that men of loose opinions and doubtful characters, whenever they chose, from any worldly consideration, to make the application, could find a ready ad-

"mittance to some acknowledged Congregational Church. Hence persons of all grades of sentiments, from the highest point of ultra-Calvinism to the lowest point of Arminianism—men who adhered to the Puritan faith and practice of the fathers of New England, and men who scarcely acknowledged the Christian Sabbath as a day of holy rest, or prayer as an essential Christian duty—men who walked circumspectly, in the midst of a perverse generation, and men who mingled with an unbelieving world in all their vain amusements and follies—men of habitual seriousness, who daily sought the grace of God as their hope of salvation, and men who despised and even ridiculed this seriousness and reliance on the grace of God, were sometimes found in the same Church; and notwithstanding their diversity of sentiment and character, meeting together at the same consecrated table of the Lord."—*Memoirs of Codman*, 179.

Nor was this all. "No ecclesiastical Council, called even for the simple purpose of Ordination, could act harmoniously and with satisfaction to all parties. The different views of the members frequently caused jealousies, discussions, unpleasant delays, and great dissatisfaction. Some desired no examination of the candidate, as to sentiment and experience, but his own voluntary statement. Some were unwilling to go, or suffer others to go, in their inquiries, beyond certificates of moral character and church-fellowship. It was even contended by some, that when a Council was called to introduce a man into the ministry and ordain him as a Pastor and teacher, their whole business was to ascertain whether he had been so called to the work, and had so answered the call, as to lay the foundation of an ecclesiastical relation and a legal contract; and then to sanction the relation and confirm the contract."—*Memoirs of Codman*, 181.

In this state of things, Doctor Codman, then a young man, of fine ability, cultivated intellect, and eminent piety, was called to the pastorate of the Church at Dorchester. He was well aware of the religious state of the community, at large; and frankly communicated to his people his Orthodox views. He said: "As Arian and Socinian errors have, of late years, crept into some of our Churches, I think it my duty to declare to that Church of Christ of whom I may have the pastoral charge, that I believe *the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, to be the one living and true God*; and that my faith, in general, is conformable to *the Assembly's Catechism* and to the *Confession of Faith* drawn up by the Elders and Messengers of the Congregational Churches, in the

"year 1680, and recommended to the Churches by the General Court of Massachusetts.

"With regard to the discipline of the Church, I shall be guided by that excellent *Platform of Church Discipline*, drawn up at Cambridge, principally by the Rev. Richard Mather, formerly Minister of Dorchester."—*Ibid.*, 70.

"But, notwithstanding this explicit and frank communication, the call was renewed, and the included request, to substitute Watts's *Hymns* for those of Belknap, complied with."—*Ibid.*, 185.

In respect for long-established usage, Doctor Codman read a statement of his belief before the ordaining Council. It was decidedly Calvinistic, the following paragraph exhibiting his views on the subject of the Trinity: "I believe that the Scriptures reveal, as a *fundamental* doctrine, that there are Three in the Godhead; the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and that these Three are the One living and true God, the true Jehovah, the Christian's covenanted God, the only proper object of religious worship; and, although this doctrine is above my reason, I believe it is not contrary to it, but is to be received with meekness and humility, to be spoken of with reverence and godly fear, and always to be considered as a mystery, which to attempt to explain, is presumption, and which to comprehend, is above the capacity of finite beings."—*Ibid.*, 75.

It was not long before the elements of disaffection began to ferment. Doctor Codman's Sermons were doubtless of a somewhat different type from that to which his people had, for the most part, been accustomed. But to these no formal objection was made. "The controversy which ensued, assumed at the outset, the ostensible form of a question, 'Whether he had the right of refusing to exchange pulpits, indiscriminately, with the neighboring Ministers, with some of whom he did not agree in religious sentiment, and whose teachings he did not think could be profitable to the souls of his people?' At a Parish meeting it was voted, that he 'be requested to exchange with the Ministers who compose the Boston Association.'

"His reply was in accordance with his reserved rights, in his letter accepting his call, that he could not 'pledge himself to exchange pulpits with any man, or any body of men, whatever.' He added: 'At the same time, you may rest assured that, in my exchanges, as in every part of my ministerial duty, it will be my endeavor, as it always has been, to conciliate the affections and to promote the peace and happiness, but especially the

"spiritual welfare, of the people committed to my charge."

"In consequence of this reply, the Parish voted, by a small majority, that the connection between them and their Minister, 'be come extinct.' This, of course, was not in itself an effective measure. In the progress of the proceedings, at this period, seventy-three male members of his Parish presented to him an affectionate Address. This was followed by an Address, admirably written, from one hundred and eighty-one female members of his Parish."—*Ibid*, 83, 84.

A mutual Council was called, and able Counsel were employed on both sides. "There were various charges of imprudence or immorality, but their inventors did not seem to attach any importance to them; and the agents of the Parish declared, in the public hearing, that if the affair of exchanges was yielded, all other difficulties could be settled in five minutes. In the result, the charges, in general, were pronounced 'not supported,' or 'unimportant. The great question was, 'Whether Mr. Codman should be censured for his course in regard to exchanges?' And, on this, the Court were equally divided."—*Ibid*, 87, 88.

The opponents of Doctor Codman, dissatisfied with the futile result of the first Council demanded another Mutual Council, on the failure of which proposition, the Parish Committee was instructed to call an *ex parte* Council, and submit to it two questions: "First, 'Whether Mr. Codman had not given just cause of complaint in regard to exchanges?' Secondly, 'Whether his dismission should not take place, on account of the divided and unhappy state of the Parish?'"—*Ibid*, 91.

"The second Council, which met on May 12, 1812, consisted of nine Ministers, four of whom were chosen by Mr. Codman and his friends, and four by his opponents. Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of West Springfield, was chosen Moderator and umpire."

But this second Mutual Council, by the casting vote of the Moderator, decided in Doctor Codman's favor, the Moderator justifying his course by the expression of his confidence that an accommodating spirit would prevail, and Doctor Codman favor his people with an enlarged system of ministerial exchange. But Doctor Codman was not disposed to surrender his right to exchange, as his views of duty required. The steps which he took to carry out Doctor Lathrop's suggestions failed to give satisfaction. "The Parish Committee still insisted that Mr. Codman should exchange with twelve Ministers, whom they named. Although he actually exchanged

"with two of them, this did not satisfy his opponents."—*Ibid*, 95.

"The difficulties were not ended, but matters soon came to a crisis. At a meeting of the Parish, Nov. 24, 1812, it was again voted by the Parish to dismiss their Pastor. On the following Sunday, they placed another Minister in the pulpit, with a guard on the pulpit-stairs, so that Mr. Codman was obliged to preach from the platform, below the pulpit; and, after preaching, he retired with his congregation. The Parish preacher then went through his services; and, in the afternoon, performed a second service, at the close of which, Mr. Codman regained his pulpit and went through his usual labors, having some hundreds of hearers; while the other preacher, much to the confusion of the opposition, had only about fifty.

"This strange and unheard of outrage was so revolting to the public sense of decorum, in the minds of men of all religious denominations, that the opposers of Mr. Codman, by this step, annihilated, at once, their own power and gave to him the triumph. They soon agreed to sell their pews and retire from the Parish. And thus was the Pastor left perfectly free on the subject of exchanges; and the Parish now voted as follows: 'As it is the important privilege of the Christian Minister to regulate his exchanges with his brethren according to the unbiased dictates of his own mind and conscience, we think it expedient that the Parish should agree, that Mr. Codman should not be confined in his exchanges, the advice of any Council or member thereof notwithstanding; as the advice that was given was upon the expectation, that the disaffected were to continue active members of the Parish, which is not now the case; and that the exercise of this privilege shall not again be made the subject of complaint before an ecclesiastical Council, in this Parish.'

"It appears that, at this time, of one hundred and fifty church members, all but seven or eight were anxious to retain their Pastor; which may show how very unjust and oppressive, in respect to the Church, would have been the triumph of the opposers of the Minister in the Parish."—*Ibid*, 49.

While the Dorchester controversy was pending, the influences which prepared the way for an open development of Unitarian sentiment were in active operation. *The Spirit of the Pilgrims* (ii. 296) states that "In one year (1809) were published Fellowes' *Religion without Cant*, with a new title and slight alterations; the *Improved Version of the New Testament*; Belsham's *Letters on the character*

"and writings of Dr. Priestley; and, probably, others of the like description."

But as to the real state of theological sentiment, at least in his own neighborhood, no one was better qualified, at this date, (1809) to testify than the Pastor of the Brattle-street-church. His letters to Belsham enable us to observe with his eyes and form our own judgment. His own theological position, as well as that of his brethren in sympathy with him, can be readily inferred. To Belsham he writes: "Do you wish to hear any thing of American Theology? I can tell you that, except in the little town of Boston and its vicinity, there cannot be collected from any span of one hundred miles, six Clergymen who have any conceptions of rational theology, and who would not shrink from the suspicion of anti-trinitarianism, in any shape.

"In the Southern and Middle States, where are to be found the most popular Clergy, who have what the French call '*onction*' and we '*cant*,' the higher orders of people are infidels; the lower, fanatics; the preachers, Scotch Calvinists. It is the prevailing idea, all over the United States, that the Clergy of Boston are little better than Deists."—*Letter of Buckminster, Feb. 5, 1809, in the Memoir of Belsham, 593.*

"The State of Connecticut, the greater part of Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, are filled with what we call Hopkinsian Clergymen, or the followers of Jonathan Edwards and others (especially Dr. Hopkins) who pushed the first tenets of Calvinism only to their natural consequence. A new theological institution, under the direction of Ministers of their description, has just been endowed and opened within thirty miles of Boston; its funds are derived from the extraordinary munificence of three or four well-meaning men, who think to support the cause of Orthodoxy, which has been very much declining under the influence of good sense and liberal Ministers. However, the most bigoted and exclusive spirit of Calvinism seems now reviving, and, perhaps, gaining ground, even in Boston. I have been, for many months, exposed to some of its deadliest shafts, in consequence of a little Collection of Hymns, unorthodox, not heterodox, which I have made for the use of my Society. However, we shall stand our ground very firmly, in Boston. There is no place on the face of the globe where so much attention is paid to Ministers, by all ranks, especially the most polished. Those very men who, in New York and Philadelphia, would probably be infidels, because they could not be Calvinists, are among us, in Boston, rational Christians; the most intimate friends of the Cler-

gy; and, not a few, professors of Christianity. Our only danger is in our security, and strength."—*Ibid.*

"Our American edition of Griesbach is nearly printed at the University Press, at Cambridge. I shall take the trouble of compiling and collecting a supplementary volume, to contain a translation of his *Prolegomena*, the authorities for his variations, and some miscellaneous matter, which I hope to make useful to theological students.

"We are reprinting your edition of Newcome, though without much encouragement, which, indeed, can hardly be expected. But it is a great thing to have a book accessible and in print."—*Ibid.*

"I am always mortified when I find you expressing such confident expectations of America, and such high sentiments of its religious freedom and spirit of improvement. The truth is, that, except in Boston and its immediate vicinity, the most bigoted Calvinism prevails among the regular part of the Clergy; and the Baptists and Methodists, of every description, are the only sectarians known. The Presbyterian Churches, in New York, are not less narrow and intolerant than the most despotic portion of the original Kirk of Scotland; and, what is yet more to be lamented, the Congregational Churches of Connecticut and Vermont have formed a partial union with the Presbyterian-church in the United States, and sent Deputies to the General Assembly at Philadelphia. We are, as yet, independent, in Massachusetts; and, though with some inconveniences, retain our old Congregational connexion, subject to no Platform, subscribers to no Articles, and united only so far as we please with one another, exchanging with whom we please, and acting with those only with whom we find we can best agree. But there is, among us, an increasing party of Calvinists and Hopkinsians, who wish to promote a more exclusive union, on the basis of the *Westminster Confession of Faith*, and who will, theretore, form a schism in our Congregational connexion and separate from us, and probably send Delegates to the General Assembly. They are not yet the majority in our State, and it is much hoped they never will be."—*Memoirs of Belsham, 596, 597.*

"I have barely time, at present, to inclose a small parcel, consisting of some late Sermons by Clergymen of this town and its vicinity—that of Dr. Griffin will give you a specimen of the tenets and talents of the bigoted Calvinists, who have built a very handsome new Chapel, and are making great exertions to perpetuate and extend their doctrines. Vain hope! Their place of worship must follow

"the fate of other places of worship in this town, established to perpetuate the most rigid principles of the Scotch Presbyterian and the English Episcopal Churches; all the zeal and jealous foresight of whose founders have not availed to prevent their becoming Unitarian Chapels, almost before they (the founders) were cold in their graves."—*Buckminster's Letter, Dec. 1809, in the Memoir of Belsham, 598.*

In 1810, John Thornton Kirkland, who, from 1794, had been Pastor of the Summer-street-church, in Boston, was called to the Presidency of Harvard-college, as the successor of President Webber. Possessed of rare intellectual and moral gifts, with a remarkable fascination of manner and a power of discerning the character and controlling the motives of others, in which he stood pre-eminent, his influence, in connection with the College, contributed largely to prepare the way for the Unitarian development that was soon to take place.

A writer in the *Spirit of the Pilgrims* (ii. 477) says: "Of the measures taken to promote Unitarianism in College, during the Presidency of Dr. Kirkland, suffice it to say, that all possible means were used. Periodicals were established; books, in great numbers and variety, were patronized and published; very large sums of money were, in some way, expended; Unitarian officers were appointed; and the work of innovation was carried on, until the whole concern was revolutionized."

The Rev. Mr. Young, in his *Discourse on the Life and Character of President Kirkland*, (p. 45) remarks: "Dr. Kirkland's favorite study, the one in which he excelled and had made the greatest proficiency, was unquestionably Ethics; and his favorite writer, in this department, was Abraham Tucker, the ingenious author of *The Light of Nature pursued*."

He adds: "His influence on the students was no less remarkable than on the teachers. Before he went to Cambridge, he had a strong impression that the pupils of a College may be better managed by addressing their affections and appealing to their sense of honor and right, than by threats and penalties. His gentle spirit always leaned to moderation. It was 'the silken string running through the pearl chain of all his virtues.' Accordingly, he began by treating them as young gentlemen, and leading them to regard him as their friend. His whole intercourse with them was suited to inspire them with mingled reverence and affection, and to stimulate them to cultivate those elegant letters, the benign effects of which they witnessed in his refined mind, and polished language, and courtly, address."—*Young's Discourse, 53.*

Still again, he says: "Dr. Kirkland did not

"sink the Clergyman in the President. He still took the liveliest interest in the Church. He did not forget that the College was primarily and chiefly designed to educate Christian Ministers and to supply the Churches with able and pious Pastors. He recollected that it was originally a theological institution, and was dedicated to 'Christ and the Church.' And, although, in the course of time and the growth of the country, things had somewhat changed, and the School of the Prophets had grown into a University, he still regarded it as one of the most important and sacred objects of the Seminary. Under his administration, the Theological Faculty was separated from the College; new Professors were added to it; Divinity Hall was erected; the Society for promoting Theological Education, in Harvard University, was formed; and a fund of forty thousand dollars was obtained and devoted to this special purpose."—*Ibid, 57.*

His influence upon the Ministers and, through them, upon the community, is also noted, Standing, as he did, at the head of the Clergy, he was looked up to, by them, with unmingled reverence and affection, as one of themselves. They regarded him as presiding, not over the interests of learning and education, merely, but over the interests of religion throughout the Commonwealth. When they came up, annually, to Cambridge, at the great literary festival of the Institution, his house was the gathering place of their tribe; and they visited him as their brother. On the other hand, the President being the spiritual guide and counsellor of the graduates, who were destined for the Church and preparing for the ministry, whenever they left to take charge of Parishes, in various parts of New England, he was invited to be present and assist in the services. His attendance was always solicited and expected; and, generally, obtained. It was thought that an Ordination could hardly go on in a regular way, that was not sanctioned by the authority and and graced by the presence of the President of the University. At such times, he met many of his brethren in the sacred office; and revived his intimacy with them; and did not fail to remind them of old Harvard. The people, too, who attended the Ordination, generally found out that the Clergyman with the benignant countenance, and winning manners, and delightful conversation, was the President of the College. Their sons, engaged in their preparatory studies, saw, in him, their future guardian and patron. The Minister ordained, coming forth from Cambridge with ardent attachments to it and to

"its head, naturally diffused the same feelings through the minds of these young men and their parents; and the consequence was, that the thought never entered their heads that they could go to any other place than Harvard University for a collegiate education. Young men of bright minds, but narrow resources, were found out by the Minister, and were encouraged to fit themselves for College; and, when prepared, were sent to Cambridge, with a letter to the President, which was sure to obtain for them the means of going through the academic course."—*Ibid* 60, 61.

To this may be appended the tribute paid to the memory of President Kirkland, by the biographer of Chief-justice Parsons, (*Memoirs*, 288). "Dr. Kirkland was not a man of profound learning, nor of a great variety of acquirements. Although he was capable of considerable application, for a time, his habits were not those of a student, and, indeed, his general indolence was obvious and undeniable. But he had a knowledge of character, a power of penetrating into motives and purposes, and a sagacity in his judgment of persons and of things; and, in his adaptation of means to an end, which, within my own observation, have never been equalled. This vigorous and penetrative intellect, which gave him a great mastery over all who approached him, was never, with him, a servant of ambition, either in the form of love of fame or love of power. To these things he was indifferent. The characteristic which marked him out, from other men, and made him one of the most conspicuous men of his age, was the marvelous union of intellectual force and faculties surpassed by none, with the most simple and unassuming manners, and a kindness—a warm, affectionate, universal, and unfailing kindness."

It is not strange that many who had been, hitherto, the friends of Harvard-college, should regard, with apprehension, the character of the influence which it was henceforth destined to exert. The alarm was increased when Doctor Griffin, recently settled as Pastor of the new Park-street-church, in Boston, insisted upon his right to a seat in the Board of Overseers of Harvard-college, and was repelled, his claim being referred to a Committee. The subsequent changes effected by the Legislature, at the instance of persons soon to be recognized as leading and avowed Unitarians, in the Charter of the College, seemed, to many, to intimate the plain purpose, on the part of the friends of Doctor Kirkland, to retain the control of it in their own hands. *

A degree of personal exasperation was produced, at about this time, by an affair in which the Rev. Doctor Morse, of Charlestown, was concerned. In publishing a small volume on the *History of New England*, he was represented as trespassing on the rights, and doing injustice to the claims of, Miss Hannah Adams, a lady who, in somewhat dependent circumstances, had issued a larger, and was, preparing to bring out an abridged, *History of the United States*. Doctor Morse was represented as taking advantage of her helplessness, and pre-occupying the market with a work which thereby excluded her's from the prospect of success.

A Committee of award, to whom the matter was referred, came to a conclusion which, on the two sides, was diversely interpreted. Upon application, by Doctor Morse, for a clearer statement, it was intimated to him, by the Committee, that the idea of a pecuniary indemnity was included in the "valuable consideration" of their award. Doctor Morse professed his earnest desire to do justice; but he could not consent, by the payment of any sum of money, to admit that he had committed any offence which required such a form of satisfaction. He had issued his own book in good faith, in utter ignorance of the intentions of Miss Adams. He had arrested the sale of the second edition, to avoid giving any new offense. He professed his readiness to co-operate with the gentlemen who most blamed his conduct, in making provision for Miss Adams's comfort.

"Legislature, he had held in readiness for more than two years, waiting for a safe opportunity to bring it forward, according to which the Board was to consist of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and an elective body of fifteen Clergymen and fifteen laymen, with power to fill their own vacancies. By this law, Unitarianism was virtually enthroned at Cambridge, and the way prepared for its perpetual dominion. It was soon found, however, that what the Legislature could do, the Legislature could undo; as, in 1812, the new order of things was totally abolished, and the Government of the College restored to its former standing. Only two years after, the law of 1810, with some alterations, was revived. According to this enactment, which is still in force, the Board of Overseers consists of the Governor, Lieutenant-governor, the Council, Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and an elective body of thirty persons, having power to fill their own vacancies.

"The circumstances under which this Act was introduced, were very extraordinary. The Rev. Dr. Griffin had been, for some time, Pastor of a Congregational Church, in Boston, and, as such, by the express language of the Constitution, a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard-college. No notice, however, was taken of him, nor was he apprized of the time or place of any meetings. At length, he went, unasked, and claimed his seat as a member of the Board. His claim was disputed, and the subject referred to a Committee, a majority of whom reported in favor of Dr. Griffin. Still, his right was not allowed him; an adjournment was called for, to save time; and, in the interval, the law of which we are speaking, was whipped through the Legislature, obviously for the purpose of excluding Dr. Griffin, and preventing others, of similar sentiments, from evermore obtaining seats in the old established way, as overseers of Harvard-college."—*Spirit of Pilgrims*, ii., 479.

* "An Act passed in 1810, prepared by the late Chief-justice Parsons, which he declared to a Member of the

But, in his own view of the case, the publication of his pamphlet, *True Reasons, etc.*, in 1805, had been his great offence, for which he was now called to suffer. He had incurred an odium which could be meted out to him, more plausibly, in connection with the affair of Miss Adams, than in connection with his opposition to the election of Doctor Ware, or his responsibility for the earlier volumes of the *Panoplist*. He was, among the Orthodox, the leading offender. Year after year, he felt that he was persistently persecuted. His name was paraded in papers and pamphlets; and his moral character was traduced as something odious. When, at a later date, his book and that of Miss Adams were carefully compared and examined, and it was found that the work of the latter had been—at least something like thirty per cent. of it—transferred from Ramsey, with only, here and there, the change of a word or the transposition of a clause, and these facts were spread before the community, the controversy came to a sudden close; and it is not known that another printed line helped to prolong the strife.

In his *Appeal* (1814), Doctor Morse takes occasion to show how a matter of a personal kind had been transformed into one of public interest. Under the conviction that his peace and usefulness had been well-nigh destroyed by the studious and over officious efforts of men whom he had provoked and alienated, by his opposition to the election of Dr. Ware, he recognized in them, not the champions, however mistaken, of injured innocence, but theological opponents who employed against him, not the legitimate weapons of argument, but the poisoned arrows of slander.

He states, in his *Appeal*, some of the reasons which convinced him of the necessity of its publication. "In November, 1812, another 'friend,' urging me against an appeal to the public, 'which I then contemplated, and alluding to the 'power of popular prejudice,' writes thus—'I will give you an instance in one 'who had no prejudice of his own. He mentioned that it was *astonishing* how much the public were disaffected toward you, that your many virtues were buried in the affairs of——and *True Reasons*.'"

"Another letter, from another source, and about the same date, addressed to a friend of mine, has the following passage, 'So decidedly and strongly is the tide of public opinion against Dr. M.' [mark the reason assigned,] "'ON ACCOUNT OF THE DECISIVE PART HE HAS TAKEN IN THEOLOGICAL CONCERNS, and, as far as known, on account of the 'open attacks on his character, &c.' These let-

ters are all from persons who move in the circles of the *opposition*; who are conversant with their opinions; who know their feelings; and who are credible witnesses of what they relate. If such, in truth, was the state of *public* opinion, so far as respected the opposers of Orthodoxy, and all whom they could influence, was it not time for me to attempt, at least, to correct this public opinion, by a statement of facts,—by a refutation of calumnies? If this shall have no effect to change determined opposers, it may, at least, prevent their influence in perverting and alienating friends and the upright and fair-minded in the community. It may check the tide of calumny and, ultimately, turn it against those who have wickedly put it in motion."—Morse's *Appeal*, 55, 56.

In other instances, besides his own experience, he points out manifestations of what he regards as a persecuting spirit. "The spirit and artifices of modern Unitarians, in this region, have been manifested in acts of persecution, not only against me, personally, in the instances brought into view in this pamphlet, and in many others, which I omit here to specify, but which I may have occasion, hereafter, to state; but also against Rev. Mr. Codman, the Theological Institution at Andover, Park-street-church, in Boston, and its Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Griffin, in the recent attempts to prevent his obtaining a seat at the Board of Overseers of the College. In these prominent instances, and in many other ways, visible to attentive observers, has this spirit shown itself, in occurrences of greater or less interest in this region, particularly for the last twenty years."—*Ibid*, 182.

It is, of course, impossible to notice, at length, the documents or evidences in support of his assertions, produced by Doctor Morse. After presenting them, however, he remarks: "In the preceding documents will be found, if I mistake not, abundant evidence, that the University at Cambridge has, since the death of the late learned, amiable and excellent President Willard, and his equally worthy contemporary, Professor Tappan, undergone an entire and very important revolution, in its *religious character*. This is a fact, which I trust no one will undertake to deny. By those who have effected this revolution, and who now control this institution, the change alluded to will be admitted and, probably, gloried in, as a great improvement. They doubtless, so consider it. But others, who, I trust, are yet the great majority in New England, who maintain, as the truth, the same faith with that of the pious and venerable Founders and subsequent Benefactors and

"Patrons of this Seminary, as well as of its successive Instructors and Governors, down to the late President Willard, have very different ideas on this subject. They consider this change, as an unauthorized, *unconstitutional*, and very injurious *perversion* of the funds of the institution; as subverting the great and pious designs of its founders and benefactors; as converting the means which they had provided, in their solicitude for the welfare of their posterity, by their sacrifices and their prayers, for the support of what they considered the *pure faith* of the Gospel, into means for *undermining* and *overthrowing* this very faith; as seizing, by stratagem, the Armory which they had established and furnished for the defence and security of Zion, in this New World, and employing all its means for these purposes, to mar her beauty, destroy her foundations, and lay her waste."—*Ibid*, 183, 184.

"Should I be asked, whence these fears? Why this alarm? Where are the evidences of this defection from the ancient faith? of this threatening change in the religious character of the College? I direct such inquirer to the evidence furnished in the preceding pages. I point him to the *Anthology*, a work edited and patronized by the leaders of the party who effected this revolution, and which ultimately sunk under the weight of its own sins. I point him to *The General Repository and Review*, the successor of the *Anthology*; possessing the same character and spirit; differing in little else than its size and its name; and issued from the very walls of the College; edited by one of its officers; and supported by others of that body. I risk nothing, when I assert that the religious principles advocated in these works are in *direct hostility* to the faith of the Founders of the College and to that of a very large part of its respectable and liberal benefactors; and that one object of these publications was, and is, to oppose, to render odious and ridiculous, in the view of the public, and, were it possible, to overthrow, this faith, and to introduce, in its place, what the Orthodox have always considered, *another Gospel*.

"I point also to the *Improved version of the New Testament*, as it is styled, an edition of which has been published and sold in Boston, under the auspices of those who have a controlling influence over the College. These publications, without adverting to other facts, which exist in abundance, sufficiently indicate, that a great and important change has taken place in the religious character of the University; and they indicate, also, the nature of that change. The tree is known

"by its fruits; the fountain by its streams."—*Ibid*, 184, 185.

On the other hand, the "Liberal" party contended that their opponents were no more entitled than themselves to be called "Orthodox," in the sense which they gave to Mr. Hollis's words. In *The Narrative of the Controversy between Dr. Ware and the Author*, by Miss Adams, published in 1814, it was said: "The point decided by the election of Dr. Ware was this, that, in order to determine, whether a man has the requisite qualifications for filling the theological chair, it is not necessary to inquire, whether his opinions, on subjects on which pious Christians are divided in sentiment, correspond exactly with the opinions of Mr. Hollis or with those of the Westminster Divines; but, simply, whether he is a man of acknowledged piety, learning, talents, and benevolence. This is the utmost, that the revolution in Harvard-college, as Dr. M. is pleased to call it, amounts to."—Page 21.

Again, "Now the doctrine of 'imputation,' was as certainly among his" [Hollis's] "opinions, as any other named by Dr. Morse, and must be believed equally with the rest. But this doctrine, every one knows, is given up, universally, by the Hopkinsian Clergy, and, we believe we may say, is now never preached, at least in its original form, in any pulpit in New England. On Dr. Morse's principle, then, no Professor at Andover is 'sound or orthodox' enough to be chosen the Hollis Professor at Cambridge! Indeed, it is much to be doubted, whether any respectable Clergyman, of any sect, can be found in the State, who could conscientiously accept the Chair on condition of subscribing to this article! So absurd are the plain and inevitable consequences of the precepts which Dr. Morse would set up."—*Ibid*, 23, 24.

Again, "Never, we confidently say, never, did a brighter day dawn on the College than now illumines it. Never was it more sincerely devoted to Christ and the Church. They only, whose opinions will not bear examination, who fear the effects of honest and unbiased inquiry, can view, with alarm, the system of theological education, which is now established at Cambridge."—*Ibid*, 24,

It was in 1812, that Doctor Morse preached the annual Convention Sermon. It is quite moderate, although, by no means, wavering in tone, when we consider his relation to the pending controversy and the language which was used by some of the preachers who had almost immediately preceded him.

The Convention Sermon of 1810 was preached by the Rev. Eliphalet Porter, of Roxbury

It reduced to a minimum, the list of doctrines to be accounted fundamental; and, in the eyes of its critics, was but a transparent Trojan-horse in which to introduce into the City of God the fatal foe. It challenged very general attention; and, on account of its importance, will afford us extended extracts. Doctor Porter asks:

"What are we to think, not of those doctrines, which have been exploded by protestants, and which have had, and now have, their turn of being viewed as essentials more extensively than any others, but of those disputed Articles of Faith which have been retained, or taught and required, in the Catechisms and Confessions of Protestant and Reformed Churches, and in particular among ourselves? Or, to be more explicit still, for I wish to be understood, what are we to think of the doctrines of original sin and total depravity; of imputation of sin and righteousness; of a trinity in unity; of the mere humanity, superangelical nature, or absolute deity of Christ; of particular and general redemption; of unconditional decrees; of personal election and reprobation; of moral inability and the total passiveness of man in regeneration; of the special and irresistible operation of the Holy Spirit; of perseverance, or the impossibility of the believer's total apostacy; and, to mention no more, the absolute eternity of the torments to which the wicked will be sentenced at the last day?"

"My individual belief, in respect to the truth or error of these points, can be of but little importance, and my subject no way requires that it should be given. It rather becomes me to follow the example which has been sometimes set by learned Judges on the Bench, when difficult questions suggested themselves, but whose decision the main subject before them did not require, and prudently say, '*Neque tenes, neque refello.*' But it is pertinent to the object of this discourse and consonant to my serious and deliberate conviction, to observe, that I cannot place my finger on any one Article in the list of doctrines just mentioned, the belief or the rejection of which I consider as essential to the Christian faith or character. I believe that an innumerable company of Christians, who never heard of these Articles, or who were divided in their opinions respecting them, have fallen asleep in Jesus; and that innumerable of the same description are following after."—Porter's *Convention Sermon*, 1810, 19, 20.

"Forasmuch as many, on this anniversary, or on other public occasions, have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those more complex and mysterious doctrines which

"they suppose are to be most surely believed among us, I have thought that I might be more readily indulged in the preceding observations, tending to illustrate and defend what I conceive to be 'the simplicity that is in Christ.'"—*Ibid*, 23, 24.

"Let us seriously review the religious Creeds and Church-covenants which are in use among us, and satisfy ourselves, not merely that they contain no Articles but may be proved by Scripture; but that they contain none which are unessential, or else discard them as unauthorized tests of the qualifications necessary to Christian communion and charity. To every symbol of faith, drawn up in the words which man's wisdom teacheth, in preference to those which the Holy Ghost teacheth, may we not justly apply the reasoning of the prophet. 'The hand of the workman hath made it, therefore it is not God.'"—*Ibid*, 29.

"Charity is greater than faith, and than all other Christian virtues. Let us cultivate it with sincerity and ardor; be at peace among ourselves; and study to promote each other's reputation, usefulness, and comfort.

"If there are any who are disposed to cast on us the reproach of heresy; to withhold from us ministerial or Christian communion; and to cause divisions and separations among our Churches, or their Pastors, let us not retort their accusations, nor imitate their conduct. But, while we love and esteem them as Christian brethren, professors of the common faith, and heirs of the common salvation, it does not become us, tamely, to surrender our own reputation and standing, as Christians or Christian Ministers. It is rather our duty to follow the example of the Apostle Paul, in a similar case, and to adopt the language, which he employed, on behalf of himself and his friends, when his and their influence and Christian character were attempted to be destroyed. 'If any man trust to himself, that he is Christ's, let him, of himself, think this again, that, as he is Christ's, even so are we Christ's.'"—*Ibid*, 33.

"In the Convention Sermon of 1811, the speaker, Reuben Puffer, gave expression to fears which agitated many hearts beside his own: 'While Christ is recommended as a preacher or righteousness, let him also be held up to the view of sinners, as a Redeemer, in whose atoning blood their sins must be washed away, by the sanctifying influence of whose word and spirit they must be prepared for heaven. Let Christian practice be built on Christian principles. Let good works be enforced by gospel motives.'"—Puffer's *Convention Sermon*, 1811, 8.

"Vital godliness has ever been found to

"flourish or decline as evangelical principles have been maintained or forsaken."—*Ibid*, 9.

"The same thing is required by the *spirit of the Gospel*. This is a uniting, not a dividing spirit; a spirit of harmony and peace, not of strife and contention. The religion of Jesus should unite all his disciples, especially his Ministers, in bonds of holy friendship.

"With singular propriety are those Scriptures, which discountenance divisions and enjoin unanimity, applicable to them."—*Ibid*, 11, 12.

"May not the alarming defection in some of our Churches and Congregations be traced to the same cause? With surprise and concern our hearers perceive the wide disagreement there is betwixt Ministers. They are at a loss to account how this should happen among men who have made religion their principal study, and are professedly conducting others to heaven. To them, this is a rock of offence which they cannot easily get over. This weakens the confidence they once had in their spiritual guides. Disgusted, they turn from them, to seek, among other teachers and from other guides, that unity of spirit, that co-operation in the duties of the ministerial office which they perceive do not exist among their own. Nor is it to be thought strange if the sheep are scattered in the wilderness, when the shepherds fall out by the way. How this thing will terminate, I pretend not to foresee; but, forgive me, if I add my fears, lest the goodly fabric of church order, reared by the pious care, and consecrated by the prayers and tears of our venerable forefathers, will fall in ruins, unless prevented by greater unanimity among us. Will these be thought unfounded surmises? I appeal to ecclesiastical history. Trace it from the apostolic down to the present age; and, if it do not yield unequivocal proofs of the dangerous tendency of clerical dissensions, and thus confirm the truth of these remarks, then let them be disregarded, and my speech counted nothing worth."—*Ibid*, 14, 15.

In his Sermon, in 1812, Doctor Morse remarked, in conclusion, as follows: "We may learn from our subject how to assort the doctrines and truths of our religion—to distinguish such as are essential, from those which rank in a lower grade, in the divine scheme—and hence be assisted to proportion our attention and regard to each, according to its importance. The doctrine of an atonement, made by a Saviour truly divine, and of faith in this atonement; of repentance toward God, followed by a renunciation of the world; and of regeneration, by the special influences of the Holy Spirit, we consider as

"fundamental in the Christian scheme, as essentially an essential part of the 'faith once delivered to the saints,' and for which it is our duty earnestly to contend. Wherever these doctrines are correctly understood in their whole connexion, and cordially embraced, and their influence felt in the heart, and manifested in the life, all the subordinate doctrines, precepts, and institutions which, together, constitute the Christian scheme, will be habitually estimated and regarded in proportion to their respective importance and influence, in producing the end of the whole, which is *Charity*."—Doctor J. Morse's *Convention Sermon*, 1812, 20.

In other quarters, the controversy took a more distinctly doctrinal form. Many minds that had been long satisfied with Orthodox views, amidst the discussions of the time, began to waver. Among these were Noah Worcester, one of a ministerial family-brotherhood, which was at length divided in itself, two out of its four members becoming leaders on opposite sides.

In 1810, Noah Worcester published a duodecimo volume entitled, *Bible News, of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost*. He had been led, by study and his own speculations, to adopt peculiar views of the Trinity, the main feature of which was that he interpreted the phrase, "Son of God," in a somewhat literal sense. His book led to controversy, and provoked the publication of pamphlet after pamphlet.

In 1811, at Coventry, in Connecticut, occurred a case of apostacy from the Orthodox faith, which commanded the general attention of the religious community. For several years, Abiel Abbot had been settled there, as the Pastor of the Congregational-church. For a long time, there was no suspicion of his defection from the faith. But, at length, in 1810, apprehensions were excited in the minds of some of his people. These apprehensions were not quieted by the answers which he gave to inquiries addressed to him, nor by the Sermons which he preached on the controverted topic. His subsequent experience is thus stated by a writer in the *Spirit of the Pilgrims*: (ii, 93.) "He was, in consequence, dismissed by the Consociation of Tolland-county, in April, 1811; and, in June of the same year, was dismissed again by a Council of his own selection. This Council was 'imported' from the easterly part of Massachusetts, and consisted entirely of men belonging to what was then styled the *liberal* party. Their proceedings, in interfering with and censuring the ecclesiastical regulations of a sister State, and in affecting to overrule an authorized decision of Consociation, called forth a severe but merit-

“ed rebuke from the General Association of Connecticut, at their meeting, in June, 1812. It does not appear that Mr. Abbot was a believer in the doctrine of the Trinity, at the time of his Ordination. Yet so ambiguous were his allusions to the subject, and so carefully did he keep his sentiments concealed, that it was not till he had been settled more than a dozen years, that any suspicions were entertained of his dissent from the common faith of the Churches.”

Mr. Abbot published a lengthy *Statement*, in which he exhibited the injustice of his treatment, basing it on the assumption of the Consociation to exercise jurisdiction in his case. He quoted the language of John Robinson, and a portion of President Stiles's Sermon on *Christian Union*, to vindicate the cause of religious liberty and set forth his view of the Saybrook Platform, as interfering with the freedom of the Churches.

To this *Statement*, a *Reply* was made by the Association of Tolland-county. The writer of the *Reply* was the Rev. Dr. Bassett, of Hebron. In this, it was denied that injustice had been done to Mr. Abbot or the Church. The latter *was* Consociated; and the Church as well as its Pastor was subject to the jurisdiction exercised by the Consociation. The *Reply* embodied *A Statement of Facts by the Church*, as follows: “For several years after Mr. Abbot was settled in the First Society in Coventry, there was a general quietude among the people respecting him. In his preaching, he dwelt much on morality. When he dwelt on doctrines, his discourses were inexplicit. They were particularly so respecting the character of Christ and the work of redemption. He recited scripture passages, which, taken literally, and as generally understood, prove the Divinity and Atonement of Christ. These were passed without explanation. The people indulged not a doubt but that he understood them as they are generally understood by Divines and Christians. His morality of life and pleasant deportment operated, in no small degree, to prevent suspicion.”

“As early as about five years previous to his dismissal, some noticed that he never clearly and decidedly taught these doctrines. This omission, with several other concurrent circumstances, excited, in their minds, strong apprehensions that he disbelieved them. They embraced opportunities with him to make the inquiry. To their inexpressible grief, they found that what they had apprehended was real. They endeavored, earnestly, first in private, afterwards two or three brethren in company, to convince

and reclaim him. Eventually, the Church, as a body, used their earnest endeavors to reclaim their Pastor from errors which they considered extremely dangerous to him; greatly exposing others who might be led in to the same, by his instrumentality; and, at the same time, highly dishonorable and offensive to the great Head of the Church.

“Even to this time, though, for more than two years, his sentiments had been matter of public conversation in the Society, such was his manner of preaching, that the people, in general, professed to believe that his sentiments respecting the Divinity and Atonement of Jesus Christ were in union with the sentiments of other Ministers, in general, in the vicinity.”

“The Church now urged upon him the duty of relieving the people from this mistake and clearly expressing to them his real sentiments. Soon after this, he delivered several Discourses which seemed to produce general conviction that he disbelieved Christ's Divinity and Atonement. Had he, from the first, frankly and unreservedly exhibited what he believed to be the counsel of God; in other words, had he freely communicated his own sentiments on the most weighty subjects, there would have been no occasion for pains in others ‘to awaken suspicion.’ It may be added, that, had he done this previously to his invitation to settle in this place, there is no reason to doubt but that there would have been as great unanimity in withholding, as there was in giving, that invitation. Consequently, incalculable mischief to the Church and Society would have been prevented.

“The brethren of the Church, for a long course of time, by prayer, by conversation, by adducing texts of Scripture, by furnishing books well-chosen for the purpose, employed their solicitous efforts to reclaim their Pastor. With deep lamentation, they found they found their efforts to be unavailing. Having pondered much on their unhappy situation; having, in many instances, sought Divine guidance, by united prayer; they were fully convinced that duty to their Pastor, to his Church and people, to the Church of God, generally, and to the great Lord of all, required that further measures should be taken. They judged it expedient, however, in the first instance, to ask advice of the Association.”—*Reply to Mr. Abbot's Statement*, 15, 16.

By the advice of the Association, therefore, the steps were taken which have been, in part, detailed. Mr. Abbot, however, and the portion of the Congregation which adhered to him, resolved to call an ex-parte Council. This was composed of Ministers mainly from Eastern

Massachusetts, in sympathy with Mr. Abbot.* The Rev. David Osgood, D.D., of Medford, who had been invited, but was unable to attend, wrote to Mr. Abbot, "You have no more reason to tremble at the anathema of the *Consociation of Tolland-county*, than at a Bull of the Roman Pontiff." The Council declined to consider the doctrinal questions that had been raised by the Consociation; expressed themselves satisfied with the views avowed by Mr. Abbot, in his exercise of Christian liberty; and denied that the Church was subject to Consociation, or that the pastoral relation had been dissolved by its action; yet, in view of all the circumstances, deemed its continuance inadvisable, and, on this ground, they, themselves, pronounced it to be dissolved.

Such a proceeding, on the part of Ministers from another State, exercising jurisdiction over what was still claimed to be a Consociated Church of Connecticut, excited, among the Ministers of that State, indignation and alarm. The subject was brought to the attention of the General Association, in 1812; and, after examination by a Select Committee, the following action was taken on the subject:

"*Resolved*, 1. That the Consociation of Tolland-county was regularly formed, when they dismissed and deposed the late Rev. Abiel Abbot.

"*Resolved*, 2. That the First Church in Coventry is a member of Tolland Consociation, and has been such, from the formation of that body.

"*Resolved*, 3. That the late Rev. Abiel Abbot was, of right, considered and treated as belonging and amenable to Tolland Consociation.

"*Resolved*, 4. That, in the late proceedings at Coventry, the Elders and Churches of Tolland-county have, in the opinion of the General Association, borne a judicious, faithful, and highly commendable testimony to the truth as it is in Jesus.

"*Resolved*, 5. That, according to the firm belief of this General Association, a denial of the deity of Jesus Christ is heresy.

"*Resolved*, 6. That the exclusion from Christian Communion and from the ministerial office, for heresy, is neither an attempt to bind the conscience in matters of faith nor a violation of Christian charity; but an act which that charity imperiously demands; and an article of discipline which the principles of agreement among the consociated Churches require them to perform.

"*Resolved*, 9. That it is inconsistent with all principles of ecclesiastical order, for Ministers and Churches, belonging to another body and another State, to act, as an Ecclesiastical Council, in the affairs of any Consociated Church in this State, without a previous request, or, at least, consent, of the Consociation with which such Church is connected, formally declared.

"*Resolved*, 10. That a Profession of Faith, made in the words of Scripture, is no definite exhibition of the real faith of the professor: since all persons who acknowledge the divine origin of the Scriptures, would, although some of them are, in their faith, directly opposed to others, make the same profession, in the same words.

"*Resolved*, 11. That the decision of the Council, that the relation between Mr. Abbot and the Ecclesiastical Society with which he was connected was not annulled by the act of Tolland Consociation, was a decision which the Council was not authorized to make; since they had neither power nor right to examine the proceedings of the Consociation nor to sit as judges over that ecclesiastical judicatory; and since, if they had had such right, these proceedings were not before them, nor was the Consociation either heard or represented.

"*Resolved*, 12. That the circumstances under which the Council of June 5th was convened, and the nature of its result, constrain the General Association to consider its proceedings not only as unprecedented, but as disrespectful to the Churches of Connecticut; as an invasion of evangelical order; as an effort to justify heresy; and as a public and solemn declaration that there can be neither ministerial nor Christian fellowship between themselves and the Consociated Churches and Pastors."—*Proceedings of the General Association of Connecticut, 1812*, 28, 29.

After such an experience as Mr. Abbot's and such an exhibition of resolute authority by Consociation—sustained, as it was, by the General Association—it was natural that Ministers of "liberal" sentiments would not feel strongly attracted toward Connecticut Churches. The issue in the Mansfield, as well as the Coventry, case, tended to repress the exhibition of any disposition to envy the latitude of the Churches and Ministers around Boston, and served to point the speers of many a letter in which Connecticut orthodoxy was described.

On the fifteenth of May, 1811, Samuel Cooper Thacher, a leading writer for the *Anthology*, and author of the *Review of the Constitution &c. of the Seminary at Andover*, was settled as successor of President Kirkland, in the pastorate of the New South-church of Boston. His biographer has the following remarks upon the Pastor's

* Most, if not all, of these were subsequently known as Unitarians. They were Doctors John Lathrop, John Reed, Eliphalet Porter, Aaron Bancroft, Samuel Kendal, John Allen, and N. Thayer.

Creed: "It has long been, and still is, the custom in our Churches, for the Pastor-elect to read a Creed, or make some Profession of his Faith, to the ordaining Council, before the services of Ordination commence. For some time, however, it has been generally understood, by those of liberal sentiments, that the ordaining Council is assembled for the purposes of sanction and Christian fellowship, rather than of authority; and, therefore, that the Creed which is read to them is not a demand, but a voluntary exhibition of religious belief. It is allowed to be proper that the Council should become, in some measure, acquainted, in a formal way, with the opinions of the person, whose entrance on the Christian ministry they have met to welcome and approve; but that is all; if they are not pleased with the character of his belief, they may refuse their concurrence in his Ordination, and protest against it, and disperse; but they have not the least power to deprive the Congregation of the object of their choice of him, whom that choice alone is sufficient to constitute their Minister. This principle, it would be almost unnecessary to advance at the present day; but it was not, perhaps, so fully conceded among us, at the time of which I am speaking, it was thus decidedly implied in the beginning of the Profession which Mr. Thacher read to the Council which ordained him. 'A belief of the principles of natural religion and a general acceptance of the truths of Christianity are implied in the appearance of any one, who is believed to have any sense of integrity, before this venerable Council, to receive their approbation and blessing, as a Minister of Christ. If there should be any doubt of his sincerity, no profession, however ample, would avail to entitle him to confidence and credit. The object, therefore, of the Profession which I am now called on to make, is, I presume, to determine whether the general views which I have taken of the Gospel, will encourage the hope, that, under the blessing of God, the cause of Christ will not suffer in my hands.' He then expressed his belief in the being and attributes of God; in the Scriptures, as his revealed word; and in Jesus Christ, as his well-beloved Son; and concluded with the following scriptural, catholic, and rational view of the objects and terms of Christian communion. 'It may not be superfluous to add, that I regard a credible profession of *faith in Jesus Christ, as the Messiah*—a proposition rendered credible by such demonstrations of repentance and obedience as, in the judgment of charity, may evince sincerity—as the only term of Christian communion which the Scriptures au-

thorize me to require; and of consequence that I embrace every one who professes this faith, as a friend and brother in the Lord.'"
—*Sermons of S. C. Thacher*, xxvi-xxviii.

In the following paragraph, Mr. Thacher, who occupies a somewhat representative position in the controversy, and to whom Channing addressed his letter, in 1815, defines his doctrinal platform: "But, though the differences between us and our fellow Christians are chiefly verbal, there are others, which may be thought to be more real. There are some doctrines, on which many good men lay a great stress, which we do not teach as any essential part of Christian faith. These doctrines relate to modes of the Divine nature and divisions of the Divine essence; to the theory of the Divine attributes, and the grounds and extent of the Divine decrees; to the origin and transmission of sin; to the methods of God's operation on the human mind; to the final reasons of the economy and the ultimate results of the government of God. Most of these speculations evidently involve questions of the most abstruse metaphysics; questions on which mankind have for ages disputed, and in which the most ethereal spirits, after vainly exerting their understandings, have found no end, in 'wandering mazes lost.' All that is any way practical, with regard to these speculations, we embrace and teach; for it lies obvious to the humblest mind. For the rest, we conscientiously think, that much of them will, for ever, be beyond the reach of the human understanding, till it is enlarged in a higher world; and, at any rate, that the Scriptures either decide nothing with respect to them, or only indistinctly allude to them, or else decide against such views of them as are often received."—*Sermons of S. C. Thacher*, 284.

In a letter, dated "PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 28, 1811," and published in Volume VII. of the *London Monthly Repository*—(republished in the *Spirit of the Pilgrims*, ii., 240.)—we have a sketch of the state of affairs in Boston at this time. The writer says: "Of late years, there has been a remarkable change in the Congregational Churches at Boston. Of this description, there are nine, eight of which are supplied by Ministers differing, more or less, on various topics, but all living in great harmony with each other, and with Messrs. Freeman and Cary, with whom they occasionally exchange pulpits, reading the King's Chapel service when they preach there, and, on the other hand, Messrs. Freeman and Cary, when in a Congregational pulpit, conduct the prayers after the Congregational mode. In most of the Congregational Churches, Belknap's *Collection* is used. Mr. Buckminster uses Tate and Brady's and a

"selection compiled by himself. Ere long, Belknap's Lock must be discarded; for all the Ministers alluded to are anti-Calvinistic and anti-Trinitarian.

"The Ministers of Boston and its vicinity hold meetings at each other's houses, in rotation, once every fortnight, for the examination of candidates and for friendly advice and social intercourse. At these meetings, you may see Unitarians, Arians, and Trinitarians, indiscriminately—as also at the weekly Thursday morning Lecture, which is preached by orthodox and heterodox men alternately. I heard two of these, one by Mr. Cary, quite an Unitarian discomse; the other by a Mr. Codman, in the true style of an old Puritan. Dr. Osgood, whose sermon was admired, in the *Monthly Repository* is a high Calvinist, of a warm and affectionate temper, and of great liberality and candor on theological subjects. His sympathies are with the anti-Calvinists; and, if any of his own folks show anything like bigotry, Dr. O. is their (the anti-Calvinists') champion. He is, therefore, a great favorite with the Boston Ministers.

"The Presbyterians of the middle States, finding that so many of the Congregational Church-
"es had departed from the old faith, erected a
"fine new Church, in Boston, to promote *refor-*
"mation. It is supplied by one Dr. Griffin, who
"had been extremely popular in New Jersey;
"but he has settled down at Boston. The
"Church is deeply indebted to the Jews, who
"yet to keep and do good to him, by not
"returning the debt. The Unitarian Min-
"isters, who left the Church in Boston, is now
"neglected, not only by many, but by the hear-
"ers; and he has to find his own way, and plant
"the cause of Orthodoxy against the light of the
"Congregationalists, led by the King's Chapel
"Ministers."—*Spirit of the Bible*, B., 221.

The work of Rev. Noah Worcester, entitled *Bible No. 8*, was, many years ago, the provoking discus-
sion, in various quarters. He had, doubtless, hoped by his means to bring to a settlement the great question upon which the religious commu-
nity was known to be divided. But he found those who stood ready, publicly, to convert his sentiments, and to pronounce the author of them, if not an Arian, at least no better than an Arian. Indeed, so sharp and unsparring was the criticism to which his book was subjected, that he felt it to be almost a personal assault. In 1812, when his gentle nature had been sufficiently irritated to impel him to notice the matter, publicly, he brought out his pamphlet, entitled, *A Respectful Address to the Trinitarian Clergy, relating to their manner of treating opponents*. In this, he sets forth his personal grievance.
"Permit me, then, my father and brethren, to

"ask, has it not been common, among Ministers,
"to represent me as an *Arian* or a *Socinian*?
"These terms, you know, have become terms of
"reproach. What have been the *motives* in ap-
"plying them to me? Every person acquainted
"with my views and the views of Arius and
"Socinus knows that I am neither an Arian nor
"a Socinian. And those who are not acquainted
"with my views have no right to *pretend* that
"they are, and to stigmatize me for they know
"not what. Has not, then, a disposition to
"reproach been at the bottom of such represen-
"tations?

"It is well known that some have said, that
"they see no difference between my views and
"the views of Arius. If the affirmation be
"true, it is also true that they can conceive of
"no difference between a Son from the *uncreated*
"essence of Deity and a Son created out of
"nothing. For this is the precise distinction
"between my views and the views of Arius.
"Whether I am in an error or not is not now the
"question; but whether my brethren have con-
"ducted, uprightly, in their representations of
"my sentiment."—*Respectful Address to the*
Trinitarian Clergy, by Noah Worcester, 1812, 5.

Doctor Worcester also gives extracts from a
letter of Dr. Eckley, who had been regu-
lated the solitary Trinitarian Preacher among the Congre-
gationalists of Boston, which would show that
he was himself equally orthodox. That letter
was addressed to Thomas, the brother of Doctor
Worcester, who was settled at Salisbury, New
Hampshire. The extracts are these:

"My plan, when I saw you, as I think I inti-
"mated, respecting the Son of God, was very
"similar to what your brother has now adopted.
"The common plan of three self-existent persons
"forming one *Essence* or infinite *Being*, and one
"of these persons being *united to a man*, but
"not in the least humbling himself or suffering,
"eventually leads to and ends in Socinianism;
"and though it chains the form of *Orthodoxy*,
"it is a *shadow* without a *substance*; it clouds
"inspection; and I sometimes say to those who
"are strenuous for this doctrine, that they take
"away my Lord and I know not where they
"place him."

"The *orthodoxy*, so called, of *Waterland*, is
"as repugnant to my views and views of relig-
"ion as the *heterodoxy* of *Luther*; and I am at
"a loss to see that any solid satisfaction, for a
"person who wishes to find salvation through
"the death of the Son of God, can be found in
"either."

"I seek for a plan which exalts the personal
"character and attributes of the Son of God in
"the *highest possible degree*. The plan which

"your brother hath chosen does this. The scheme he has adopted affords light and comfort to the Christian. I have long thought so; and I continue to think I have not been mistaken."

* * * * *

Doctor Worcester adds: "In a letter to myself, the Doctor wrote thus: 'What you have admirably well said, Sir, respecting the likeness of a Son to his Father, and of the Son of God's possessing the same nature (of consequence divine) with the Father, resulting from the fact of his being his begotten and own Son, is sufficient, in my mind, as the ground or reason of his exaltation to the high rank you conceive him to hold in the system: *God of God, Light of Light*—to whom the Father hath given to have life in himself—to whom he may make all possible communications as to his own Son—may give him all power in heaven and earth, putting all things under him, but Himself—seat him at his own right hand, on the throne, and command all men to honor him as the angels do in heaven.'

"Thus the good man 'being dead, yet speaketh.'—*Respectful Address to the Trinitarian Clergy*, by Noah Worcester, 8.

In the interest of free investigation, he proceeds: "Can it be supposed that much will be done for the detection of error or the development of truth in respect to long-received and popular opinions, while the conduct of the Clergy renders it extremely hazardous for a man to enquire in an impartial manner? Is there any danger that *divine truth* will suffer by free inquiry? If you entertain opinions which you are unwilling should be submitted to the strictest scrutiny, does not this afford some reason to suppose that you have perceived that they will not bear a very close examination? If these opinions are so clearly revealed, and so important as you have pretended, they can be supported from the Bible against all the objections of your opponents. But if they will not bear examination, and cannot fairly be supported by the Bible, the sooner they are set aside the better; the better for you, and for the cause of truth in general."—*Respectful Address to the Trinitarian Clergy*, by N. Worcester, 14, 15.

As to his own position he remarks: "Not a small number have been greatly alarmed by the outcry of Trinitarian Ministers in respect to what I have published, who, when they came to know the truth respecting what was written, have been surprised to find that they had always believed the same doctrine."—*Respectful Address to the Trinitarian Clergy*, by N. Worcester, 41.

From the letters of Doctor Parkman and William Wells, Esq., we are enabled to learn, to some extent, the state of affairs, in Boston, in 1812. It would appear that, while Unitarianism was on the point of an open and armed development, it was not publicly known or recognized, by name. A writer in the *Christian Examiner*, many years subsequent, remarks, "The time has been, when our peculiar sentiments were so unpopular that it was hazardous to teach them. The minds of men were not prepared to receive them. We were obliged to conceal them from public view, or disclose them in ambiguous language."

Doctor Parkman, in his letter, speaks of Doctors Freeman and Kirkland as both avoiding any open avowal of Unitarian sentiments, or, at least, any parade of them in the pulpit. He says: "Dr. Freeman can hardly be considered an exception to the great majority of his brethren. For though, on other subjects, he is explicit and unreserved, as he is able and intelligent, I never heard him express an Unitarian sentiment; and I believe he carefully avoids it in the pulpit, because it might unnecessarily disturb some of his hearers. There is, now, one more gentleman in Boston who, with his intimate friends, may, perhaps, be considered a Unitarian; but he maintains the same cautious reserve; and, from neither his sermons, his prayers, nor his private conversation, could I infer that he was a Unitarian. Now even admitting, what I hardly think I have a right to do, that these three gentlemen are Unitarians, to what can all this prudent reserve be ascribed, but to their conviction that the preaching of Unitarian doctrines would be offensive to their hearers, and injurious to their usefulness?"—*Parkman's Letter—Spirit of the Pilgrims*, ii., 224.

Again: "Dr. Kirkland was formerly one of the Ministers of Boston, and whatever his particular friends may think of his opinions, he never preached these sentiments. Nay, I may venture to say, that, had Dr. Kirkland been an acknowledged defender of Unitarianism, he would not have been elected to that place. Unitarianism is too unpopular in the country; and his friends, who are at the same time the friends and Governors of the University, with all the respect they most justly entertain for his exalted talents and character, and particularly for his candid and liberal mind, would, I believe, have deemed it necessary to sacrifice their private wishes, and consulted the interests of the University, by electing a President whose sentiments were more agreeable to the great body of the Massachusetts clergy."—*Parkman's Letter—Spirit of the Pilgrims*, ii., 225.

Mr. Wells, at nearly the same date, communi-

cates to his English correspondent the following information: "Most of our Boston Clergy and 'respectable laymen (of whom we have many 'enlightened theologians,) are Unitarian. Nor 'do they think it at all necessary to conceal 'their sentiments upon these subjects, but 'express them without the least hesitation when 'they judge it proper. I may safely say, the 'general habit of thinking and speaking upon 'this question, in Boston, is Unitarian. At the 'same time, the controversy is seldom or never 'introduced into the pulpit. I except the Chapel 'Church. If publications make their appearance, attacking Unitarian sentiments, they are 'commonly answered with spirit and ability; 'but the majority of those who are Unitarian 'are, perhaps, of those sentiments without any 'distinct consciousness of being so.'"—*Wells's Letter—Review of American Unitarianism*, 13.

"The violent party here have chosen to meet 'their opponents upon very unfavorable ground. 'Instead of making it a cause of orthodoxy 'against heresy, they have very unwisely preferred to insist upon a subscription to Articles 'of Faith. This has given great offence to many 'who are disposed to be in favor of their Creed, 'and thrown them into the opposite scale. Dr. 'Osgood is really orthodox in sentiment, but a 'noble and determined supporter of the right 'of private judgment, and on the best possible 'terms with our Boston friends. This is also 'the case with the venerable Dr. Lathrop of 'West Springfield, Mr. Palmer's friend, and 'many others. In short, we are now contending for the liberty of being Protestants. If 'we can persuade the people (and we stand upon 'advantageous ground) that we have the right 'to think upon religious subjects as our sciences and the Scriptures direct, things will 'go on well.'"—*Wells's Letter—Review of American Unitarianism*, 14.

Another writer, at about the same time, dwells upon the cheering prospect. He says: "In the 'State of Massachusetts, and particularly in the 'environs of Boston, the great cause of Christian truth is making a silent but rapid and 'irresistible progress. From the inquisitive and 'liberal spirit which prevails in the University 'of Cambridge, which has never been checked, 'at any time, but which there is reason to expect 'will receive every requisite aid and encouragement from the present learned and accomplished Principal, Dr. Kirkland, the happiest consequences may be expected to ensue.'"—*Review of American Unitarianism*, 18.

But the liberal party did not neglect the means of extending and propagating, as well as indicating, their views. Fully aware of the importance of the press, they were disposed to avail themselves of it, to the full extent. In this, they

needed merely to act upon the suggestions of their own experience.

"The Boston Clergy are represented by Dr. Freeman, as first converted by the labors of Mr. Hazlitt. The Rev. Mr. Oxnard, the father of 'the Unitarians at Portland, was 'convinced by 'the works of Dr. Priestly and Mr. Lindsey'—(p. 16). 'The publications of these men,' says Dr. F., 'have had, and probably will have, 'great effects'—(p. 17). By the same publications was the Rev. J. Sherman convinced.—(p. 24). The works of other Unitarians 'make converts also at Oldenbarneveld and 'other places. Dr. Priestly, in his letter, already 'extracted, seems to consider his Tracts as necessary to his success.'"—*Review of American Unitarianism*, 22.

The *Anthology*, which had been conducted on the plan of a literary Magazine and Review, although it had repeatedly stepped into the field of theological controversy, gave place to a new publication. "The *General Repository* and 'Review was conducted by Mr. Andrew Norton, 'the Librarian of Harvard-college. It was 'a quarterly publication; and began with the 'year 1812, and continued two years. It consisted of four departments, namely, Theological, 'Literary, Miscellaneous Reviews, and Intelligence.'"—*Memories of S. Willard*, i., 251.

This, however, did not fully satisfy the demand for a religious periodical which should answer, for the Liberal party, the ends which were met by the *Panoplist*, in the case of the Orthodox. There was a call for some publication which, without indulging in controversy, and under the banner of peace, should yet subserve the liberal cause. In open collision with the *Panoplist*, the liberal cause had nothing to gain, while there was danger that it might lose. The name, "Unitarian," from its English associations, was not in good repute; and, so long as the party could maintain their position, without the odium of the name, they might remain strong in the confidence and respect of the community.

In these circumstances, several of the Boston Clergy looked abroad for the man whom they might engage as an editor. They fixed their eyes upon the Rev. Noah Worcester, a man of amiable spirit, and who, for his *Bible News*, had been virtually cast out by some of his orthodox brethren. Indeed, the question between the two parties had, of late, assumed a new phase. The more sagacious of the Orthodox party could not be blind to the necessity of a combined effort to withstand the threatening innovations. They saw, moreover, the advantage which was possessed, and which had been successfully employed, by Connecticut Consociation, to crush out the germs of Unitarian defection among their Churches. In the Presbyterian Church, also, they

saw an illustration of the power of a common organization, to which they were not insensible. The effort, therefore, was made, in Massachusetts, to secure a Consociation of the Churches, in local bodies, so that Churches and Pastors might be subject to a common ecclesiastical control.

To avoid the odium of innovation, they attempted to base their project on one that had been proposed in the days of the Mathers. They hoped to secure an ecclesiastical ascendancy by the adhesion of a majority of the Churches. Doctor Morse and Lyman were the leaders in the plan for introducing this more compact organization. Odious, in itself, to the Liberal party, the plan was especially an object of suspicion from the well known position and character of its authors. They, therefore, soon took the alarm; and they had good reason to feel assured of the support of many of the opposite party. Even men like Doctor Emmons, zealously and sternly opposed to doctrinal Unitarianism, were equally at issue with any measure looking to a compact ecclesiastical organization of the Churches.

In these circumstances, Doctor Channing, in behalf of several of the Boston Clergy, addressed himself to Noah Worcester, inviting him to the editorship of the proposed publication. He says: "Our conviction of the importance of this work has been strengthened by the appearance of a publication, in *The Panoplist*, recommending the immediate erection of ecclesiastical tribunals. After conversing about the best means of attaining the end above described, the general question was, 'To whom shall we commit the superintendence of such a periodical?' and we unanimously concurred in the opinion that you are peculiarly fitted for the office of editing it. * * *

"You may expect aid from gentlemen in this town and vicinity. With the sentiments of these gentlemen you are generally acquainted. They are not precisely agreed as to the *person or dignity of Christ*; nor do they wish that the work should be devoted to any particular view of that subject. Whilst they are willing to admit the arguments of all sects, they wish, chiefly, to exhibit those *relations and offices of Christ* which Christians generally acknowledge, and to promote a spirit of forbearance and charity among those who differ in relation to this and other difficult subjects. As to the peculiarities of *Calvinism*, we are opposed to them, without censuring those who embrace those sentiments. We are opposed to that system, particularly, inasmuch as it prostrates the independence of the mind, and teaches men that they are naturally incapable of discerning religious truths; generates a timid, superstitious dependence on those who profess to

"have been brought from darkness into light; and so commonly infuses into its professors a censorious and uncharitable spirit."—*Letter to Noah Worcester*, 1813—*Channing's Life*, i., 356.

From Willard's *Memories*, we learn that "*The Christian Disciple* is the name that was given to a periodical work which was commenced in the year 1813. It was established under the auspices of Rev. William E. Channing and others. They who devised this practical work had but one person in view for its Editor; namely, the Rev. Noah Worcester. For six years, comprising the same number of volumes, he conducted the work in monthly numbers, and then surrendered it into the hands of the Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., who became the Editor of the work, publishing a number once in two months, giving it essentially the same character that it had before sustained, and retaining its former friends and contributors. As an evidence of this, it may be added, that he edited the work for five years,* comprising that number of volumes. In the year 1824, it came into the hands of the Rev. John Gorham Palfrey. He changed the title to *The Christian Examiner*. Though it became more learned and less popular and practical in its character, than it had before been, it retained its former friends and made new ones. Less exclusively a religious journal, it attracted a class of readers who craved more variety. It prospered in his hands, during the three years he held it, to the pecuniary benefit of its proprietors and publishers more than to his own. Mr. Palfrey, at the close of his service, being about to leave Boston for a season, transferred the *Examiner* to Mr. Francis Jenks, who was the Editor for six years, from 1826 to 1831, inclusive."—*Memories of S. Willard*, ii., 280, 281.

There was an evident necessity of making the platform of the *Christian Disciple* broad and liberal. The grounds of this necessity are hinted at, in Channing's Letter to Worcester. They are more fully exhibited by the biographer of the Buckminsters (*Page 339*), in the assertion that the Liberal party disagreed among themselves, on almost every other subject except that of the Trinity. A writer in the *Panoplist* makes out a much stronger case. He says: "The following opinions were held by one or another of the Boston Association, viz:

"That Christ was a mere man;—That no such

* "He became ultimately the permanent conductor of the work, and continued its management to the close of 1822. The interest taken in it, on its first appearance, was very considerable. The list of subscribers immediately and rapidly increased; and it has since continued to be one of the most uniformly well-supported journals of the country."—*Memoir of H. Ware, Jr.*, 115.

“doctrine as that of the Atonement was taught in the Scriptures;—That the idea of an Atonement is perfectly ridiculous;—That the common opinion of Conversion is fanatical;—That reason is superior to revelation;—That the religion of nature is of higher authority than book-religion;—That repentance of sin is all that is required for the enjoyment of happiness, here or hereafter;—That men are justified by their works;—That those who do not repent in this world, will become wiser, and repent, and be happy, in the future world;—That there will be no general judgment;—That the soul sleeps with the body, from death to the resurrection;—That Christ made but two considerable additions to the religion of mankind; viz. the *fact* of the resurrection of the body, and the institution of the Christian ministry;—That the soul of man is material;—and many other unscriptural notions. All but two of these opinions have been delivered from the pulpit; and, most probably, they have also. That we may not be misunderstood, we again say, that the Boston Association contains numbers who differ widely from each other in doctrine; and that they range from decided and consistent Calvinism down to the lowest Socinianism, if not down to the station of Gëddes; whom we should place about half way between Socinus and Voltaire.”

This language is quoted with implied approval in the *Life of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Worcester*, (ii., 222.) himself soon destined to take a conspicuous part in the controversy. Yet there still was no public avowal of Unitarianism; no external sign of the great change which had, in reality, taken place, and of which both parties were fully aware. Information of it had been sent across the ocean, and had appeared in print; yet it was little known on this side of the Atlantic, except to those by whom it was communicated. Things could not long remain in this state. The Liberal party might, indeed, be satisfied with it—this, indeed, was boldly charged upon them—but their opponents were not. The *Panoplist*, in its *Review of American Unitarianism*, remarked: “Thus it is, and thus it has been for years. Knowing that the cold skepticism of Socinianism cannot satisfy the wants nor alleviate the woes of plain common-sense people, its advocates in general have not dared to be open. They have clandestinely crept into orthodox Churches, by forbearing to contradict their faith, and then have gradually moulded them, by their *negative* preaching, to the shape which they would wish. The people, after a while, never hearing of the atonement, nor of special grace or any of the kindred doctrines, forget that they belong to the Christian system; and, by and by, regard a man as a kind of enthus-

“iast, or monster, who preaches said doctrines.” *Review of American Unitarianism*, 20.

But, in some quarters, the conflict had reached its crisis, and the reaction had commenced, before the Unitarian name had been openly avowed. In Clark's *Discourse before the Barnstable Conference* (1855) he gives an illustration of this in the case of “The Sandwich Church.” “The heart of its Pastor, Rev. Jonathan Burr, who had been preaching, some ten or fifteen years, in an unconverted state, as he himself supposed, was touched by the grace of God. Having thus become ‘a new creature in Christ, old things passed away, and all things became new,’—his views of divine truth, his style of preaching, his prayers, in short, his entire ministry; and, although a majority of his *Church* and a large proportion of his *Congregation* were in sympathy with their new Minister, the major part of the *Parish voters* were better suited with the old; and so the gentle, bland, and now evangelical Mr. Burr was ejected. Denied access to his pulpit, as he was entering it, on a Sabbath morning, he and his adherents, including most of his assembled worshippers, withdrew to a neighboring hall for religious service. This occurred in 1811; and, on the seventeenth of February, 1813, he was installed over the Calvinistic Society lately formed and associated with the First Church, of which he considered himself, and was considered by the installing Council, as still the *Pastor*.”—Clark's *Discourse before the Barnstable Conference*, 1855, 27.

He remarks again, “That act of sovereign grace whereby the heart of one Minister had been renewed, and an evangelical tone given to his preaching, was soon after repeated in other similar cases. It is a surprising and most deeply interesting fact, that, between the years 1810 and 1816, not less than six Congregational Pastors in this County passed through the same experience, excepting that, in every case after the first, the change in the Minister was followed by a corresponding change in his people: so that a schism was avoided.”—Clark's *Discourse before the Barnstable Conference*, 1855, 27.

He gives another instance illustrative of the reaction that was commencing: “When the Pastor of the Second Church in Plymouth, Manomet Ponds, lapsed into Arminianism, about the year 1813, and, shortly after, avowed the Unitarian faith, a small portion of the Church and Society withdrew from his ministry, but formed no separate organization. The little band, meeting for worship, on the Sabbath, in a private house, with no preaching except an occasional supply from the Missionary Society, slowly but steadily increased, till ‘the Spirit was poured upon them from on high’ in

"the Summer of 1819. This was the turning point in their destiny. The Pastor, now nearly deserted by his flock, left his post, which was speedily filled by an evangelical preacher, as was also the empty meeting-house by its former occupants; and no trace of Unitarianism now remains in the Parish."—Clark's *Discourse at Plymouth, 1855, 21.*

The attempt to stigmatize the Liberal party as Unitarians was naturally resented by those who were conscious of dissenting from the views of Belsham and Priestly, and who yet were consciously opposed to the leading doctrines maintained by the Orthodox. They wished still to remain under the old Congregational banner, and keep their place among the Churches of the land. But the diversity of belief, which was becoming continually more apparent, could not much longer be concealed or kept in the back-ground. With such antagonists as Doctor Morse, Doctor Worcester, Doctor Lyman, and the *Punoplist* to contend with, the gentle words of liberality and charity were fast losing their charm. Doctor Morse considered himself a persecuted man. He charged all the grievances of which he had occasion to complain, in his controversy with Miss Adams, to the account of Unitarianism. He had opposed those whom he regarded as its champions; and his offense was visited upon his head, in what he accounted severe measure. He had urged forward the founding of Andover Seminary. He had denounced the perversion of funds given by Orthodox liberality to Harvard-college. He had established the *Punoplist* and contributed more than any other man to give it vigor and success. But one thing more remained to be done, before he could be assured of carrying confusion into the ranks of his opponents. His attempt to effect an ecclesiastical organization of the Churches, although he labored for it, strenuously, and wrote vigorously for it, in the pages of the *Punoplist*, was destined to be a failure; but the correspondence between English and American Unitarians was a fact which he ascertained, and of which he was soon prepared to make most effective and even startling use.

In 1812, Belsham's *Memoirs of Linsley* were published in England. They contained the correspondence of American Unitarians who were still supposed to disclaim the name. The book was little known in this country; and it was one which, for obvious reasons, the Liberal party was not disposed to circulate. Mr. Belsham, himself, was a Universalist; and, on many points, he went far beyond his American friends and correspondents. He was somewhat impatient at what he regarded as their timidity. He was even disposed to rebuke their policy of holding their peculiar doctrines in reserve and seeking to evade and avoid the odium of the Unitarian name.

Two years after the publication of the *Life of Linsley*, only three copies were known to have reached Boston. One of these copies was in the Library of Harvard-college; but it was rarely to be found upon its shelves. Those who perused it, perused it in silence and made few comments that could be overheard. No public notice of the work was taken in the journals in the interests of the Liberal party.

Doctor Morse incidentally heard of the work, and determined to secure the privilege of perusing it. He applied for it, at the Library, but it had been drawn out. He persisted in his applications till it came into his hands. Here he found what he had long sought—the means, as he believed, of tearing off the mask, as he considered it, which the Liberal party had so long worn. In certain Chapters of his work, Mr. Belsham had introduced the letters of American correspondents; and these letters admitted the fact of American Unitarianism, and gloried in its prospects. They pleaded for the policy of prudent reserve, practiced by their friends with respect to the avowal of their peculiar views. They seemed to admit that Unitarianism had succeeded, so far, by doing its work in disguise. The character of these letters may be inferred from the extracts that have been quoted above.

Doctor Morse took immediate steps for publishing what the liberal party had passed over in silence. He issued, in a private pamphlet, without comment,* those portions of Belsham's memoir which concerned the American Churches. The *Punoplist* stood ready to supply any lack of service in the way of comment. In the number for June, 1815, appeared its *Review of "Ameri-*

* This is not strictly correct. Doctor Morse called attention to the apparent reluctance of the Liberal party to give publicity to the work. "The care," says he, "which has been manifested to limit the knowledge of this interesting work, during many months, probably two years, since its arrival in Boston, indicates, pretty plainly, the unwillingness of those who have possessed copies of it, to have its contents generally known."—(Page 4.)

The same account of the matter is given by a reviewer of this pamphlet, (a Unitarian) in the *Boston Patriot* for May 13, 1815. "It is a fact," says this reviewer, "that the work" (*Memoirs of Linsley*) "no sooner arrived here, than it was *studiously concealed*. But a few copies were received, and the circulation of these was confined to a small number of select individuals. On a careful perusal, we can find but one motive for this suppression, viz: that the Unitarians, who are principally confined to Boston and its vicinity, are not yet prepared for an open and explicit avowal of their sentiments. Thus reasoned a political writer, a Unitarian, in 1815; and to the same conclusion must every candid mind be brought, when made acquainted with the facts."—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, iii., 118.

"can Unitarianism," the pamphlet which Doctor Morse had issued. In this *Review*, it arrayed, in the most effective manner, all the evidence it could command, to identify American with English Unitarianism, and involve it in a common odium. It commenced with remarking: "It has been known, for at least a quarter of a century, by those who have been well-informed on the subject, that there has been, in Boston, a defection from those doctrines of the Bible which have usually been denominated orthodox in Protestant communities. It has been known that this defection has gradually increased; has silently and covertly extended itself into a considerable number of congregations, in the vicinity; and has been, in a few instances, openly avowed. From a great variety of anonymous publications, it has been evident that the defection had proceeded in the downward course to the lowest degrees of Socinianism, and to the very borders of open infidelity. Further than this, it has not been in a few solitary instances only, that persons, who have been near the centre of all these operations, have heard from the pulpit, both sermons and prayers, which neither expressed nor implied any thing more than sober Deism, and which were totally at variance with the Gospel."

It proceeds to say that to substantiate these facts was not easy, inasmuch as the work of error was carried on cautiously, and those who were guilty of defection represented themselves as not differing materially from their clerical brethren throughout the country. The *Panoplist*, in this connection, spoke of such conduct as an "artifice practiced systematically by a majority of the clergymen who have led the way in this apostasy from the faith of the Protestant Churches, and, as we believe we may safely add, in apostasy from Christianity."

In preparing the way for its exposition of the real sentiments of secret Unitarians in this country, it gives the known sentiments of avowed Unitarians in England with whom they corresponded. From Belsham's writings, the several elements of his creed were drawn, the whole presenting, doubtless, a far more odious aggregate than his American sympathizers could have imagined possible. He was seen, for instance, confessing himself a Universalist; declaring the doctrine of Atonement exploded, as irrational; asserting that Christ was "truly and properly a man, and nothing more than a man;" etc.

The *Panoplist*, after drawing out a scheme of Mr. Belsham's belief, remarks, that of the existence of such Unitarianism, in the metropolis of New England, its readers had generally been persuaded; but that it was making considerable progress, or that men, eminent in Church

and State, could so conceal their sentiments, did not appear to them credible. But, indicating the necessity of controverting error, and justifying its course in its exposure, the *Panoplist* remarks, that had these facts of the pamphlet under review came from an Orthodox source, they would have been met by the allegation of party spirit and misrepresentation. But the writer had taken a deliberate survey of what he described. "He has shown us, that like the Grecian philosophers of old, many of his order, in our country, would have one religion for the vulgar and another for the wise; that it is a fundamental maxim, among the great body of leading Unitarians, here, not to expose their sentiments directly to the inspection of the world at large, and to challenge investigation, but to operate in secret; to entrust only the initiated with their measures; and to leave the vulgar to fall into the tracks of the wise, by the force of that principle of imitation which is capable of operating so powerfully upon them."—Page 10.

Extensive quotations are then given from the pamphlet, designed to sustain all the positions taken by the writer of the *Review*. He concludes by showing the incongruity of supposing that the two parties can harmonize, or that the Liberal party can be recognized by the Orthodox, or these approve of communion with Unitarians. He quotes Mr. Belsham's remarks on Sherman's case, in Connecticut: "Opinions such as these can no more harmonize with each other than light and darkness, than Christ and Belial. They who hold doctrines so diametrically opposite cannot be fellow-worshippers in the same temple. It was expedient that they should separate." It then adds, "With all our hearts, we subscribe to this frank and ingenuous comment. It does honor to Mr. Belsham. How different from the disguise of our Unitarians, and their whining complaints about illiberality in the Orthodox in refusing to exchange with them."—*Review of American Unitarianism*, 25. And again, "It is very obvious that the two systems, of which the sentiments on subjects such as these are in direct opposition, cannot, with any propriety, be confounded together, under one common name. That both should be Christianity is impossible; else Christianity is a term which distinguishes nothing. For if opposite views as to the *object of worship*, the *ground of hope*, for *eternity*, the *rule of faith and duty*, and the *principles and motives of true obedience*; if these do not constitute different religions, we may, without much difficulty, discover some principles of union and identity, among all religions whatever; we may realize the

"doctrine of Pope's *Universal Prayer*; and "extend the right hand of fellowship to the "worshippers at the Mosque and to the votaries of Brama."—*Review of American Unitarianism*, 26.

The writer of this *Review of American Unitarianism* was Jeremiah Evarts, who, in May, 1810, removed to Charlestown, and commenced his editorial career in charge of the *Panoplist*. Few men could have been better qualified for the post. "Under his care, the reputation of "the *Panoplist* immediately rose; and it was "probably better supported, and had more of "the confidence of the religious community, "generally, for the ten years during which it "was under his editorship, than any similar "work ever published in this country."—*Tracy's Life of Evarts*, 63.

The Unitarians—as they were thenceforth known—could not pass over the *Review* in silence. The sensation which it created, in every direction, was such that men who would have gladly kept silent were forced to speak out, lest all the odium of English Unitarianism, with which they or their friends had been in the sympathy of genial correspondence, should fall upon them. It seemed important that an answer of some kind should be made to the *Review*; and the task fell to the lot of Rev. William E. Channing, the beloved and honored Pastor of the Federal-street Church.

For the expression of a merely eloquent and indignant protest, no better man could have been selected. At the very commencement of his ministry, in Boston, Mr. Channing gained the reputation of a high-minded, conscientious, and devoted Minister. He seemed, indeed, to belong, by sympathy and character, to the more evangelical class of preachers. He had co-operated with the leading orthodox Ministers of the vicinity, in many important matters; and, in the early days of the *Panoplist*, it is believed that he repeatedly contributed to its columns. But the attempt to involve the entire Liberal party in the odium of sympathy with Mr. Belsham and his English friends—an odium from which he could no well escape, himself—excited him to the resolution of attempting to counteract the impression of an article which is said to have produced "an effect unparalleled "in the ministerial connections and the ecclesiastical affairs of Massachusetts."

In a very few weeks after the *Review* had appeared, Dr. Channing published his *Letter to the Rev. Samuel C. Thacher, on the Aspersions contained in a late number of the Panoplist, on the Ministers of Boston and the vicinity*. He joined issue with the reviewer on three points; he denied that the Liberal Clergy of Boston were Unitarians, in Mr. Belsham's sense of the

word; he denied that they had been guilty of a hypocritical concealment of their sentiments; and he complained that a separation was demanded between the Liberal and the Orthodox, or that the latter were to withhold from the former Christian Communion.

On the first point he remarked: "The word "*Unitarianism*, as denoting opposition to Trinitarianism, undoubtedly expresses the character of a considerable part of the Ministers of "this town, and its vicinity, and the Commonwealth. But we both of us know that their "Unitarianism is of a very different kind from "that of Mr. Belsham. We agreed, in our late "Conference, that a majority of our brethren "believe that Jesus Christ is more than man; "that he existed before the world; that he literally came from heaven to save our race; "that he sustains other offices than those of a "teacher and witness to the truth; and that he "still acts for our benefit, and is our intercessor "with the Father. This was agreed to be the "prevalent sentiment of our brethren. There "is another class of Liberal Christians, who, "whilst they reject the distinction of three persons in God, are yet unable to pass a definitive judgment on the various systems which "prevail, as to the nature and rank of Jesus "Christ. They are met by difficulties on every "side, and generally rest in the conclusion that "He whom God has appointed to be our Saviour must be precisely adapted to his work; "and that acceptable faith consists in regarding and following him as our Lord, Teacher, "and Saviour, without deciding on his nature "or rank in the universe. There is another "class, who believe the simple humanity of "Jesus Christ; but these form a small proportion of the great body of Unitarians, in this "part of our country; and I very much doubt "whether of these one individual can be found, "who could conscientiously subscribe to Mr. "Belsham's creed as given in the *Review*."—*Channing's Letter to Thacher—Channing's Life*, i., 283.

"Most of us," Doctor Channing asserted, "have often contradicted Mr. Belsham's opinions; and they who insist that these opinions "are ours, will be forced to maintain that we "practise deceit. As to myself, I have ever been "inclined to cherish the most exalted views of "Jesus Christ which are consistent with the "supremacy of the Father; and I have felt it "my duty to depart from Mr. Belsham in perhaps every sentiment which is peculiar to him "on this subject. But I have always abstained, "most scrupulously, from every expression "which could be construed into an acknowledgement of the Trinity. My worship and "sentiments have been Unitarian, in the proper

"sense of that word. In conversation with my people, who have requested my opinion upon the subject, especially with those who consider themselves Trinitarians, I have spoken with directness and simplicity. Some of those who differ from me most widely have received from me the most explicit assurances of my disbelief of the doctrine of the Trinity." He admitted that the subject of the Trinity was generally avoided in the pulpit, by himself and his brethren; it had not been preached, neither had it been assailed. He deprecated, moreover, as mischievous and injurious, unwarranted and unchristian, the division which the reviewer demanded on the part of the Orthodox, by withholding Christian Communion from the Liberal party.

The biographer of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Worcester remarks of Doctor Channing that, "If he believed that the *Panoplist* reviewer had been guilty of deliberate and malignant falsehood, it is not strange that he should have written with some measure of the indignation which breaks out in almost every paragraph. And yet, if the charges which he so vehemently attempted to repel, were as *vide* as he affirmed, then why might they not have been left to their own self-destruction?"

"Such a letter as he wrote, could not come before the public, without adding fresh fuel to the flame of excitement. He knew very little of the state of feeling among the orthodox Clergy, in different parts of the Commonwealth; and had no conception of the bearings and relations of the general subject, as viewed by such men as Doctor Worcester. He seems to have been taken by surprise, that a man of so much candor and liberality should be reported to be preparing a reply to his *Letter*."—*Life of Dr. S. Worcester, ii., 327, 328.*

"Dr. Channing had said that he should not feel himself bound to notice any replies which might be made to his letter, especially if they appear in the *Panoplist*." And this very announcement may have had its weight in determining the mind of Dr. Worcester to respond, himself. Some other reason than an appearance in the *Panoplist* would thus be required of him, by the candid public, if the reply should not be noticed. But the flame which his own letter to Mr. Thatcher had kindled, was deadened, if not entirely quenched, by the flood of reasoning and eloquence so readily poured forth. It would not do to be silent. Something must be said. And no time was to be lost. Scarcely had Dr. Worcester's Letter gone forth, before it was reported that Dr. Channing would notice it, at a very early day. And with some probability, the anticipation of an answer was taken

as evidence that there was some deficiency or vulnerability in Dr. Worcester's Letter, which they had not been able, themselves, to discover."—*Life of Dr. Worcester, ii., 341, 342.*

Doctor Worcester was not, at this time, aware of the authorship of the *Review* in the *Panoplist*. Indeed, it was little suspected that the writer was Mr. Evarts. But Doctor Worcester, believing that the position of the reviewer were substantially correct, vindicated him on the three several points upon which he had been assailed.

Doctor Worcester had been emphatic on the incongruity of communion between those who believed the Gospel of Christ and such as accepted "another Gospel"—as he represented Unitarianism to be. Doctor Channing, who was reluctantly compelled to resume his pen in *Remarks on the Rev. Dr. Worcester's Letter to Mr. Channing*, confined himself to "remarks." He evidently was not fond of controversy; and he complains, in this second letter, of the spirit shown in Doctor Worcester's. "His letter," he said, "though milder in language, breathes too much the spirit of the *Review*." "On the present occasion," he added, "I am called to defend myself rather than my brethren." He endeavored to depreciate the importance of the doctrinal differences between the two parties. He says "The principal argument which Doctor Worcester offers in favor of the proposed separation is the greatness of the differences between Trinitarians and Unitarians. I sincerely regret that these differences are so studiously magnified, whilst the points of agreement between these classes of Christians are studiously overlooked. Doctor Watts and Doctor Doddridge have left us a better example. Trinitarians and Unitarians both believe in one God, one infinite and self-existent mind. According to the first, this God is three persons; according to the last, he is one person. Ought this difference, which relates to the obscurest of all subjects, to the essence and metaphysical nature of God, and which common Christians cannot understand, to divide and alienate those who ascribe to this one God the same perfections; who praise him for the same blessings; who hope from his mercy the same forgiveness; who receive on his authority the same commands; and who labor to maintain the same spirit of devotion to his will and glory? According to Trinitarians, Jesus, who suffered and died on the cross, is a derived being, *personally* united with the self-existent God. Ought this difference, which transcends the conception of common Christians, to divide and alienate those, who love the same excellent character in Jesus Christ; who desire to breathe his spirit and follow his steps; who confide in him as per-

“feetly adapted to the work which he was sent to accomplish; and who labor to derive just conceptions of his nature from his own instructions? The differences between Trinitarians and Unitarians are very often verbal. As soon as Trinitarians attempt to show the consistency of their doctrine of three persons with the divine unity, their peculiarities begin to vanish, and in many of their writings little or nothing is left but one God acting in three characters, or sustaining three relations, and intimately united with his Son Jesus Christ. Ought distinctions so subtle and perplexing, to separate those, who love the same divine character and respect the same divine will?”—*Channing's Remarks on Worcester's Letter*, 26.

Doctor Worcester's second Letter followed his first, after an interval of little more than a single month.

After a considerable interval, (November, 1815,) Doctor Channing's third letter in the controversy, the last which he wrote in connection with it, appeared. In this, he gave his own view of the prevailing sentiments of the class of Liberal Christians. He said: “As far as I understand the prevalent sentiments among Liberal Christians in this quarter of our country, they appear to me substantially to agree with the views of Doctor Samuel Clarke and the author of *Bible News*; and, were we required to select human leaders in religion, I believe that we should range ourselves under their standard, in preference to any other.”

Again, speaking of the phraseology in which the theological distinctions in the controversy were expressed, he asks: “And ought phrases like these—of which we find not a trace in the Bible, which cannot be defined by those who employ them, which convey to common minds no more meaning than words of an unknown tongue, and which present to the learned only flitting shadows of thought, instead of clear and steady conceptions—to separate those who are united in the great principles which I have stated? Trinitarians, indeed, are apt to suppose themselves at an immeasurable distance from Unitarians. The reason, I think, is, that they are surrounded with a mist of obscure phraseology. Were this mist dispersed, I believe they would be surprised at discovering their proximity to the Unitarians, and would learn that they had been wasting their hostility on a band of friends and brothers.”—*Channing on Worcester's Second Letter*—*Life of Channing*, i., 410.

Doctor Worcester replied to Channing's third letter in a more elaborate style than heretofore. He went over the entire field of the controversy, and pressed his argument with great vigor, es-

pecially in relation to the person and the divine claims of Christ. Doctor Channing had argued for liberality on the ground that the very principles of Congregationalism were in conflict with the policy which the Orthodox party wished to initiate in Associations, etc. Doctor Worcester says: “You state, however, that ‘the system of excluding professed disciples of Christ, on account of opinions, is incompatible with the great principles of Congregationalism.’ In this, as you cannot but be sensible, you differ most widely from the founders of the Congregational Churches, whether we consider, as the founders, the Apostles and primitive Ministers of Christ or the leaders of the Puritans in England and in this country. The Apostles certainly established the primitive Churches upon this system; and upon this system the leaders of the Puritans and the Churches founded by them uniformly acted. Look into the platforms of these Churches, the Savoy, the Cambridge, and the Saybrook; turn over the ecclesiastical records of the primitive times of New England, and proof will accumulate upon proof. The Congregational Churches all had their Creeds, their Confessions of Faith, and all held it as their right and their duty to withhold and withdraw fellowship from all who denied or corrupted the essential Articles.

“Yet you say, ‘This system will shake to the foundation our religious institutions, and destroy many habits and connexions which have had the happiest influence on the religious character of this people. The annual Convention of Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts, that ancient bond of union, must be dissolved. The Association of Ministers in our different Counties must, in many cases, be broken up. Neighboring Churches will be mutually estranged. In the same Church, angry divisions will break forth. Many religious Societies will be rent asunder, their Ministers dismissed, and religious institutions cease. Discord will be carried not only into Churches but into families. The family altar must fall.’ Such are the direful consequences on which your feverish imagination broods, and to which it has given the most dismal colorings.”—*Worcester's Third Letter to Channing*, 76, 77.

Doctor Channing had dwelt upon the revolutionary tendency of the policy of separation urged by the reviewer. Doctor Worcester replies: “But why must these dreadful consequences now ensue? The ‘system’ from which you say they must result, is not a new one. It has been in practice from the first ages of the Gospel. It has been in practice, in our Churches, from the first settlement of our

“country. The orthodox Churches of New England, of Massachusetts, have always held it right to separate from those who essentially corrupt the Gospel; at no period of our history have they supposed that they ought to be in communion with avowed Unitarians; and if, at any time, they have been in communion with them, it is because those Unitarians have not been publicly avowed and open.

“No, Sir; we are not introducing or proposing a *new* system. We stand upon the ‘foundation’ of our fathers; the venerable founders of our Churches, to whom, under God, we are indebted for our ‘religious institutions’ and the invaluable blessings which have resulted from them to our beloved Commonwealth and country. We adhere to their faith and their worship, to their principles and system of ecclesiastical order and discipline; and both the one and the other we wish to maintain and to perpetuate, in their genuine spirit, and with all their benign and salutary influence, as an inheritance to our children and our children’s children. *You, not we, are the innovators—the aggressors—the assailants. By you, not by us, are our religious institutions to be shaken to the foundation, and all those direful consequences, which you have so rhetorically represented, are to be produced! Are you and your friends, Sir, determined on all this? It should seem, from the portentous signal which you have given, that such is the fact. Then, indeed, ‘the time is come,’ when all who venerate the religion of their fathers, who love the Gospel of Christ, who wish well to the temporal and eternal interests of their fellow-men, ‘are called to awake, and to remember their duties to themselves, to posterity, and to the church of Christ.’ To affect to despise your strength or your means, would not be the part of wisdom. We know very well where your seat is. We know that you have established yourselves on the high places of the Commonwealth; and that you possess advantages for exerting an influence as extensive as it may be destructive.”—*Worcester’s Third Letter to Channing*, 78, 79.*

Doctor Channing had spoken with severity against the project of Consociation that had been agitated among the Orthodox and advocated in the *Panoplist*. It had been strenuously defended and commended by Doctor Morse, as necessary to the purity and power of the Churches. Doctor Channing, aware of the fact that many of the Orthodox were opposed to it, availed himself of this fact, and aimed to strengthen his cause by a denunciation of what others, beside himself, apprehended to be a project for ecclesiastical despotism. Doctor Worcester replies, on this point: “The plan of Consociation, presented by the

“Committee, I have considered with earnest attention,—have examined and re-examined, with anxious scrutiny; and I am free to declare, that I can see nothing in it repugnant to Congregational principles, to the Platform, or to the liberties of the Churches. On the contrary, it does appear to me well calculated to revive Congregationalism in its purity; to restore the Platform to its legitimate use; to guarantee to the Churches their rights and liberties; and to secure them from those invasions, infringements, vexations, and usurpations, to which, since the Platform has gone so generally into disuse, they have been continually exposed. I may be in an error. The Report, however, agreeable to the express intention and desire of the Committee, is before the public for free consideration and discussion. To denounce it, as you have done, is more easy than wise. I sincerely hope it will be examined with all the fairness and candor, together with all the faithful scrutiny and jealous care, which its nature and importance demand. If you or any other man shall make it appear to be uncongregational in its principles or dangerous to the liberties of the Churches, in its provisions, I pledge myself to exert whatever I may possess of talent or of influence to prevent its adoption.”—*Note to Worcester’s Third Letter to Channing*, 78.

But the controversy was proceeding also in other quarters. The entire community was profoundly agitated. The very atmosphere of the time seemed full of controversy. “A pamphlet had just been published, as the last sheet of Doctor Worcester’s *Second Letter* was put into his hands for correction. His attention was called to it in the book-store of his honored publisher and friend, S. T. Armstrong, Esq. After reading it, he retired to a room, and immediately wrote a ‘*Postscript*’ which, in an hour or two, was in the printing-office. The ‘LAYMAN’ never recovered from the well-deserved rebuke of his personal invective and phrenzied vituperation.”—*Life of Dr. S. Worcester*, ii., 349.

This is a somewhat summary method of disposing of a pamphlet which is especially important as indicating the spirit with which, in certain quarters, the controversy was waged. Its very title—*Are you a Christian or a Calvinist?*—far exceeded, in the bitterness of implied interpretation, any thing that had been said by Doctor Channing or Doctor Worcester. The author of it was John Lowell, a brother of Doctor Lowell, Pastor of the West Church, in Boston. He was a gentleman of learned leisure and a frequent writer for the press. Numerous pamphlets issued from his pen, most of them anonymous, but indicating the deep interest which he took

in the questions of the day. In the *Memoir of Theophilus Parsons*, by his son, the writer, speaking of the three sons of Judge Lowell, says: "The eldest, John Lowell, I knew very well, for many years; and he was certainly among the most remarkable men I have ever known. Born in 1770, he was twenty years younger than my father, but was one of his most valued friends. In 1801, at the age of thirty-four, he left his profession, and never resumed it. Under the pressure of a very extensive business, his health broke down. He told me that, on the day when he determined, in obedience to medical advice, or rather command, to give up all attention to business, at once and entirely, he had ninety-three cases on his docket, marked for trial. He went abroad, and there his health improved; and he confirmed it, after his return to this country, by regular labor on his farm in Roxbury. He suffered little more from ill health, but, perhaps, felt that his nervous system had been too much weakened to permit him again to engage, with safety, either in his profession or in official duty; and the residue of his life was passed in retirement.

"He was a retiring man, and never thrust himself into employment or public notice, but accepted, cheerfully, the opportunities of usefulness which were not so much offered as forced upon him; for he had no avarice, and his ambition was satisfied. But it was impossible that his extraordinary abilities could be idle, or his enthusiastic energy wholly suppressed. He wrote often for the newspapers; and was regarded as taking Ames's place in that duty. He published, at different times, from twenty-five to thirty pamphlets, on various topics."—*Memoir of Parsons*, 175.

One of these pamphlets—already mentioned—demands our attention as indicating the deep interest which laymen took in the controversy, and the fierceness of tone which could exist with the largest professions of charity and liberality. Mr. Lowell was one of the Fellows of the Corporation of Harvard-college, for twelve years, and sustained that relation to it at the present time. It is to be presumed that he would not have ventured to issue such a pamphlet, if he had not been well assured of the general approval and sympathy of his friends and the party with which he acted. He begins with remarking: "I expect the intolerant among the disciples of Calvin will be ready to consign a layman to the fate of *'unregenerate repro-bates,'* who shall dare to intermeddle with the sacred mysteries of their faith. Their master would never suffer any one to question his doctrines under pain of the faggot. He wished to dethrone the Pope only that he

"might put the tiara on his own head. His disciples, in this country, and in this alone, retain the same spirit. They would have it believed that the laity are to adopt their faith from them, as they have taken it from Calvin; and the pains and penalties of infidelity and ex-communication are now openly denounced against those who shall call in question any one of the dogmas uttered, two centuries ago, by an uninspired Priest of Switzerland.

"If some future historian of the Church shall relate, that, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, in a country whose Constitutions secure the freedom of religious opinion and require only a general belief of the Christian religion, a set of men combined to write down all who ventured to think for themselves, to raise the cry of heresy against those who preferred the Scriptures as the rule of their faith to any human Creed, it certainly will be deemed incredible. Posterity will require some collateral evidence of the fact. They will search the records of our Historical Societies and the alcoves of our Colleges, for any controversial writings which may confirm so improbable a story. It is with a view to furnishing such a document that I write. I do not mean to enter into the subtleties of a theological controversy, which would be unsuitable to a layman, if he were capable of it. The principal end I propose, is to examine our rights, and to put on record this alarming, and injurious, and bold attempt to invade them, in such a country and in such an age. It is one of the facts in the history of human nature, that deserves to be noticed."—*Page 2, 4.*

The following is his contrast of the two parties, a contrast certainly more striking than any drawn in the *Protestant*: "The Orthodox believe in Calvin and the Westminster Assembly; the Liberal Christians in Christ and His Apostles. The former are Calvinists—the latter, Christians. Yet so intolerant and uncharitable are the party who have arrogated to themselves the title of Orthodox, that they venture to deny the name and title of Christians to the followers of Christ, and apply it, exclusively, to the followers of Calvin and of human Councils, Assemblies, and Creed makers."—*Page 6.*

He very naturally directs his attention to what he regarded as slanders against Harvard-college. He says: "These generous keepers of their neighbor's vineyard would have it thought that there is a great change in the theological character of the College, that is, of its Superintendents and officers, within the last twenty years. Every one knows, that, for sixty years, at least, this institution has been distinguished as the temperate region of theology; that the five points and other points of violent theorists

"and zealots for orthodoxy have never been incultured; and that Calvinists and Hopkinsians have always considered Harvard college as a place where a man, instructor or pupil, might refuse to wear their badges without any forfeiture of reputation or influence."—*Page 52.*

He criticises Doctor Morse with some freedom: "For many years, Doctor Morse and those who have chosen to identify their cause with his character and views, knew, as well as they now do, that many of the Boston Clergy held opinions opposed to those of Calvin, and in conformity with the simple doctrines which our Saviour himself taught. They knew also, that these opinions were generally prevalent among the laity in their Parishes. Yet, during all this period, Doctor Morse counted their friendship, and held an intimate intercourse with the men he now denounces as heretical. It was not till after his ambitious views on the College were defeated, and till most of the Parishes in Boston felt a repugnance to his introduction into their pulpits, on various grounds, that he became an open assailant."—*Page 61.*

He gives expression to his apprehensions of the tendency of the new Associations, organized on the basis of the ecclesiastical scheme then urged by Doctor Morse and others: "These new Associations, if not watched and made the object of jealousy, will soon become tremendous engines in the hands of skillful and ambitious men. The Roman Pontiff, who dethroned monarchs and brought the Emperors of Europe to his feet, was only the simple successor of St. Peter, who walked, laboured, in Rome, and fell a martyr to his faith, in that city, where his successor sat enthroned in purple."

"At this moment, the General Associations, though created with the view of fostering conformity to Calvinism and extirpating heresy, appear very harmless. They terminate in pious and good, at least, in a Christian respect, and good cheer to the *Delegates*."—*Page 65.*

His remarks on this topic are quite extended: "For nearly two hundred years, the discipline of our Churches rested on the Cambridge Platform. There were no General Associations, no ecclesiastical Assemblies, which arrogated to themselves the right of settling matters of faith. All these things were regulated by Councils, either mutual or *ex parte*, called for each particular case. The General Convention of Congregational Ministers never assumed to itself supervisory, or legislative, or judicial powers. If any public body had a right to assume them, certainly, that body had."—*Page 65.*

"To what valuable or even honorable end these societies can be directed, it is difficult to

perceive; but that they may have the most pernicious effects on the rights and liberties of the citizens, in matters of faith, we can all see.

"The authority of General Councils and of the Roman See took its rise in commencements infinitely more feeble. Once established and acquiesced in, they might proceed, as the Associations in Connecticut have sometimes done, to separate a Parish and its Pastor, where they were perfectly harmonious; and to strip a Clergyman of his sacerdotal character, for being faithful to his master."—*Page 66.*

"This project, though covered by as much art and sophistry as has ever been displayed by men aiming at secret encroachments on the rights of others, is simply this, under color of enforcing and amending, to abrogate and annul, the Cambridge Platform, which has been the rule of discipline and palladium of our religious liberties, from the earliest settlement of our country, and to substitute, in its place, a new ecclesiastical tribunal, unknown to our ancestors, and subversive of our religious rights."—*Note, Page 70.*

"We are, however, encouraged to accept it, by the suggestion that Connecticut did, at that day, adopt it. Yes, she did, and we have seen its fruits. The recommendation, in brief, is, that Massachusetts shall abolish her religious charter and conform her discipline to that of Connecticut, though she nobly refused so to do, one hundred years ago."—*Note, Page 71.*

"It is worthy of consideration, whether there should not be a covenant instantly formed by the friends of religious freedom and of the Cambridge Platform, for its defence against all schemes of innovation, and a public Convention of laity and Clergy of these opinions, called to adopt measures to counteract this conspiracy against the Church and its ancient rights."—*Note, Page 72.*

The controversy assumed a variety of phases as different topics became the subject of discussion. One of the most earnestly controverted points was that concerning Creeds and Confessions of Faith; and this was frequently and naturally associated with the effort to establish a new ecclesiastical organization of the Churches of Massachusetts. One of the earliest pamphlets on this subject was by "Elias Monitor;" and was issued in a small duodecimo, in 1812. He proposed to defend the project of Consecration, while, in an ironical vein, he heaped ridicule upon it, and exposed it to odium and contempt. Something of the tone of the discussion may be inferred from the following passages: "But let the Churches, generally, be associated, and all inferior interests are merged in the interests of the body:

"personal, family, and local influence yields to the superior influence of Consociation; and, in answer to every complaint of the want of tenderness, friendship, and charity, the declaration is—'I only comply with the requisitions of Consociation, whose authority, in all ecclesiastical concerns, is supreme.' Every individual will now be justified in assailing the fears of the timid and alarming the apprehensions of the serious, that their salvation will be endangered if they continue to support an heretical Minister; and the prospect will daily brighten, that the increasing opposition will soon remove the Minister; and the Church whose 'duty it is to be consociated,' fatigued with strife and altercation, will, at last, from the love of quiet, be induced, voluntarily, to take the yoke, and patiently submit to the imposition." And again: "In most places, the members of the Church are but a small part of the town or Parish. Under Consociation, what is the situation of our Christian Societies, as bodies distinct from the Church? They are not even represented in the tribunal by whose decisions the Minister of their choice, whom they support, may be taken from them; and they suffer other and greater evils, for which they have no remedy. Will not they appear in defence of their privileges before they shall feel the galling of the chains which are forging for them."

The following Note indicates a line of argument that was repeatedly adopted when the liberal party were charged with defection from the faith of the Puritans. It takes the form of a Note. "In the above remarks, no censure is intended of those who have modified some of the Articles of the Calvinistic system. We consider this as one effect of the general improvement of the age; as one step towards a greater harmony of opinion among the several denominations of Christians; and, therefore, as a subject of gratulation. But is it ingenuous, does it comport with the simplicity of the Gospel, for any one to hold up Calvin or the Puritans of New England as standards of Christian faith, when they dissent from Articles, which Calvin published and the Puritans admitted as essential doctrines of the Gospel? Does not this carry, at least, the semblance of a design to avail themselves of a popular name, to which they have not a title, to secure an influence with the public? Several Articles might be mentioned on which the Orthodox of the present day essentially differ from the faith of the Puritans; but one is sufficient to support the assertion in the text. The doctrine of imputation. Had any preacher come unto the Puritans denying the imputation of

"Adam's sin or of Christ's righteousness, would they have received him into their houses, or bid him 'God speed?'"

But one of the most prolific pamphleteers of the time, who discussed the question of Creeds, was Jacob Norton, Pastor of the Church at Weymouth. He ranked himself, at first, as one of the Orthodox; and was recognized as such, till 1813, when he published his *Seasonable and Candid Thoughts on Human Creeds or Articles of Faith, as Religious Tests, connected with an humble attempt to ascertain the true character of Jesus Christ, in answer to an extract of a letter from the Reverend* ———. Mr. Norton signed himself "An Orthodox Clergyman of Massachusetts." His pamphlet was occasioned by the inquiry of a brother Clergyman, as to whether he might extend ministerial fellowship and intercourse to a neighboring clergyman, whose views, on the subject of the Trinity, were regarded as unsound.

Mr. Norton, in reply, takes the side of Christian forbearance. Speaking of the sentiments of the erring brother, he remarks: "Let it be admitted that this view of Jesus Christ does not perfectly harmonize with reputed or real orthodoxy; yet may it not reasonably be questioned, to say the least, whether it is consistent with Christian candor to adopt and patronize such a religious Creed or Article of Faith, as to render it necessary to exclude from your fraternity and fellowship your Christian brethren, whose sentiments of the character of Christ thus vary from the orthodox standard? and especially when their religious sentiments, in relation to other subjects, are generally, in your own estimation, correct and scriptural, and their moral and religious character and conduct fair, exemplary, and unimpeachable; and when, perhaps, they are distinguished for their diligence and zealous assiduity in the promotion of experimental religion and practical piety.

"If, for the honor or support of a religious Creed or any Article of Faith, expressed in the words which men's wisdom inventeth, you find it necessary to excommunicate from your Association and Christian fellowship, your brethren of this description, let me, respectfully, and in the most serious manner, ask, whether that Creed or Article ought not to be prostrated to the dust? Can it have any just claim to your support? Indeed, may I not, with propriety, and without cause of offence, ask, whether a religious Creed consisting either of one or of many Articles, expressed in language of human device, ought ever to be formed and advocated as a test of religious orthodoxy? Has any individual, or any association of Christians, a right, on Christian principles, to form such a Creed, and require their brethren to subscribe

"or give their assent to it, in order to their enjoying any privilege or institution of the Gospel?"—Page 6.

His own views of the person of Christ are thus indicated: "You must also perceive, that, in my estimation, the Bible furnishes much evidence, that Jesus Christ is a being or intelligent agent *distinct* from God his Father, and, therefore, that he cannot be either the self-existent God, or strictly equal to the self-existent God. You must perceive, also, that I disclaim the idea that he is a man, who never existed till he was born of the Virgin Mary; and advocate the sentiment that he is the first-born of every creature; as having existed before creation; and that God the Father made the worlds by or through him."—Page 37.

With such views, it was natural that he should warmly plead the cause of the supposed offender: "Can I harbor the suspicion, Sir, that you will give your voice against your faithful brother, as unworthy of connection with your associated body, and as unworthy of your ministerial intercourse and fellowship? I am persuaded better things of you. Has Mr. ——— forfeited his character as a Christian, or as a Christian Minister, by any immorality or neglect of the duties of his office? This, neither you nor your associated brethren pretend. Does he by any real or supposed error in opinion exhibit evidence that he is not a real Christian? This you do not admit or believe. Are you *sure* that his view of the character of Christ is erroneous? I am persuaded you will not venture, peremptorily, to say it is. But let it be admitted that his sentiments respecting the character of Jesus Christ are incorrect; yet are his errors of that magnitude, as to render him worthy of excision from your associated body and ministerial fellowship?"—Pages 39, 40.

In conclusion, he refers with some severity to the language of a leading Presbyterian Clergyman of New York, and contrasts human compositions with the Sacred Scriptures, as a standard: "I have, in the preceding communication, suggested the idea that human Creeds or Articles of Faith have been considered, in some respects, at least, as a better criterion or test of the soundness of a man's head and the goodness of his heart, than the Bible itself. If this were not, indeed, the case, whence is it that such Creeds or Articles should, by so many, be zealously advocated and highly recommended? Why should subscription or assent to them be required as necessary to admission into Christian Churches and ministerial Associations? And whence is it that we find one of the most celebrated classical characters in the United States, on leaving the people of

"his charge for a more distinguished station, giving them, with much solemnity, the following advice: 'Before I dismiss this topic, there is one thing more which I must, by no means, omit. It is, that nothing will more contribute to your being at peace among yourselves, both when vacant and at other times, than keeping strictly to the principles and forms of the Presbyterian Church, as laid down in our public standards of doctrine and government. By those standards, try, carefully, all doctrines and conduct, scrupulously, all your proceedings. Esteem it no hardship or oppression, esteem it as an unspeakable privilege, that these standards are given for your direction and control.' If, my dear brother, we do not here find another standard of faith and practice than the Bible, yet we find, to say the least, a standard *additional or supplementary* to the Bible; a standard by which all *doctrines are to be tried*, that it may be known whether they are *orthodox or heretical*; a standard by which *all proceedings are to be adjusted* and all actions weighed, to determine whether they are *right or wrong*; a standard which is to be esteemed *no hardship or oppression*, but as an *unspeakable privilege*; a standard which is *given*, not by the *inspiration of God*, but by the *wisdom and will of man*; a standard, in fine, for the *direction and control* of the professed followers of him, who is the sole constituted legislator for his people! How strange is this! How passing strange! Is advice like this—is following this advice—consistent with that respect and reverence which are due to the sacred Scriptures, as the *only rule* of our faith and practice? Does it not seem too much like making the *commandment of God* of none effect by human traditions? Does it not have too much the appearance of *teaching for doctrines the commandments of men*? Does it not look too much like *coveting* and even assuming the names *Rabbi, Father, Master*, on one part, and, on the other, of blind reverence and the most unreasonable veneration for those names? Alas! my brother, how many are there who *claim the right and exercise the authority* over their christian brethren which they never received from Jesus Christ? and how many are there, who, apparently, *love to have it so*?"—Pages 44-46.

This pamphlet challenged a reply; and the reply came from T. A. (Rev. Thomas Andros) who had recently defined his position, as a Trinitarian, by his published answer to Noah Worcester's *Bible News*. The "Orthodox Clergyman," as Mr. Norton still claimed it to be, was not disposed to allow Mr. Andros the last word. In 1814, he came forward with *Things Set in a*

Proper Light; in answer to a Letter from T. A. to a Friend.

"T. A." had said, in replying to the contrast, drawn by Mr. Norton, between human Creeds and the Scriptures: "Never before had I an idea that the truth, disrobed of Scripture language and put into the common dialect, became rank poison, and the cause of immense mischief to the human race. Have mere words, letters, or syllables such a terrific magic power to transform the best thing in the universe into the worst? All this we must believe, if we accredit what this writer (the Orthodox Clergyman) says."

On the other hand, Mr. Norton remarks: "But if these Articles are imposed with the design to promote and secure *uniformity of sentiment*; and if subscription to them is to be considered as required in *one and the same sense*, who that has any reflection but must be convinced, both of the *impracticability* and *unreasonableness* of the device!"

"By attempting to effect uniformity of sentiment in this way, hypocrisy may be encouraged and promoted, or a sort of *blind assent* to a sort of *blind formulary* may be secured; but a rational and intelligible coalescence in opinion, among men, will never be achieved by it. All attempts to this purpose have, *heretofore*, in a great measure, at least, failed; nor is it to be expected that any desirable success will ever attend or result from them."

"Whatever stress may be laid on subscription to the Creed of the Church of England, or any other human Creed; whatever parade of sanctity may accompany the subscription, or however conducive a belief of its Articles may be thought to holiness of heart or life, it is all grimace and hypocrisy, if a real principle of pure and undefiled religion do not influence the hearts of the subscribers. But how this principle should either be *originated* or *cherished* by subscription or assent to a human Creed, rather than to the Scriptures, I cannot myself conceive, nor, it is believed, is any one able to tell. From what I have seen and learnt of human Creeds, I do not hesitate to say, that points of Christian doctrine, so far from being rendered more plain and intelligible by them, are, by *their* light, not a little obscured. *The brilliancy of the diamond is not increased by the daubings of the painter's pencil.* The application of this remark cannot be doubtful."—Page 16.

He quotes specimens of the persecuting legislation of the early settlers of New England, and charges the heaven of the same principles upon the suspicious and bigoted spirit which then prevailed: "It is indeed true that a spirit of bigotry and persecution does not now operate among

"Christians with that heat and violence with which it heretofore has done; yet it is far from being extinguished. And that it is in no small degree kept alive and cherished through the instrumentality of Creeds and Articles of Faith of human construction, cannot reasonably be questioned. By *these*; a middle wall of partition, strong and high, is erected between different denominations of Christians, which, in a great measure, prevents that friendly, and charitable, and improving intercourse with each other which the spirit of our holy and benevolent religion recommends and inculcates. And, but for this separating wall, these different denominations of Christians would not, it is confidently believed, view each other, as is now too much the case, with a jaundiced and jealous eye; entertain towards each other unfavorable sentiments and hard feelings; and load each other with unfriendly appellations and opprobrious epithets. Nor, but for this same separating wall, would Christians of the same denomination, and who, generally, harmonize in sentiment, be chargeable with so much *misrepresentation* of each other, with so much *alienation* in affection from each other, and with treating each other in a manner *so repugnant to the spirit and genius of the Gospel*, as is now unhappily and lamentably the case."—Page 18.

In 1815, the "Orthodox Clergyman" had become simply "An Aged Clergyman," and now signalizes his aversion to Creeds in *A Short and Easy method with a late writer arrogating to himself the title of "Orthodox Clergyman," in a Letter to a young Gentleman just entered upon a course of theological studies, with a view to the Christian Ministry.* In this pamphlet, the writer, in an ironical strain, advises the young Minister to abandon his "design of acquiring a comprehensive, correct, and critical knowledge of the Holy Scriptures." Such a course would not render him more popular. It would be attended by difficulties. It would secure no advantage. It would not establish him in the orthodox faith. It would force him to relinquish the convenient support and authority of human standards. It would operate to the great disadvantage of himself and others, new discoveries in theology only tending to disturb the peace of Churches. It would probably shake his faith in the Trinity and in the old opinions, and subject him to many other inconveniences.

This pamphlet was followed, almost immediately, (1815) by one to which the author affixed, at length, his own proper name. It bore, directly, upon the controversy now agitating the entire community of Eastern Massachusetts. It bore the title, *Things as they are; or Trinitarianism developed, in answer to a Letter of the Rev. Daniel Thomas, of Abington, with Strictures on*

the sentiments of the late Rev. Dr. S. Hopkins; of the Rev. Doctors Emmons and Griffin; of the Rev. E. Smith; and Mr. T. A., in relation to the doctrine of the Trinity.

At this time, Mr. Norton is found uttering, in his own behalf, what had become a frequent and even general complaint, that, on account of the imputation of heterodox views, on the subject of the Trinity, his brethren declined to exchange pulpits with him. In his prefatory notice he says: "The author of the following pages having, for a considerable time, been considered by several of his lately associated brethren as an heretic, on account of his differing from them in opinion, with respect to the doctrine of the Trinity; and having been denied by them, an interchange of professional labors, while they assigned no distinct or precise reason for this their denial,—was, by a sense of duty, constrained, in the month of January last, to express to the members of the Association, then convened, the regret and concern which he felt from the treatment he had received from them.

"The communication which he made to his brethren was dictated by a spirit of fraternal affection—by an ardent desire to promote brotherly love and union and to advance the interest of the Redeemer's kingdom. Nor was the communication made, as he believes, in a manner which was indicative of any other than a spirit of candor, of serious concern, and of respectful fidelity. But, to his great disappointment, the communication was, at the time, treated by his brethren, with the neglect of expressive silence.

"Early in February, however, he received a letter from one of the members of the Association, the Rev. Mr. Thomas of Abington, containing some notices of the communication above mentioned."

He denies that the diversity of his views is a sufficient reason for the course of his brethren in refusing to exchange pulpits: "As it is solely on account of the ground I have taken with relation to Christ and the Holy Spirit, that you have been constrained to suspend exchanges with me, I pray you, very seriously and carefully, to review that ground and your conduct 'on account' of it. You do not refuse to exchange with me on account of any real or supposed difference in opinion which may exist between us with respect to the character of the One God, the Father of Christ. Am I then to attribute this, your refusal, to my belief that the 'Holy Spirit' is self-existent, eternal, &c., and that this same Spirit is not a being distinct from the One God? This, my belief, if I am to credit your assertion, is, in part, the ground or reason of

"your rejecting me as erroneous in sentiment, even to the subversion of the Gospel of Christ. The other part of that ground of reason for this is, that I believe Jesus Christ possesses no lower character than that which the highest titles and attributes ascribed to him in the Bible import; and that the One God, the Supreme Jehovah, is as intimately united to him, as you can suppose him to be united to a creature, whose existence can be traced but a few centuries back. The only real difference, Sir, which I can perceive between your views and mine, with respect to Christ, is this—your views make him a holy man—a creature of moderate antiquity, and nothing more; whereas my view carries back his antiquity before creation, representing his dignity and glory as great beyond expression—beyond conception.' I well know you will not admit that you thus degrade the character of Jesus, the Lord of glory. But that you really do, is my settled belief. And that it is utterly beyond your power to make it appear otherwise, I am fully persuaded."—Page 13.

In 1814, the Rev. Ethan Smith of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, had issued, in a duodecimo of two hundred and thirty-five pages, *A Treatise on the Character of Jesus Christ, and on the Trinity in unity of the Godhead, with Quotations from the primitive Fathers.* This treatise was accompanied by the recommendations of Doctors Emmons, Griffin, and Morse, over their own names. To this, therefore, Mr. Norton directs his attention: "To prove the humanity of Christ, or that he possessed a created soul, which began to exist at his incarnation, Mr. Smith quotes *Hebrews, ii., 9.* But we see 'Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels for the sufferings of death, crowned with glory and honor.' Because Jesus was made a little lower than the angels, this writer infers the manhood of Christ. But must he not, to be consistent, infer that Christ is divine, even the Supreme Divinity, from the consideration that the author of the Epistle to the *Hebrews, 1, 4,* speaks of Christ as 'being made so much better than the angels, as he hath, by inheritance, obtained a more excellent name than they?' Christ was as truly made better than the angels, as he was made lower than angels. But if, because he was made lower than angels, he must be man, does it not follow that, as he was made better than angels, he must be God? Must not Mr. Smith admit, then, that Christ, as God, was made God? How this gentleman can reconcile these representations, according to his theory, I know not. But that they are perfectly reconcilable I am fully satisfied. Nor do I think that the author of the Epistle to the

"Hebrews has failed clearly to *reconcile* them. "Christ was made 'a little lower than angels' "in that *he was liable to the sufferings of death* "and actually *suffered death*, to which suffer- "ings *angels were not liable*. But this same "Christ was 'made much better than the an- "gels' in that God appointed him heir of all "things; 'in that *he made the worlds by him*;' "in that *he sat down on the right of the Majes- "ty on high*; and in that *he obtained a more "excellent inheritance than they*; for, to which "'of the angels said he [*God*] at any time, Sit "on my right hand?"—Page 31.

Mr. Norton also examines the views of other Unitarians, and endeavors to exhibit their incongruity or inconsistency with one another. After noticing Doctor Emmons, he says: "From "this review of Doctor Emmons's celebrated "sermon on the Trinity, it appears that, in "order to avoid paganism, and infidelity, and "the dreadful consequences of infidel and "pagan services, we *must*, instead of approach- "ing the Father, *through* the Son, and *by* the "Spirit, 'according to the *most plain and obvi- "ous meaning of the Apostle*, worship three "distinct persons, perfectly equal in every "divine perfection—each, 'by nature, God,' "and, therefore, each self-existent and supreme! "And this, Sir, if I understand you, is a most "important and fundamental article in *your* "religious Creed. And yet the author of this "same sermon explicitly avows it as his belief, "that we ought to regard and acknowledge "the FATHER as the *primary object* of religious "homage,' and that 'Christians are required "to address their prayers and praises to the "God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, "as the primary object of divine homage and "adoration"—(Page 23). But is not this sen- "timent perfectly accordant with the belief of "the Arians, Socinians, and Unitarians?"—Page 45.

Toward the conclusion of his pamphlet, he seeks to expose the mischiefs which naturally follow from the policy of his opponents, in making acceptance of Creeds a term of fellow-ship: "But for these devices of human wis- "dom, the Christian Church would not, as it "now is, be shivered into angry factions; a "spirit of proselytism would not, as it now "does, operate with misguided and unhallowed "zeal; bigotry and censoriousness would relax "their rigid features and smooth their wrin- "kled and repulsive visage; warm debates and "rancorous controversy about 'doctrines, the "commandments of men,' and unintelligible "mysteries of human origin, would subside, "and give place to debates and controversies "of far different spirit and character, and "worthy both of Christians and the noble cause

"of Christianity. The *school of the prophets* "would be erected on a basis worthy of its "liberal patronage. The bond of General "Associations, instead of 'scorched thread,' "would consist of that three-fold cord—faith, "hope, and charity—which can never be broken. "From such Associations we might expect no "decree that baptisms are invalid merely be- "cause they were administered by men, who, "after diligently examining the Holy Script- "ures, were constrained to believe that they do "not contain the doctrine of One God existing "in three equal persons! Nor might we expect "that any religious combinations would expel "from their affectionate people, or attempt "to expel, amicable, exemplary, and diligent "Pastors, because they cannot believe a myste- "rious and unintelligible doctrine—a doctrine "which holds a very *conspicuous place* in the "*catholic creed of the Roman Catholic Church*! "We might expect that Christian Churches "would not exclude from their communion "worthy, intelligent and pious members, and, "without a single admonition, because they do "not understand and, therefore, cannot believe "this mysterious doctrine. We might expect "not to hear human authorities quoted as "scripture texts; especially as paramount to "the authority of such texts."—Pages 60, 61.

After a short delay, (1815,) the "Second "Part" of *Things as they are*, appeared, in *reply to A Letter* written, in February, 1815, to the Rev. Jacob Norton of Weymouth, and now published, with an Appendix containing some notes and remarks, by Daniel Thomas, A. M., Pastor of the Second Church in Abington; together with a few Incidental Remarks on several passages of a Sermon preached at the Installation of the Rev. Holland Weeks, over the First Church and Society in Abington, on the ninth of August, 1815, by Nathaniel Emmons, D.D., Pastor of the Church in Franklin.

It would be tedious to give any adequate synopsis of this octavo pamphlet of one hundred and twelve pages, many of them closely printed. It goes over a variety of topics, including church history, doctrinal questions, and personal relations. Something of the issue between Mr. Norton and his antagonist may be gathered from the following passage, on page 42, of Mr. Norton's pamphlet: "In pages 20 "and 21, Mr. Thomas observes, 'This very con- "sistent writer (Mr. N.) has labored through "thirty pages, in reviewing the sentiments of "several of the most celebrated modern writ- "ers in relation to the doctrine of the Trinity, "and particularly in relation to the character "of Jesus Christ,' with the professed design "to expose the clashings of their several theo- "ries, &c. On this, he says, 'whatever clash-

ings he may have discovered among those authors, he has utterly failed to prove, either that they are disagreed with respect to the essentials of Trinitarianism, or that their scheme is absurd, unreasonable, or unscrip- tural.' Here Mr. T. seems to admit that I have discovered 'clashings' among those authors. But they are not so great, in his estimation, as to affect the essentials of Trin- itarianism. And this I will readily admit, as true, if that theory is consistent with believ- ing that Jesus Christ is the supreme Jehovah, and that the very same Jesus Christ is *not* the supreme Jehovah. But if to believe a propo- sition *is true*, with respect to Jesus Christ, and that the same proposition is *not true*, is inconsistent with the essentials of Trinitar- ianism, I have shown, I think, that all the theories of the writers above referred to can- not be consistent with the essentials of the Trinitarian doctrine. But if I have not suc- cessfully done this, why has not Mr. T. ex- posed the failure of my attempt?"

Still another writer, at this date, flung himself into the controversy. During the year 1815, "Amana" issued two pamphlets, the first in re- ply to John Lowell, entitled *The Catholic Question at Boston; or an Attempt to prove that a Calvinist is a Christian, (according to the proper signification of those names) (containing also more Remarks on American Unitarianism.* The other, which had previously been issued, was entitled *Remarks on American Unitarian- ism.* The author did not, himself, profess any attachment to Calvinism; but he maintained that a Calvinist might be a Christian. He appreciated also the scope of the controversy, remarking that it was "not, abstractedly considered, simply a Trinitarian controversy: we are sensible that every fundamental doctrine of Christianity is included in it. Mr. Belsham worships an- other God, preaches another Gospel, and looks for a very different felicity than those do who expect to worship the Lamb that was slain to all eternity."

Adverting to Doctor Channing's confession of uncertainty as to the character of Christ, "Ama- na" remarks: "It certainly does sound curi- ously to hear a professed Christian Minister say that he is not satisfied, whether Christ was God or man; (Mr. Worcester's scheme goes so far as to prove that Christ was neither God nor man) whether *he died for our sins*; or whether his death is to be considered in the same light as the death of any other person; whether it is right to worship Christ or not." Other pas- sages are more specially designed to meet the case of "A Layman."

Other publications, more or less bearing upon the controversy, belong to this date. Those which

had recently appeared in Scotland, in connection with the collision between Doctor Wardlaw and Mr. Yates, were reproduced in this country—the volume, by Doctor Wardlaw, entitled *Dis- courses on the Principal Points of the Socinian Controversy*, being issued at Andover, by Mark Newman, in 1815.

It is not surprising that, amid this continuous clash of controversy, many should be found sighing for peace. The Liberal party, generally, deprecated controversy, anticipating from it only mischief and increased alienations. Their views found expression in the Convention Sermon of 1815, preached by the venerable Charles Stearns of Lincoln. He insisted on peace and charity, in a tone which seemed to breathe the opposite qualities. For instance, he says: "Among pro- fessed Christians, enjoying the same common rights, where truth has free scope to exert it- self, controversy is absurd, and even disputa- tion is too bad. For what good purpose could either answer? When we converse together, concerning religious subjects, it ought always to be with the sole view of discovering the truth. No other legitimate end can be pro- posed. Nothing peculiar to controversy offers the least advantage towards this end; but throws innumerable impediments in the way. It is generally managed in a way highly inde- cent and immoral"—*Page 13.*

"The diseased obstinately refuse all the waters of Siloa and all the healing waters of Israel. Yet there is another flood, in which they plunge even to total immersion. The waters of Meri- bah. Deplorable propensity! for, since the days of Jerome, of accusative memory, by the almost uniform result of millions of experi- ments, it is proved that these waters have an anti-baptismal effect, and wash away
"From every creature, every sign of grace."—*Page 15.*

"Is it not certain that *he loves fighting who always fights?* Will you then find these marks of God's elect among controversialists? Some few have had disputes and retained their Christian graces in exercise. But I run no risk in saying, that if you will produce a majority, I will be your servant forever."—*Page 16.*

"Why then should a Minister of the Gospel denominate himself a Calvinist or an Arminian? Why profess to be a disciple of Hopkins or Priestley? Such practices have done much damage to Churches and Ministers. Churches have been divided, have been prejudiced against their Ministers, have lost the use of the finest talents, of the ablest men. Against Ministers it excites jealousy, fixes on them the eye of malice, watchful for their halting; it sours the minds of the whole, or a part of their Churches against them."—*Page 19.*

In a Note, appended to the discourse, the author says: "A terrible commotion was excited in our Churches, in Massachusetts, in 1745, between those who *called themselves* Calvinists, on one hand, and those who *were called* Arminians, on the other. This controversy, the writer of this saw, at its full height. It was most destructive. It was calculated that one-fifth, at least, of our country Parishes were in a divided state. Confusion was immense. Party rage appeared in hideous forms. Many Ministers lost their Parishes. The destruction was nearly equal on both sides. The College was libelled. The libeller was confuted, and his mortification terminated only with his life. The Ministers of Boston were assailed, in pamphlets and public discourses. One of the assailants was prosecuted in the law, and escaped punishment by a verdict of *non compos*. This controversy was dying of a lingering debility, from 1765 to 1768 or '9, when it was said to be actually dead. And no adequate cause of its death can be assigned, but the disgust of all sober Christians at the mischief it occasioned."—*Note, Pages 30, 31.*

The question of Creeds, then so widely agitated, also engaged his attention; and, in a Note to his discourse, he thus presents his views: "QUESTION. Is a Christian under obligation to give, to any unauthorized person or persons, his *Creed* in form? This is denied.

"It may seem wholly impertinent to state such a question as this. But it has lately been din-
ned in the ears of the public, that all ought to
"come out, and declare their belief, and let us
"know where they stand, else they are hypo-
"crites, and dissemblers, and not worthy to be
"owned as Christians. Some preachers have
"vociferated this doctrine in public; pamphlet-
"eers, with and without names, have asserted it
"from the press. It has seemed to make some
"impression, from the observation which I have
"been able to make. I think the demand to be
"impertinent and imperious, subversive of Chris-
"tian liberty, and tending to mischievous conse-
"quences. I shall therefore oppose it."—*Note, page 32.*

On the subject of a separation of the Liberal and the Orthodox, he says: "Much has been said and written, of late, concerning a separation of one part of the Ministers and Churches of Massachusetts from another part. The writer of the preceding has long been apprized, that it has been intended by those who call themselves the Orthodox. In his Convention Sermon, he intended to anticipate the proposal of it, and to be understood to condemn the measure. He is most decidedly against a separation, as injurious to the general interests of religion; tending to bring its Ministers

"into great contempt with the public; and
"promising no kind of advantage to the Churches, in general; but rather a total subversion of
"the liberties of the Congregational Churches."
—*Note, page 33.*

"Should one party predominate, that party
"can never establish its measures while the
"brotherhoods retain their present liberties. To
"establish an ecclesiastical tribunal out of each
"Church, from whose decisions there can be no
"appeal, will become a necessary measure. Let
"the brotherhoods look to this. A word to the
"wise is sufficient."—*Note, page 35.*

This discourse is the more significant as it came from the lips of one who, unless forced, by circumstances, to elect between two parties, would have lived and died in the conviction that he was treading, substantially, in the "old paths;" and, in his views on Creeds, ecclesiastical tribunals, etc., we seem to have, reproduced, the features of controversies of a preceding century, in which Tucker was concerned, at Newbury, and Dana, at Wallingford.

Even in the sphere of the Convention, where the vehement protest of 1815 had been heard, peace was not restored. Doctor Channing was appointed to preach the sermon for 1816; but, avoiding all reference to religious doctrine, on which he had recently said so much, in his own controversial letters, he chose "War" for his subject, preferring a field of discussion in which all the friends of Philanthropy could unite, rather than prolong an agitation with which no one was, probably, more disgusted than himself.

It was not, however, so easy for others to refrain from speaking. The question of the day was not, however "A Layman" might urge it, "Are you a Christian or a Calvinist?" but, do you belong to Unitarians or the Orthodox? Doctor Alvan Hyde, from western Massachusetts, preached the Convention Sermon, in 1817, and, undoubtedly, in loyalty to his convictions, bore testimony to what he considered the cause of truth. He proceeds to say: "We now hear that the Saviour of lost men is represented as being a mere creature, though far superior to angels. This sentiment is espoused by those who profess to adhere to the Christian Scriptures; and in places too, where the true glory of Christ and his Gospel have been clearly exhibited. That this sentiment amounts to heresy, in the sense of the text, is evident, because they, who embrace it, deny the Lord who bought them."

"We hear also, that Jesus Christ, the Saviour of lost men, is represented not only as a mere creature, but as being nothing more than human, like unto ourselves, and as never having existence, before he was born of the Virgin

"Mary. Truly we may ask, What have they, who advocate this sentiment, done with the Lord who bought them? They barely own the Saviour as a mere man; they effectually disown him as the Lord; and this is rejecting that which constitutes his true glory. In the view of candid minds, there will appear to be no arrogance, no want of Christian meekness, in saying, that there is an infinite difference between regarding Jesus Christ, as a created being, and regarding him as Jehovah, the true God, manifested in the flesh. The case is too plain to admit of a doubt. If the real divinity of Christ be denied, he is denied as being the Lord. It hence is evident, that they, who withhold divine honors from Jesus Christ, and rank him among created beings, whether superangelic or human, fall into the class of heretics particularly specified in the text."—*Pages 10, 11.*

"The light of divine truth, in any place, is never extinguished all at once; but the progress of error and darkness, among a people, is *gradual*, like the advances of shade and gloom of night, as the Sun declines and sets. One important doctrine after another is rejected, until the essentials of religion become few indeed; and at length the whole light is extinguished. Instances doubtless might be produced, where Churches, which, within the period of half a century, were evangelical in sentiment and inspired with a laudable zeal to keep up the discipline of Christ's house, are now corrupt in sentiment, and opposed to all discipline. They have degenerated and degenerated, until the life and power of godliness have entirely vanished, and nothing but error and darkness brood over them. Churches and religious societies will, insensibly to themselves, sink into this deplorable state. Let a people only become inattentive to the Holy Scriptures and the faithful instructions of the sanctuary, and, at the same time, currency be given, among them, to books of erroneous sentiments, ingeniously and artfully composed, and they will soon be landed on the ground of heresy."—*Pages 13, 14.*

The Convention Sermon of 1818 was by Doctor Ware, whose election, as Divinity Professor of Harvard-college, had been so intimately associated with the origin of the controversy. After having represented belief in Jesus, as the Christ, as originally the only essential Article, he proceeds: "But if the question be, whether this single Article of Faith be all that is necessary to salvation, the reply will be different. No number of Articles can be specified, which are necessary for every one in order to salvation: nor can any be named,

which are alone sufficient for every one. The reason is, that what is essential to be known and believed by different persons, must vary, as their capacities and opportunities vary. The number of fundamental or essential doctrines, in this respect, can never be determined, for every Christian, as far as his situation, talents, and opportunities are peculiar to himself, must have a distinct catalogue, obligatory on him, but binding on no one else."—*Page 18.*

"Let me add, that so far is it from being requisite that all should assent to the same Articles of Faith, that what is actually a fundamental doctrine to one, another may be under no obligation to receive, as an Article of Faith. Besides, a natural difference in the strength or clearness of the understanding, a difference of education, and a nameless variety of circumstances, over which they have no control, may lay obligations on some, which extend not to others, and present truths to those, with such light and evidence, as to render the assent to them obligatory, of these they may, very innocently, be ignorant, or, misunderstanding their nature or their evidence, may reject as errors. What seems to be essential is, not that this or the other truth be clearly understood and assented to, in a certain form; but that in adopting the opinions which are to make the sum of his faith, he be a pious, humble, upright, and faithful inquirer."—*Page 19.*

The Convention Sermon of 1819 was preached by Rev. Abiel Holmes of Cambridge, with whom Doctor Ware had been, for years, intimately associated, and with whom he stood, necessarily, in such close relations. The subsequent events of Doctor Holmes's experience, ejected by a Unitarian majority from his house of worship, invest his Convention Sermon of 1819, with a more than usual interest. He turns aside from doctrine to discipline; and finds relief, from the present, by looking to the past. Not a few of his Unitarian hearers could sympathize with much that he said: "It is necessary then to be well-established in the truths of Christianity. The right of free inquiry can neither be denied to Christian Ministers, nor to private Christians, but does it follow, that it is of no importance what the one preach or what the other believe? This were to admit the principle, that would effectually subvert the Gospel, and 'make the Word of God of none effect.' Whatever liberty may be claimed in the interpretation of Scripture, it is certain, that the Apostle required soundness of faith in a Minister of Christ."—*Page 18.*

"Moral lectures, such as Plato, or Seneca, or any ethical philosopher might deliver, are

"incomparably beneath the standard of his preaching. He teaches, indeed, the purest morality, and often inculcates the moral virtues; but it is Christian morality, drawn from the Gospel and sanctioned by the example and precepts of Christ. The great object of his ministry is, to preach the peculiar truths and to inculcate the peculiar duties of the Gospel; particularly to show to men the way of salvation; to teach them, 'how God is in Christ reconciling the world to himself;' and to 'beseech them, in Christ's stead, to be reconciled to God.' He neither delivers his own theories nor teaches for doctrine the commandments of men. Considering himself as a Minister of Christ, he 'preaches not himself, but Christ Jesus the Lord.'"—*Pages 22, 23.*

"Fathers and brethren, remembering that we are Pastors of Congregational Churches, let us be faithful to our principles, that we may be blameless in our own ministrations. Let us guard these Churches from clerical encroachments, on the one hand, and from popular incursions, on the other. If, at any time, it be thought necessary to 'set in order the things that are wanting;' or to improve, in any respect, our system of church-polity, let it be done, not by individual or local experiments, but by the Churches, in general, represented in a Council or Synod. 'I beg,' said President Oakes, and I ask leave to say it after him, 'that we may keep on the King's highway, the way that Christ himself hath cast up for us and that our worthy predecessors have travelled in before us; the way that hath been stated, not in the private models of some fanciful and conceited men, but in the Platform of Church Discipline and in the writings of our ablest and most judicious Divines.'"—*Pages 31, 32.*

"But, we trust, the descendants of the primitive settlers of New England will never withdraw their patronage from a Church planted by their care, and watered by their tears. It claims not the right, nor wishes for the power, to impose a Minister on the Congregation; but merely to have a distinct voice in the election of a Pastor. 'It is not lawful,' says our judicious Hooker, 'for the Churches to give away their power to others, nor lawful for others to take it away from them.' We perceive neither the necessity nor the expediency, either of dissolving or weakening the ties by which our Churches and Parishes are united. The principles and the conditions of the union are well understood. The experiment has been successful. To this union is the high improvement of the New England States, in civil and literary, moral

and religious respects, to be greatly ascribed. To this union, under God, do we owe much of the stability of our institutions and of the elevation of our character. Why should we, Fathers and Brethren, make or encourage an innovation that would, probably, impair the health of the body-politic, and that would, doubtless, lower the standard of the pastoral character, and impoverish and degrade the Churches of New England? Extreme cases may occur; but we need not distrust the sufficiency of those provisions, which have so long been found adequate. To relinquish a principle for a present relief, is always dangerous. A spirit of mutual benevolence and condescension, in Churches and Societies, and a due regard to the best interests of both, would preclude the necessity of such expedients. If we would be blameless, let us ever encourage this spirit and this reciprocity, especially when called to act in the pastoral character. While careful to defend a most valuable right of the Church (and who ought 'so naturally to care for her state,' as we?) let us use our utmost influence to have it always exercised with prudence and charity. Let us maintain the duty, which has never been denied, 'That a Church, in the exercise of their right, ought, in all possible ways, consistent with it, to consult the edification and satisfaction of their neighbors, especially of those on whose assistance, to carry on their affairs, they may have much dependence;' and 'so to manage their choice, that if the neighbors have any just dissatisfaction, all the respect required by Scripture, reason, and gratitude, may be paid to it.'"—*Pages 33, 34.*

We have already passed in review the period during which Unitarian theological necessities were first provided for. From its first inception, the Seminary, at Andover, was alienated from the sympathies of the Liberal party. We have seen in what a severe manner the *Anthology* had criticised its Constitution and Statutes. It was not to the credit of the Liberal party to sneer at the liberal efforts of the Orthodox to promote the cause of biblical scholarship, and yet do nothing themselves.

The conviction became general, among all the leading men of the Liberal party, ere the controversy between Channing and Worcester had reached its close, that immediate steps should be taken to promote the cause of theological learning. The result is told by Willard, in his *Memories*. As early as 1813, Henry Ware, Junior, had penned the following criticism of Cambridge students: "Our Cambridge students; they study religion too much as a science, too much as a business of mere grammar and lexicon; they seem to regard it as a

"subject to be reasoned upon, to exercise their ingenuity; and appear almost to forget that it is something to be felt; while they sharpen the wits and inform the head, they are not careful to polish the heart and rectify the affections."—*Memoir of H. Ware, Junior*, 53.

Willard says: "To President Kirkland, the University and the public are indebted for the first movement in the attempt to establish the Divinity School. In December of the year 1815, the Corporation addressed a Circular letter to such of the graduates of the University as they thought would be most disposed to take an interest in the undertaking, and who possessed the means and the moral and religious influence necessary to further the design and to other gentlemen of like character and influence, soliciting their aid in the cause."—*Memories of S. Willard*, ii., 290.

"Very soon after the inauguration of President Kirkland, attention was turned to the establishing of a theological school in the University. The bequest to the University, in the will of the Hon. Samuel Dexter, of five thousand dollars, the object of which was the promotion of a 'critical knowledge of the Holy Scriptures,' was announced to the Corporation by Hon. Samuel Dexter, his son, about five months before Doctor Kirkland's accession to the Presidency. In May, 1811, Trustees of the Dexter Fund were chosen: and, in August of the same year, Joseph Stevens Buckminster was chosen Dexter Lecturer on Bible Criticism. In February, 1813, Samuel Parkman, a wealthy merchant of Boston, offered, and, in the following year, conveyed, a township of land in the District of Maine, supposed to be very valuable, 'for the support of a Professor of Theology;' and though nothing was realized from it, at the time, the specific gift, in this instance, tended to show which way public opinion was beginning to point. Nothing further occurred on the subject until the Circular letter was addressed to the sons and friends of the University, the result of which, as we have seen, was the formation of the 'Society for the Promotion of Theological Education,' etc. There was, however, in the year 1819, a beginning of a Theological School—not instituted under that name, but to which two Professors in the University devoted a part of their time, giving instruction to theological students in their several departments. The exercises began to be held under the direction of the Hollis Professor of Divinity and the Hancock Professor of Hebrew; and, by them, the Classes were arranged and instructed. Mr. Norton was chosen Dexter

Professor, in the same year; Rev. William Emery Channing, who was chosen after Mr. Buckminster resigned, having also then resigned. Professor Frisbie, also, Alford Professor, lectured on Moral Philosophy, for a year or two, until his long illness, preceding his death, which occurred in the year 1822. The School, therefore, was carried on wholly by Academic Professors, until Professor Norton, who had given lectures on the Dexter foundation, for several years, was elected Dexter Professor of Sacred Literature. In a few years, however, the government of the School was, apparently, but not practically, changed to an institution somewhat distinct from that of a branch of the University. Directors were appointed, with a view to make the Theological School an object of more direct attention. It was from this consideration that the Corporation joined with the Society for promoting Theological Education in the University, in the plan of a new Board of Directors, to whom the chief conducting of its affairs should be intrusted. The Society, in consequence, obtained an Act of Incorporation, and, under its additional powers, acquired new energy, and made ample provision for the residence of students in a pleasant locality, and within a building well planned in its apartments for their studies, with a convenient chapel, serving for a lecture room and library. It was completed in 1826. The Society having thus accomplished its great object, dissolved, leaving the management of it to the authorities of the University."—*Memories of Willard*, ii., 295-297.

"Mr. Norton continued in his laborious work—laborious, especially, because it required intense study—until his resignation, in March, 1839; and, in September of this year, a new organization took place, by which the President of the University and the Professors in the School were constituted the Faculty of the Divinity School. Rev. John G. Palfrey was appointed Professor of Biblical Criticism and Dean of the Faculty. He continued in office nearly nine years, until his resignation in April, 1839."—*Memories of Willard*, ii., 301, 302.

The attempt to effect an ecclesiastical organization of the Churches, in which Messrs. Morse and Lyman had engaged so zealously, provoked renewed opposition. This opposition came from two very diverse quarters. The Hopkinsians, generally, under the lead of Doctor Emmons, opposed it, doubtless through the apprehension that it might be brought to bear against themselves. Only recently, and under the pressure of the "Liberal" movement, had they been brought to co-operate with the old Calvinists, among whom Doctor Morse and Doc-

for Pearson were leaders; and their conjunction in the establishment of Andover Seminary might still be regarded somewhat in the light of an experiment. The freedom of Hopkinsian speculation, moreover, might not harmonize with the severer system of Consociation which was but a step toward Presbyterianism; while this was abhorred and dreaded, as the earnest of Prelacy.

From this source, alone, the opposition offered to Consociation might have sufficed to defeat it. But the Liberal party also spared no pains to render it odious. In various publications, some of them anonymous, it was vigorously and, even violently, opposed. Doctor Channing, in his controversy with Doctor Worcester, had signalized his hostility to it; and, in 1816, "A Layman"—doubtless the same whose question *Are you a Christian or a Calvinist?* has been already considered—came forward with *An Inquiry into the Right to change the Ecclesiastical Constitution of the Congregational Churches of Massachusetts*. It was prefaced with an address to "the Rev. Joseph Lyman, D.D., under the sanction of whose name such a change has been proposed to the people of this State." In this octavo pamphlet, of nearly ninety pages, the subject is discussed with earnestness and vigor. The writer says:

"The true motives of this change are to counteract those whom they please to call hereticks, that is, those who are as learned, as able, and as liberal as themselves. This, I presume, not an honest man of the Orthodox party will deny. He will not, to his conscience, whatever he may say to the world. The means of effecting their object, is to get possession of ecclesiastical power; to coerce, intimidate, and, finally, expel the minority; and thus to overawe, if not command, that citadel of learning and religion, our University, the best and highest object of reverence and affection in our country.

"If it be asked in what manner and by what course of proceedings these designs are to be accomplished, we answer, by the exercise of the powers granted to the proposed Consociations, so often attempted to be established in the early periods of our history, but as often defeated by the prudence and proper jealousy of the lay part of the community.

"If any number of Churches can be persuaded to enter into these Consociations, they expect to fix them, forever, in a state of thralldom. Thus, suppose Doctor Morse's, or any other, Church, could be persuaded to join this new establishment, upon the Pastor's decease, no man can be permitted to preach in such Church, upon probation, unless approved by the Consociation. The people of the Parish are to have no vote, on that question, in the

"first instance. Nobody can be admitted into such a Church until approved by the Consociation."

"If any number of the parishioners should know of a respectable candidate, and should insist upon hearing him against the will of the Church, and should vote to settle him, the Consociation to which the Church has attached itself, may refuse him Ordination. The Parish will have no right to call in such Churches as they may prefer. They are to be bound down, forever, to the Consociation, as the superior tribunal. Such, we say, are the objects of this new plan. It is true, the Courts of Law can, and will, restrain them; but this does not alter the nature of the project."—*Pages 66, 67.*

"Thus it would be in the power of a small majority in the whole State, to control and displace the minority.

"It is hoped, also, that the authority and influence of these great Consociations will, by degrees, so far overawe the Churches which may not join them, in the first instance, as to give them an opportunity of filling up any vacancies with clergymen devoted to their views.

"It is, in short, an organized, affiliated association for the purpose of rooting out all Ministers who will not subscribe to the creed of the authors of this plan."—*Page 68.*

It was impossible that the two parties in the Congregational Churches of Massachusetts should continue, much longer, together, in the same connection, even though that connection was of the loosest kind. But the separation was not to be brought about by a new ecclesiastical organization, on the part of the Orthodox. From the time when Doctor Codman declined to exchange, indiscriminately, with the Ministers of the Boston Association, the Orthodox party began to be more cautious, generally, in their pulpit exchanges. This was one of the grievances of which Jacob Norton complained, in his pamphlets. The complaint was echoed from many quarters. But Christian charity and memories of other years, when Convention Sermons breathed the spirit of concession to differences of opinion, were, in vain, invoked to arrest the purpose of the Orthodox to vindicate themselves from all complicity with Unitarian error. The result was increased and ever-increasing alienation.

This result was witnessed and became noticeable in the divisions that took place in many Congregations. Usually, the Church was on one side and the Parish on the other. The call which the one made to a Pastor was negatived by the other; or the Pastor in which the one was united, was objectionable to and

dismissed by the other. In some cases, the Parish, by insisting on the settlement of the man of their choice, forced the Church, almost in a solid body, to withdraw, abandoning all interest in the property belonging to the Parish, in which they had shared, and building for themselves a new house of worship. Repeatedly, the claims to property insisted upon by the respective parties were adjudicated in the Civil Courts.

The first noted instance of this collision between Church and Parish, in which the appeal was made to the law of the land, occurred at Dedham, in 1819. This case is thus stated by a writer in the *Spirit of the Pilgrims*: "It is generally known that the call, settlement, and ordination of Mr. Lamson, in the First Parish in Dedham, took place without the consent of the Church in that Parish; and that, after his Ordination, the Church no longer associated in worship with the majority of the Parish, in the house where they had been accustomed to assemble, but erected another house, near by, and settled a Pastor, according to the order of the Gospel. At the time of the settlement of Mr. Lamson, the Church were possessed of property which had been given them by pious and charitably-disposed Christians, the income of which had, for some time, been sufficient, or nearly so, for the support of their Pastor. This property had been under the control and management of the Deacons, who, by the order of the Gospel, as well as by the law of the land, have the charge of all the property of the Church; and the title of the Church to this property was supposed to be as safe as the title of any corporate body whatever to their corporate property. But some few members of the Church, who continued to worship with the Parish, in the old meeting-house, claimed to be the *whole Church*; and, coming voluntarily together, without notice to any of those who worshipped in the new meeting-house and who were a majority of the Church, passed a vote of removal against the Deacons, who were with the majority, chose two new Deacons, and made claim, through them, to all the property belonging to the Church. This claim was sanctioned by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and final judgment entered, at the October Term for Norfolk-county, 1820."—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, ii. 130, 131.

The decision in the Dedham case was severely criticised. A writer in the *Spirit of the Pilgrims* says: "A Church has been known as a body corporate, from the landing of our forefathers, at Plymouth; was recognized and confirmed, as such, by the earliest Statutes; was, by the law of 1754, which the Court co-

"piously quote, expressly empowered, among other things, 'to call the Deacons to account, respecting their property, and, if need be, commence and prosecute any suits touching the same.' It is not shown that, at any time, Churches have failed to hold property, nor that the right has been doubted. Towns have uniformly been known as corporations, but totally distinct from Churches."—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, ii., 327.

To the assumption that, originally, the Parish and the Church were nearly identical, the Church embracing nearly all the members of the Parish, it was replied: "But all were not members, and, in some places, not even a majority were such. The company who commenced the Massachusetts settlement consisted of three hundred and fifty persons. From these, the First Church in the Colony was gathered, after their landing, in Salem, and numbered only *thirty communicants*, leaving three hundred and twenty who were not of the Church. The Church in Boston commenced with but *four members*. The Church in Newtown, (now Cambridge) consisted, at the first, of only *eight members*. Thomas Lechford, 'a discontented Attorney,' who visited this country in 1637, and returned, much dissatisfied with his reception and treatment, says, '*Most of the persons at New-England are not admitted of their Church, and, therefore, are not freemen.*'"—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, ii., 61.

In this early period, the choice of the Pastor, it was asserted, belonged exclusively to the Church: "After the formation of the Church in Salem, in 1629, the brethren 'chose Mr. Skelton their Pastor, Mr. Higginson their Teacher, and Mr. Houghton their Ruling Elder.' The First Church in Boston, instituted in 1630, not only exercised, from the first, the right of *choosing its Pastor*, but, for almost an hundred years, was alone concerned in fixing the Minister's salary, and in making all pecuniary appropriations. * * In the year 1632, Mr. Thomas Wells was prevailed with, by the importunity of the Roxbury Church, to accept of a Pastor's office among them." * *

"After a Church had been formed at Newtown, in 1635, the members 'chose Mr. Shepard for their Pastor.' In 1636, Mr. Samuel Whiting 'removed unto Lynn, the Church there inviting him to be their Pastor.' In 1637, 'the Church at Concord chose Mr. Buckley Teacher, and Mr. Jones Pastor.' In 1638, Rev. Ezekiel Rogers came into the Colony with a Church, and settled at Rowley. Here the brethren 'renewed their Church-covenant, and their call of Mr. Rogers to the office of Pastor, according to the course of

“other Churches.” In 1639, the Church of “Dorchester, not contenting themselves with a “single officer in the ministry of their Church, “invited one Mr. Burr, and gave him a call to “office.”—*Spirit of the Pilgrims, i., 67.*

The argument in behalf of the rights of the Church and its claim to hold property was illustrated by references to historic facts and to civil legislation. “As early as the year 1611, the “protection of the Churches became a subject “of legislation among the Colonists. By a law “of that year, the people of God were specially “authorized ‘to gather themselves into a church “‘estate, provided they could do it in a Christian “way, with the observance of the rules of “Christ, revealed in his word.’ By the same “law, every Church was protected in the free “exercise of the Ordinances of the Gospel, in “the election and ordination of its officers, in “the admission and discipline of its members, “and in all the usual transactions of Congrega- “tional Churches. By a law of 1668, in order “to secure the Churches in a free and unbiassed “election of their officers, it was ordered and “declared that, ‘by the Church is meant such “‘as are in full communion only;’ and all “others are prohibited from voting at their “elections. By a law of 1692, it is declared “that ‘the Churches shall, at all times, here- “after, use, exercise, and enjoy all their privi- “leges and freedoms respecting divine worship, “church-order, and discipline; and shall be “encouraged in the peaceable and regular pro- “fession and practice thereof.’ Under these “laws, and until the year 1693, all the Ministers “were called and settled by the Churches. But, “in that year, a law was passed which agrees “with all subsequent usage in the Orthodox “Churches and Societies of the Commonwealth: “Each respective gathered Church, in any “town or place, that, at any time, shall be in “want of a Minister, shall have power, accord- “ing to the directions in the word of God, to “choose its own Minister; and the major part “of said inhabitants as do there usually attend “the public worship of God, and are, by law, “qualified for voting in town affairs, concur- “ring with the Church’s act, and the person “thus elected and approved accepting thereof, “and settling with them, shall be their Min- “ister.”—*Spirit of the Pilgrims, i., 132, 133.*

Again: “In 1671, a Mr. Charles Nicolet was “employed to assist the Rev. John Higginson, “Pastor of the Church, in Salem, in the work “of the ministry. After about two years, Mr. “Nicolet received an invitation from the town, to “become, in connection with Mr. Higginson, “their settled and permanent religious teacher. “In this invitation, the Church refused to con-

“sent. A majority of the town, therefore, “concluded to separate from the Church, and “voted ‘a piece of land’ on which to erect a “house of worship. In consequence of this, “Mr. Higgins addressed a letter to the Court, “‘protesting against the people’s proceedings, “‘and saying, amongst other things, that such a “‘practice as calling a Minister by the people, “‘without a prior vote or call by the Church, “‘had never been known in New England.’ “In the mean time, before the Court could take “cognizance of the affair, the supporters of “Mr. Nicolet made an attempt to gather a “Church among themselves; but this was “opposed by the Church in Salem and by several “of the neighboring Churches; and the measure “failed. In June, 1675, a Court’s Committee, “consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-gov- “ernor, and eight others, visited Salem, examined “into the whole proceeding, and, in their “Report say, ‘We declare the course and way “that hath been attended in the calling and “settling of Mr. Nicolet, as a preacher, by a “‘promiscuous vote of the town, is very irregu- “lar, and expressly contrary to the known “‘wholesome laws of this jurisdiction, and of “‘dangerous tendency and influence as to the “state and order of the Churches here estab- “lished.”—*Spirit of the Pilgrims, ii., 176.*

Legislation of a later date was cited to this effect: “In the year 1754, it was enacted ‘That “the Deacons of all the several Protestant “Churches, not being Episcopal Churches, and “the Church-wardens of the several Episcopal “Churches, are, and shall be deemed so far “bodies corporate, as to take in succession “all grants and donations, whether real or “personal, made either to their several Church- “es, the poor of their Churches, or to them “and their successors, and to sue and defend “in all actions touching the same: and when- “ever the Ministers, Elders, or Vestry shall, in “such original grants or donations, have been “joined with such Deacons or Church, as “donors or grantees in succession, in such case, “such officers and their successors, together “with the Deacons or Church-wardens shall be “deemed the corporation for such purposes as “aforesaid.”—*Spirit of the Pilgrims, i., 133.*

“In the year 1785, this law was re-enacted, “in the same words above quoted.”—*Page 134.*

Yet, it is asked: “Is it not known to all “descriptions of persons, that this Parish in “Dedham have diverted the donations in ques- “tion from the original design of the pious and “Orthodox benefactors? And have not other “Parishes done the same? And does not every “body know that the Corporation of Harvard “University have done the same, in relation to

"the Professorship of Divinity, to the outrage of all principle, justice, or gratitude?"—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, ii., 133.

Time-honored usage was also appealed to: "The usage of Congregationalists, granting the Church the privilege of taking the lead in the settlement of a Minister, and giving to the Parish merely the power of concurring or non-concurring, has been recognized in legal decisions. The Parish, when the ministerial office is vacant, from an ancient and respectable usage, wait until the Church have made choice of a Minister and have requested the concurrence of the Parish: and, if the Parish do not concur, the election of the Church is a nullity: and if the Parish do concur, then a contract of settlement is made wholly between the Parish and Minister, and is obligatory on them only."—*Massachusetts Reports*—*Burr vs. The Inhabitants of First Parish in Sandwich*—vol. ix., p. 277.—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, ii., 285.

On this point, the elder Buckminster, familiar with the usages of New England, in the eighteenth century, and holding views of the relations of Church and Parish far different from those of the Court, in the Dedham case, had said, long previous: "The Church should lead in calling a Minister, and the Parish concur: for Parishes are not known in the Gospel, nor in ecclesiastical Councils. I know not whether this distinction is observed in Boston and its vicinity."—*Life of the Buckminsters*, 199.

The *Spirit of the Pilgrims* repeatedly presented strictures upon the decision which deprived the Dedham Church of its property. It charged that decision to sectarian influences. Its objections are stated at much length: "We object to the views expressed in the Dedham case, that they are too evidently of a *sectarian* character. We do not complain on the ground, merely, that this case was decided in favor of Unitarians. But we do complain, that the highest judicial officer in the State, while seated on the bench of justice, should allow himself to go into a discussion of theological questions, and make them a ground of his decision, in a way to favor one religious denomination and to prejudice others. The Constitution wisely provides, that 'no subordination of any one sect or denomination of Christians to another, shall ever be established by law.' We would enquire, then, whether it can be constitutional for an officer of the Government, whose decisions are to have the force of law, to attempt determining points of theology which are at issue between different denominations of Christians. What would be thought if such points were brought before the Legislature, to

be decided by literal enactments? But they might as well be decided there, for aught we see, as on the Bench, since the decisions of the Bench, until reversed, are much the same as laws. Why, then, did Chief-justice Parker, in the decision to which we have referred, take it upon him to say, that 'the practice of the Episcopal Churches,' in regard to the Sacrament, 'is more conformable to the practice of the primitive Christian Churches, than that of most who dissent from their form of worship?' And why did he decide, in exact conformity to the religious views of Unitarians and in as exact opposition to those of the Orthodox, that 'there were no distinction, in primitive Christian times, between the Church and the Congregation, but all the assembly were considered the Church, and all were invited, without distinction, to come to the communion table, and receive the sacrament.' The learned Judge will pardon us, if we think these subjects a little out of his professional sphere. To be sure, as a man, he has the same right as any other man to form his opinions and to express them, on all religious subjects: but, as the highest judicial officer in the Commonwealth, sitting on the bench of justice, and acting the part, not only of a Judge, but, in some sense, also of a Legislator, we really think he may better leave *disputed points in theology* to be determined in their proper place.

The late decisions of which we complain, are inconsistent with other and previous decisions. * * *

Chief-justice Parker tells us, that 'the only circumstance which gives a Church any legal character is its connection with some regularly constituted Society, and, indeed, that a Church cannot subsist without some such Society to which it is attached.' But Chief-justice Parsons decides 'upon the nature and powers of a Congregational Church, as distinct from a Parish,' and tells us that 'a Church and Parish are bodies with different powers.'

Chief-justice Parker tells us, once and again, that the Church is a mere Trustee for the Parish, and holds its property for the use of the Parish. But Chief-justice Parsons says, 'The Deacons are made a corporation to hold property for the use of the Church, and they are accountable to the members.'

Chief-justice Parker tells us, (what every Clergyman in the State knows to be incorrect) that those 'who withdraw from a Society, cease to be members of that particular Church' with which the Society is connected. But Chief-justice Parsons says, 'The members of a Church are generally inhabitants of the

Parish; but *this inhabitation is not a necessary qualification for a church-member.*

Chief-justice Parker insists that the property of the Church in Dedham was *designed* to be appropriated for the support of a Minister; and, as such, is rightfully entrusted to the care of the Deacons, to be held by them for the benefit of the Parish. But it was decided by Judge Sedgwick, in the Case of *Boutill and others, vs. Cowdin*, that the Deacons of a Congregational Church *'are not a corporation for the receiving and managing a fund for the support of a Minister!'* We pretend not to determine which of these decisions is nearest the truth; but, really, we do not see how they can be reconciled, the one with the other.

The doctrine that a Church can have no legal character, and, indeed, *'cannot subsist,'* unless 'in connection with some regularly constituted Society,' is calculated to introduce the utmost confusion and uncertainty into the ecclesiastical concerns of the Commonwealth. A legitimate inference from the doctrine is this, that when a Parish, for any cause, ceases to exist, the Church must go out of existence with it. Certainly, if *'a Church cannot subsist,'* but in connexion with some religious Society, then it can subsist no longer than such Society; and, when the Society is dissolved, both must die together. Now, in the progress of things, in this changing world, how very often have Societies and Parishes gone out of existence? How often, in this Commonwealth, have they found it expedient, with a change of circumstances or a change of laws, to shift their form of organization, i. e. to *dissolve, and organize anew?* Here is a town, which, for many years, has sustained a parochial character, and has had a Church associated and connected with it. But, at length, the town drops this character; ceases to act as a Parish; and a religious Society is organized to take its place. In this change of affairs, what becomes of the Church? If it dies, in the dissolution of the parochial character of the town, then how can it revive, and become united with the new Society, but by a new organization? But, in the progress of things, it is found that the new Society is not established in the most desirable way. It is, therefore, dissolved and another is established. Again, we ask, What becomes of the Church? Dying, as it must, in the dissolution of the first Society, how does it revive, and become united with the second?—*Spirit of the Pilgrims, i., 131-133.*

No doubt, multitudes would have accepted, without question, the statements of a writer who says: "I know something of the immense

load which hung upon the Court who decided the Dedham case:—Boston feeling—Cambridge feeling—the expectations of men in power—and, above all, their own total settled inclination, *the stronger for being sincere*—all were a trial of the Court, severe and conflicting. While I observe this, I do not forget that I have my feelings, and that others have their feelings of the opposite tendency. And there I leave the Dedham case."—*Spirit of the Pilgrims, ii., 176.*

Not content with such representations designed to invalidate the authority of judicial decisions, the *Spirit of the Pilgrims* adduced the elaborate representation of the rights of the Churches that had appeared, years before the present controversy had been anticipated, in the pages of the *Anthology*. This was, in substance, as follows: "To constitute a body corporate, it is not necessary that there should be a formal act of incorporation. For if any body of men are, by the supreme authority of the State, recognized as such, it will be a virtual Act of Incorporation. In the early settlement of this Commonwealth, so unrefined were the inhabitants, in their legal notions, that districts were constituted and invested with municipal rights by a single order of the Governor and Assistants of the Colony, that they should be called by certain names. There is no other Act of Incorporation for the towns of Boston, Salem, Ipswich, and most others in the Commonwealth. In considering the rights of the Churches, in Boston, we shall have occasion to notice the above principle, as none of them have, until very lately, been incorporated into distinct religious communities, by special Acts of the Government.

* * * * *

"In the choice of the Ministers, the Church were originally the sole electors; but, for more than a century past, it has been an established rule, in the town of Boston and in the other towns of the Commonwealth, that all who contribute to their support shall have a voice in their election. By a law passed in the 4 and 5 of W. and M., it is declared that, whenever a Church is destitute of a Minister, such Church is invested with power to choose one. If the major part of such of the inhabitants as usually attend public worship, and are qualified by law to vote in town affairs, with whom, likewise, the members of the Church may vote, shall concur with the Act of the Church, and the person elected shall accept thereof, he becomes the Minister, to whose support all the inhabitants and rateable estates are obliged to contribute. In case of a disagreement between the Church

"and the inhabitants, the former may call in the help of a Council, consisting of the Elders and Messengers of three or five neighboring Churches. This Council is empowered to hear, examine, and consider the exceptions and allegations made against the election of the Churches. If they should approve of the choice, and the person elected should declare his acceptance, he becomes the Minister of the Society, to all intents, and entitled to be supported by the Parish."

* * * * *

"Therefore, the rights of the Churches, to lead in the election of Ministers and of other officers and to maintain order and discipline, where they have been accustomed to exercise and enjoy those rights, still remain in them."—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, i., 502, quoted from the *Anthology*, 1806.

The Dedham case was but one of many of a similar character. Instances analagous to it were continually recurring, from 1819 till the new Constitution was adopted, fifteen years later. Rev. Dr. Joseph S. Clark stated in a note appended to his *Discourse before the Barnstable Conference, in 1855*, that: "Among the collections of the *Congregational Library Association*, is a manuscript Report on 'the condition of those Churches which have been driven from their houses of worship, by town or Parish votes, or by measures equivalent to such votes,' made to the General Association of Massachusetts, in 1836, by a Committee of one from each of the district Associations—twenty-three in number—in accordance with a vote of that body, passed in 1833. The document, comprising fifty-two closely written pages of large letter-paper, is the result of a thorough research, and possesses great value, as illustrating one of the most important periods in our ecclesiastical history. It enumerates EIGHTY-ONE 'exiled Churches,' giving a detailed account of their sufferings and self-denial for the cause of evangelical religion; and supposes that some others of the same class may have been overlooked in this enumeration." A very laudable desire not to uncover the dying embers of former strife is understood to have been the reason why this Report was not published at the time.—*Clark's Discourse before Barnstable Conference, 1855*, 27, Note.

The Report here referred to, is, doubtless, the same which has since appeared under the title of *The Exiled Churches of Massachusetts*, in the *Congregational Quarterly* for July, 1863. It is defective in not giving the names of the Churches; but the most noteworthy of these may be supplied from contemporary documents. Several of them have a place in the record of litigation.

Well might it be so, if the estimate given by Dr. Clark (*Congregational Churches in Massachusetts*, 271) is correct, that the 'exiled Churches' were stripped of property to the amount of something like half a million of dollars.

A case of "exile" even earlier than that of Dedham, and in which the decision of the civil Courts deprived them of their claim to property, was that of Sandwich, of which Rev. Mr. Burr was Pastor. The *Panoplist* for 1817, Page 274, states that: "Mr. Burr, for a considerable number of years after his settlement in the ministry, did not believe, and, of course, did not preach, those doctrines of the Gospel, which are commonly called the doctrines of grace, and which he now receives and preaches as the truth of God. Some time after the change in his sentiments had become manifest, a part of his parishioners became disaffected to him, being highly displeased with his preaching. As Mr. Burr felt it to be his duty to obey God rather than men, he continued to preach the offensive doctrines. God was pleased to smile upon his labors. There was a very pleasing revival of religion, and many were hopefully converted. It was at this period, and when a large number, we think about seventy persons, were about entering the Church, that the opposition became more and more active. Not long after, it was increased still more, by the proposal, on the part of Mr. Burr and his friends, to introduce into the Church some new rules for the preservation of Gospel order and discipline. These rules, however, were subsequently dispensed with by the Church, for the express purpose of satisfying the disaffected members. Not long after, a majority of the Parish (eighty-three to eighty) voted, that the connection between Mr. Burr and the Parish was dissolved. This took place in the year 1811. They not only passed the vote, but appointed a Committee to keep Mr. Burr, by force, from entering the pulpit on the Lord's-day, which was effectually done.

"In this controversy, about one-sixth part of the male members of the Church joined in the opposition to their Pastor. The rest finally adhered to him, and procured another place of worship. Since that time, a new house for public worship has been erected by Mr. Burr's friends, and an Act incorporating them as a Parish has been obtained.

"The members of the Church who withdrew from Mr. Burr and from the communion of their brethren were regularly dealt with, as offenders, and excluded from the Church. These excluded members afterwards formed themselves, with others, into a new Church, and claimed to be the First Church, or the original Church of Christ, in Sandwich."

This claim of the few who remained with the Parish was admitted and confirmed by the Supreme Court; and, in consequence of its decision, the Communion furniture and the sums of money which had come into the Deacon's hands, amounting, in all, to several hundred dollars, were surrendered to the Parish claimants.—*Clark's Congregational Churches*, 245.

"In Dennis, Mr. Haven preached ten years, with much fidelity and success, after he received the doctrines of grace; and yet, when impaired health compelled him to take a dismission, in 1826, the Society brought in a Unitarian successor. This was done without the concurrence of the Church; a majority of which withdrew; reorganized; settled an evangelical Pastor; and, after sustaining separate worship for about twenty years, yielded to the force of circumstances, and were absorbed in other evangelical Churches around them."—*Clark's Discourse*, 1855, 29.

Perhaps no case of Church exile which had previously occurred excited more sympathy than that of Abiel Holmes, the venerable Pastor of the Church at Cambridge. At the present day, it excites surprise to learn on what grounds the Parish justified their opposition and their measures to force him away, while his Church, as a body, was unfalteringly attached to him. Voluminous pamphlets were issued on both sides; and the result of the action of the Parish, leading to the establishment of a new Society, in connection with the old Church, has become historically memorable.

The Brookfield case is thus stated in the *Spirit of the Pilgrims*, v., 402: "The facts in the case before us are briefly these: In April, 1827, the contract existing between the Rev. Michael Stone and the South Parish in Brookfield was, by mutual consent, dissolved. During the Summer following, Unitarian Ministers were invited to preach in the meeting-house of the Parish; and, in August, a call was given to Mr. George R. Noyes, a Unitarian, to settle there, in the work of the ministry. Upon this, a minority of the Parish, including all the male members of the Church except two, withdrew, and formed themselves into a new religious Society, under the Statutes of 1811 and 1823. In November of the same year, the Church, as a body, voted to unite with this new Society in the support of public worship; and Mr. Stone, whose relation to the Church had not been dissolved, was invited to act as Minister of the new Society. In this change of relation, on the part of the Church, from one Society to the other, the Deacons took with them, as might have been expected, the sacramental furniture.

"After the secession of the Church from the

"Parish, the two male members who continued behind affected to consider themselves the Church, holding meetings, admitting members, attending on the communion, etc. Of this branch of the Church, (if branch it can be called,) the Plaintiff in this action was elected sole Deacon, and an action was brought against the Deacons of the Church, for the recovery of the sacramental furniture. The facts, as in substance above stated, were agreed at the October Term, 1829; and the case having been argued, in writing, by S. Hoar, Junior, for the Plaintiff, and L. Strong for the Defendant, and continued *nisi*, judgment was given for the Plaintiff, at the Term of the Court holden at Worcester, October, 1831."

Here, ground was taken that the Church could not exist independent of the Parish; and thus, at a stroke, the very life of the Church, to say nothing of rights, was made to depend on the majority of the Parish which might be composed largely of men who joined the Society merely to oppress the Church. On this the *Spirit of the Pilgrims* remarks: "It could not have been the doctrine of Unitarian Ministers and Delegates, so late as the ordination of Mr. Lamson, at Dedham, in 1818; for the Council convened on that occasion say, that, 'while they esteem the concurrence of the Church and Parish in the settlement of a Minister as very desirable, they believe that *each of these bodies has a right to elect a Pastor for itself*, when it shall be satisfied that its own welfare and the general interests of religion require the measure; this right being secured to the Church by the essential principles of Congregational polity, and to the Parish by the Constitution and Laws of the Commonwealth.'"—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, v. 420.

The case of Josiah Stearns, at Bedford, attracted considerable attention; and was one of the last which occurred. It is thus stated by his son, in his *Sketch of Mr. Stearns's Life*. (*Sprague's Annals*, i., 580): "He was ordained as Minister of the town of Bedford, April 27, 1795; and continued his ministrations among that people, in singular harmony and fidelity, for nearly thirty-five years. As the town increased, and many of the new settlers held a different religious system from that which he had been accustomed to preach, a disaffection arose; and, on the fourteenth of November, 1831, a vote was passed, in town meeting, to occupy the pulpit for a certain number of Sabbaths, during the ensuing Winter, with preachers of the Unitarian denomination. The result of the whole procedure was, that the Church and a large portion of the people who were in the habit of attending public worship withdrew, and erected, for themselves, a new

"church-edifice. My father was constituted Minister of the new Society, under the name of the "Trinitarian Congregational Society," June 5, 1833, which connection was continued "till the close of his life, December 26, 1834."

In his *Semi-Centennial Discourse at Ipswich*, the Rev. D. T. Kimball thus referred to the case of the Rev. Mr. Giles of Milton. After paying a high tribute to his worth, he says: "But, notwithstanding his superior talents and excellence of character, he was excluded from his house of worship by a majority of the Parish, and dismissed from them by an *ex parte* Council, whose authority in so doing he never acknowledged, nor could acknowledge, as he had never unreasonably refused a mutual Council, which unreasonable refusal is necessary, according to the decision of the Massachusetts Judiciary, to make the result of an *ex parte* Council valid."—*Kimball's Discourse at Ipswich, 1857, 14.*

The case of the Church at Groton, of which Daniel Chaplin was Pastor, occurred in 1826, and was, in some respects, more noteworthy than any other. The Parish, against the wishes of the Pastor, who had asked a colleague, supplied the pulpit with Unitarian Ministers, and would allow him to invite no assistants but such as they or their Committee should approve. The result was the withdrawal of the Pastor and of the Church, as a body. An Ecclesiastical Council was called to consider the case; and the result was a Report vindicating "The Rights of the Congregational Churches of Massachusetts." This *Result of an Ecclesiastical Council Convened at Groton* was published in an octavo pamphlet of sixty-three pages, and was regarded by the Orthodox, generally, as a complete and satisfactory vindication of the imperiled rights of the Churches.

It is unnecessary to produce extracts from this elaborate document, as the main arguments embodied in it have, already, been presented, from the pages of the *Spirit of the Pilgrims*. Lest it should be supposed that, in a case where property was concerned, the Church should appear to demand rights inconsistent with those of the Parish, it was distinctly said: "When Church and Parish disagree in their choice of a religious teacher, an officer common to both, and neither body is disposed to yield, and the house of worship is the property of the Parish, we cannot consistently complain, and we do not, that the Church should be compelled to withdraw, and institute worship by itself. But this, surely, is all the sacrifice which the Church, in such a case, should be required to make."—*Spirit of the Pilgrims, i., 75.*

The *Result of the Groton Council* could not

be quietly accepted by Unitarians. It was reviewed in the fourth volume of the *Christian Examiner*; and the review was afterwards printed as a pamphlet. The title of this was, *The Rights of the Congregational Parishes of Massachusetts*; and its argument was in avowed refutation of the *Result of the Groton Council*. Several historical errors embodied in the latter were corrected; and the "Rights of Parishes" were ingeniously and ably vindicated. So able a document, one also upon which Unitarians rested their case, deserves more than a passing notice.

It began with saying: "Perhaps there was never a more palpable *misnomer* than is to be found in the title of this extraordinary pamphlet. Instead of the 'Rights,' it should have been entitled the 'Usurpations,' of the early Churches of Massachusetts over their Christian brethren; over those, who—professing themselves the disciples of Jesus Christ; admitting his divine authority; receiving his doctrines and precepts as the revelation of God; and contributing to the maintenance of public Christian worship,—feel and know that they enjoy, and are entitled to hold and possess, an entire equality of privileges with those who call themselves, by way of eminence, the members of Christ's Church. But to no privilege do they think their title clearer than to that of an equal voice in the selection of their Teachers and Pastors, upon whose ministry they attend, and for whose support they pay in proportion to their property.

"But we are utterly unable to perceive why there should be an equality in civil concerns, and a perpetual and odious aristocracy, a never dying House of Lords and Bishops in the Church. We cannot perceive how it is possible that one-fifth part of a whole Society should possess, *de jure*, not only a negative, a *veto* on the doings of the other four-fifths, but that, having exerted this power, they should have a right to vote again in the lower body, "the world," as it is contemptuously called."—*Page 4.*

It was consequently argued that Parishes had, by law, the right to elect their own teachers.

It was freely admitted that, in 1641, the right of church-members to elect the Pastor was vested in them, by Statute; but it was insisted that this did not prove it right, or scriptural, or irrevocable. "By the third Article of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of Massachusetts, it is declared, in the simplest and clearest words, that Towns, Parishes, Precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious Societies, shall have the right of electing their own teachers. These descriptions are perfectly technical. They are as well known to our laws as any

"terms whatever. * * * The effect and operation of this Clause, all the members of religious Societies came under the consideration of our Supreme Judicial Court, about twelve or fifteen years since, and was settled in favor of religious liberty and natural right, in conformity with the clear import of the Clause in the Bill of Rights, by Judges Parsons, Sedgwick, Sewall, Thacher, and Parker, in the cases of *Avery v. Tyringham* and *Burr v. Sandwich*."—Page 5.

A somewhat extended statement of the case itself is given: "Dr. Chaplin, a venerable and excellent Pastor, having, we regret to say it, become unable to perform his parochial duties, proposed to his people the settlement of a colleague. The Doctor and his Church, or a majority of them, believed that they had an exclusive right to invite candidates. 'Providentially,' they say—and it was a very favorable providence—there was a Mr. Todd, from Andover, 'present.' It was evidently one of those prepared providences which so often occur in human affairs; or, to speak frankly, for we are indignant at such a profanation of the name of the Almighty, the Orthodox majority of the Church had foreseen this event; had prepared headquarters; and Mr. Todd providentially, as we are told, found himself on the spot, at the most pressing moment of Dr. Chaplin's need. Mr. Todd accordingly preached and was, some time after, engaged by Dr. Chaplin for eight Sabbaths. The Church, consisting, we believe, of between twenty-five and thirty male members, in a Parish in which there were about three hundred voters, finally, by a vote of seventeen to eight, gave Mr. Todd a call. The Parish, it would seem, from the result, thought this measure of the Church rather too strong. After full trial, they found that they did not like Mr. Todd; for, on the twenty-fifth of November, they voted to appoint a Committee to supply the pulpit, treating as it deserved, the usurpation of the Church over rights so completely secured to them by the Constitution and the solemn decisions of the Supreme Court thereon.

"Dr. Chaplin, although he knew that the Church had given Mr. Todd a call, agreed, when the Parish Committee called upon him, that they might fill the pulpit for four Sabbaths. The vote of the Parish was to fill it for four months. Their Committee, except for the first Sunday, when there was no preaching, actually supplied it from the date of their appointment; and the only objection on the part of the Church, which we can perceive, was, that it was filled by Unitarian clergymen; though we admit that there hardly could be

"supposed a more important objection in the minds of those, who deny the Christian character to Unitarians. Dr. Chaplin's patience becoming at length exhausted, the following note was addressed to the Parish Committee; and the Council seem to consider it a very proper one.

"GENTLEMEN.—After mature reflection, I have thought it my duty to remonstrate, once more, against your thrusting a man into my pulpit against my wishes and, as I believe, against the wishes of a majority of this people.

"Yours &c

"DANIEL CHAPLIN.

"January 7th, 1827."

"What a strange aspect does the subject assume to us now? The concurrent right of the election is admitted, explicitly and repeatedly, by the Council; but it is contended that the right to select the candidates is vested exclusively in the disabled incumbent and his Church! In the present case, the Church actually proceeded to an election, without giving the majority the opportunity of hearing a preacher of their own choice, even for a single Sabbath. This, we trust, is not a specimen of Orthodox justice and apprehension of right.

"The Parish Committee were calm and resolved. They knew that the Constitution had guaranteed to them the right of election and, of necessity, the depending right of selecting candidates. Dr. Chaplin speaks of '*thrusting a man into his pulpit against his wishes*.' Is this correct? In May preceding, he had expressed to his people a wish to have a colleague. They had, therefore, a legal right to choose one. The right to choose includes the right to select candidates. Dr. Chaplin had parted with his right to exclude those whom he did not like, by inviting the Parish to provide a colleague. Surely no man will be so absurd as to contend that the Parish, even if they had but a concurrent vote, had no right to select their candidate. Jesuitical mockery it would, indeed, be, if the Church could say to the Parish, 'You may choose as you please. You have entire freedom of election; but you shall never hear a preacher on probation, who has not been graduated at Andover; who does not bear the genuine stamp, so as to render it sure that he is not counterfeit.'"—Pages 8-10.

The view taken in the *Result of the Groton Council*, to the effect that the rights of Churches had been freely and uniformly conceded, in the early history of Massachusetts, was thus controverted: "The true history of the case is this. In 1641, when the legislators were all church-members, they made a law to perpetuate their

own power. This is not an anomalous case. Men are always ready to relieve others of the labor of making laws, and to assume it themselves. But discontents of the most violent nature arose against the usurpation. This is expressly and repeatedly admitted by the Groton Council, themselves. The dispute was a sharp and angry one. The rights of the great body of Christians prevailed; and, in 1692, the whole power of election was given to the people. The Church made great efforts, and regained a portion of its power, in 1693. The law then enacted gave a concurrent choice to the Church and people. But the usurpers were dissatisfied with an equal division of power; and, by aiming at too much, they have finally lost all; an issue not by any means unusual to those who aim at unlawful power.

In 1695, the Church had influence enough to procure a law which virtually gave the exclusive right of election to them, by bringing to their aid an Ecclesiastical Council. But why are these gentlemen so disingenuous as to speak of the Act of 1695, as an *operative* one? They must know that it was so odious that it was *never enforced in a single case*, from that day to the present. The communicants acquired a power, by that Act, which they never dared to exercise. Why, too, do they so often refer to the Act of 1693, giving the concurrent power to the Church, when they know that it was repealed by the Act of 1695? These omissions, or misstatements, or mistakes, have no tendency to gain our confidence."—Page 18.

The argument for the existence of Churches independent of Parishes was thus met: "They appear to think the Church to be an ambulatory body, capable of locomotion, and separable from all other human society. But if they had perused, with care, the Act of 1800, which they quote, they would have seen that the privileges and liberties therein secured to the several Churches were thus confirmed *only to such Churches as are connected and associated in public worship* with the several Towns, Parishes, Precincts, Districts, bodies-politic, being religious Societies, established according to law, within this Commonwealth.' Our laws recognize and sustain no others. Ours are, and always, *de facto* and *de jure*, have been, thus associated. If a Church should remove out of a Parish, or cease to worship with the Parish, their legal existence would cease. They could not take the Pastor with them. His contract is with the Parish. He could not recover his salary, either of the Parish or the Church. The Church, thus separated, could no longer vote on Parish affairs."—Page 24.

Later legal provisions are thus noticed: "By the first Section of the Act of 1800, no privileges are given to Churches except such as are *connected and associated* with existing bodies-politic. By the second Section, all the Towns, Parishes, Precincts, bodies-politic, or *religious Societies* are held to be constantly provided with a public teacher of piety, religion, and morality, under certain penalties to be recovered by indictment. Surely it will not even be pretended that both the religious Societies and the Parishes, and also the Churches attached to them, are liable to these fines! If this should be the case, there would be a double set of fines: a fine on the Parish, as a corporation, and an equal fine on the *included* corporation, as the Council consider it, the Church."—Pages 27, 28.

The case is, toward the conclusion of the pamphlet, thus summed up. After intimating that the argument for the rights of "the Church," drawn from New Testament authority, is worse than impertinent, it proceeds: "But we forbear an examination of this question, now immaterial, and refer our readers to a discussion of it in a review of the Dedham case, in the *Christian Disciple*, for July and August, 1820. They will there find it maintained, that, in the early ages of Christianity, the Church was the society of Christians worshipping in one place; that, in this, the usual, acceptance of the word, the Church was divided into two classes only, clergy and laity—not into three, clergy, church-members, and ordinary worshippers;—that Church and Parish were, in the language of those times, 'convertible terms';—that the *choice of Bishops, or Pastors*—one and the same thing—that is, *Pastors, was made in a meeting of all the people*;—that even if it could be proved, that no persons were, in the first centuries, admitted to the Church without entering into a special covenant, it would, by no means follow, that such a course is necessary in the present age, which is of a very different character; nay, that Hooker himself, one of this Council's favorite authorities, maintains that the children of confederate parents are, *ipso facto*, 'true members according to the rule of the Gospel, by the profession of their father's covenant, THOUGH they should not make any personal and vocal expression of their engagement, as their fathers did';—that, instead of a constant succession of Churches, in the sense in which that word is used by Congregationalists, the Church, in our technical sense, never had an existence, till the separation of the Independents from the Presbyterians, in the seventeenth century; and that the high pretensions of Churches, in regard to the election of Pastors,

“are so far from being supported by an uninterrupted usage, even for the last two centuries, that they have never been fully recognized, for a single hour. But, if it had been otherwise, we maintain that no length of time, however great, can give a prescriptive right to usurpation. The reformation proceeded wholly on this principle. Equality in the Christian Church is one of its fundamental principles. It is, to be sure, one which has been more often violated than any other. There has been an unceasing effort to lord it over God’s heritage; and this result is but one of the latest of the million of efforts to this effect. But it comes in an unauspicious age for the spirit of domination. Popes and Jesuits may be restored in name, but not to their dangerous power. The glory has departed from them. The human mind is free; and men will no longer, except in distracted Spain, hail their despots as benefactors, and insist upon the restoration of their chains.”—*Pages 30, 31.*

Such arguments as these, adduced to vindicate the “Rights of Parishes,” were sufficiently plausible with those whose sympathies or interests predisposed them in their favor; but the members of the “exiled Churches,” who, in their poverty, saw themselves stripped, not merely of their claims to a share in the parish-property, but of that which had been given exclusively to the Church and had been held by its officers, were not likely to be convinced of the justice of the treatment to which they were subjected, whether by the decisions of the Judges, or the pleas made by Unitarian advocates in their behalf. The earnestness, not to say bitterness, of the controversy was greatly aggravated by this sense of personal wrong, on the part of the membership of the ‘exiled’ Churches. The truth was, that they were the victims of a system of legislation that had grown out of the union of Church and State—a system in which the Church originally had had everything its own way, but with which subsequent legislation, shaped by the growing influence and claims of Parishes, had come in collision. There was no peace: there could be no proper basis for it, until some change, modifying existing legislation, could be effected; and this was only secured by the introduction of the new Constitution of the State, fourteen or fifteen years after the Dedham case occurred.

In 1819, Doctor Channing preached a Sermon, at Baltimore, at the Ordination of the Rev. Jared Sparks, which called forth some severe strictures, from different quarters. In this Sermon, he vindicated the use of reason, in religion; and stated his objections to Trinitarian theology. In the course of his remarks, he

portrayed the system in an odious light. He said: “We object, particularly on this ground, to that system which arrogates to itself the name of Orthodoxy, and which is now most industriously propagated through our country. This system teaches that God brings us into existence wholly depraved, so that, under the innocent features of our childhood is hidden a nature adverse to all good and propense to all evil; and it teaches that God regards us with displeasure before we have acquired power to understand our duties or reflect upon our actions.

“This system, also, teaches, that God selects from the corrupt mass of men a number to be saved, and that they are plucked, by an irresistible agency, from the common ruin, whilst the rest are commanded, under penalty of aggravated woe, to make a change in their characters, which their natural corruption places beyond their power, and are also promised pardon on conditions which necessarily avail them nothing, unless they are favored with a special operation of God’s grace, which he is pre-determined to withhold.”—*Page 17.*

“This system teaches, that man having sinned against an infinite being, is infinitely guilty; and some even say that a single transgression, though committed in our early and inconsiderate years, merits the eternal pains of hell. Thus, an infinite penalty is due from every human being; and God’s justice insists that it shall be borne either by the offender or a substitute.”—*Page 19.*

This discourse called out an answer by Professor Stuart of Andover. His *Letters to the Rev. Wm. E. Channing, containing Remarks on his Sermon recently preached and published at Baltimore*, passed through several editions; and as those whose views it represented denied, several years subsequent, that it ever had been answered, or ever could be, it demands special attention.

Professor Stuart admitted much that was said by Doctor Channing in regard to the use of reason in matters of religion. To his rules for interpretation, he took but partial exception. But, on the subject of the Scripture doctrine of the Trinity, he not only wrote at length, but carefully went over all the prominent proof-texts that could be cited on either side. At the outset, he proposes to define the sense in which he uses the word *person*: “We profess to use the word *person*, merely from the poverty of language; merely to designate our belief of a real distinction in the Godhead; and not to describe independent, conscious beings, possessing *separate* and equal *essences* and *perfections*. Why should we be obliged so often to explain ourselves on this point? Is

"there any more difficulty, here, or anything more obnoxious, than when you say, 'God is angry with the wicked, every day?' You defend yourself in the use of such an expression, by saying, that it is only the language of *approximation*; i.e., that it is intended to describe that, in the mind of the Deity, or in his actions, which corresponds, in some measure, or in some respect, to anger in men; not that he is really affected with the passion of anger. You will permit me, then, to add, that we speak of *person* in the Godhead, to express that which, in some respect or other, corresponds to *persons* as applied to men, i.e., *some distinction*; not that we attach to it the meaning of three beings, with a separate consciousness, will, omnipotence, omniscience, etc. Where then is our inconsistency in this, or the absurdity of our language, provided there is a real foundation in the Scriptures, on which may rest the *fact* of a distinction that we believe to exist?"—*Stuart's Letters to Channing, 1819, 34.*

"One of your rules of exegesis, to which I have with all my heart assented, demands that *'every word . . . should be modified and explained according to the subject which is discussed, according to the PURPOSES, feelings, circumstances, and principles of the writer.'* Do us the justice to apply this law of interpretation to our language; and the dispute between us about the meaning of the word *person* is forever at an end.

"What, then, you will doubtless ask, is that distinction in the Godhead, which the word *person* is meant to designate? I answer, without hesitation, that I do not know. The *fact* that a distinction exists, is what we aver; the definition of that distinction is what I shall by no means attempt. By what shall I, or can I, define it? What simile, drawn from created objects, which are necessarily derived and dependent, can illustrate the mode of existence in that Being, who is underived, independent, unchangeable, infinite, eternal? I confess myself unable to advance a single step here, in explaining what the distinction is. *I receive the FACT that it exists, simply because I believe that the Scriptures reveal the FACT.*"—*Ibid 35, 36.*

"I do not admit, therefore, that we are exposed, justly, to be taxed with mysticism and absurdity, when we aver that there is a distinction in the Godhead, which we are utterly unable to define. I am aware, indeed, that a writer, some time since, composed and published, in a periodical work then edited at Cambridge, a piece in which he labored, with no small degree of acuteness, to show that no man can believe a proposition, the terms of

which are unintelligible or which he does not understand. His object in doing this, appears to have been, to fix upon a belief in the doctrine of the Trinity the charge of absurdity. But, it seems to me, the whole argument of that piece is founded on a confusion of two things, which are in themselves very diverse; viz., *terms* which are *unintelligible*, and *things* which are *undefinable*. You believe in the *fact* that the divine existence is without cause: you understand the *fact* that God exists uncaused; but, you cannot define underived existence. I believe, on the authority of the Scriptures, that there is a real distinction in the Godhead; but I cannot define it. Still the proposition that *there is a real distinction* is just as intelligible as the one that God is self-existent."—*Ibid, 37, 38.*

"After all, I am unable to conceive of any definite meaning, in the phrase, '*eternal generation.*' *Generation*, or production, like *creation*, necessarily implies, in itself, *beginning*, and, of course, contradicts the idea of absolute eternity. In so far as Christ is divine, consubstantial with the Father, he must, for aught that I can see, be necessarily regarded as self-existent, independent, and eternal. A being to whom these attributes do not belong, can never be regarded as God, except he be called so by a figurative use of the term. The *generation* or *production* of the Son of God, as *divine*, as *really and truly God*, seems to be out of question, therefore, unless it be an express doctrine of revelation, which is so far from being the case, that I conceive the contrary is plainly taught. If the phrase '*eternal generation*,' then, is to be vindicated, it is only on the ground that it is figuratively used to describe an undefinable connexion and discrimination between Father and Son, which is from everlasting. It is not well-chosen, however, for this purpose, because it necessarily, even in its figurative use, carries along with it an idea which is at variance with the self-existence and independence of Christ, as divine; and, of course, in so far as it does this, it seems to detract from his real divinity."—*Ibid, 41, 42.*

"When Unitarians, therefore, inquire what that distinction in the Godhead is, in which we believe, we answer, that we do not profess to understand *what* it is, affirmatively. We can approximate to a definition of it, only by negatives. We deny that the Father is, in *all* respects, the same as the Son; and that the Holy Spirit is, in *all* respects, the same as either the Father or the Son. We rest the *fact*, that a distinction exists, solely upon the basis of Revelation."—*Ibid, 46.*

"My sole business, these ten years past, has

“been the study of the Bible; and the study of it, in the daily use of those principles of exegesis, which you have, for the most part, so briefly and so happily described. I began this study, as I believed, with a desire to know what the Bible has taught. I have pursued it with increased desire, with unabated ardour. I have limited my studies to no one class of writers; but have solicitously endeavored to seek for truth, and to receive it, thankfully, from whatever quarter it might come. In particular, at least three-quarters of my time have been spent among writers of the Unitarian class, from whom I have received, with gratitude, much instruction relative to the philology, the exegesis, and the literary history of the Scriptures. I am accustomed to reject any explanation of the Scriptures that is not founded upon the general principles of exegesis, which you have developed. Whether an *orthodox* or *heterodox* use can be made of any interpretation is what I habitually endeavor to lay out of view, when I interpret the Scriptures. The simple question which I desire to place before me, is, ‘What has God said? What has Christ taught?’ I aim at being guided by the fundamental principles of explanation in all writings, when I pursue these inquiries in the Scriptures. And when I come to a satisfactory answer, I regard this as of divine authority; as *real orthodoxy*, in the highest and best sense of the word.”—*Ibid*, 108.

“I will now acknowledge that I was induced to undertake the above examination in consequence of the challenge which you make, [p. 9] in the following words: ‘We challenge our opponents to adduce *one* passage in the New Testament, where the word *God* . . . unless turned from its usual sense by the connexion, does not mean the Father.’ I have accepted this challenge, not, I hope, in the spirit of contest, but with the desire of contributing, so far as lies in my power, to develope what the New Testament does teach. I have labored to show that the very reason, above all other reasons, why I believe Christ to be truly divine, is *because the connexion, when he is called God, ascribes to him such attributes and works as leave me no room to doubt that the New Testament writers meant to assert his proper divinity*.”—Pages 109, 110.

“These latter passages” [cited] “we do not hesitate to modify, and restrain, and turn from the most obvious sense, because this sense is opposed to the known properties of the beings to whom they relate; and we maintain that we adhere to the same principle, and use no greater latitude, in explaining, as we do, the passages which are thought to support the Godhead of Christ.”—*Ibid*, 134.

“I am well satisfied, that the course of reasoning in which you have embarked, and the principle, now in question, by which you explain away the divinity of the Saviour, must lead most men who approve of them, eventually, to the conclusion that the Bible is not of divine origin, and does not oblige us to belief or obedience.”—*Ibid*, 141.

“For myself, I must say, it is my conviction that the sooner matters come to this issue the better. Not that natural religion is better in itself than Unitarianism. No. I believe Christianity, under any form, is better than Deism. But the contest which is now carried on, here, will be more speedily terminated by such an issue. The parties will then understand each other; and the public will understand the subject of dispute.”—*Ibid*, 152.

In 1820, the Rev. Doctor Miller of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, preached a Sermon at Baltimore, at the ordination and institution of Rev. William Nevins. It was natural that, after the discourse of Doctor Channing, in the same city, the previous year, his remarks should be directed, to some extent, toward the system with which his own stood in avowed antagonism. The *Unitarian Miscellany* of Baltimore took exception to the course which he had seen fit to pursue; and thus challenged a reply from Doctor Miller. This appeared, in 1821, in *A Letter to the Editor of the Unitarian Miscellany, in reply to an attack on the Sermon at the Ordination of Mr. Nevins*. This invited new criticism; and Doctor Miller again replied in *Letters on Unitarianism; addressed to the members of the First Presbyterian Church in the City of Baltimore*. In these letters, which made an octavo volume of over three hundred pages, Doctor Miller complained that the Unitarians of Baltimore had deemed it proper to make him an object of repeated attack, and his sermon a subject of protracted and tedious discussion. “I have seldom been more surprised,” he says, “than to find that a few plain sentences which were delivered under the impression that they contained nothing more than what was universally understood to be the sentiments of the Orthodox, should give such deep offence, and lead to so much waste of ink and paper. Nor can I yet account for the fact, but by supposing that the Unitarians in the United States are determined to make the experiment whether they can write themselves into notice and importance, and, in prosecuting this experiment, resolve to let nothing, however trivial, escape their animadversion. If this be their plan, I make no complaint of its operation on me.”

Doctor Miller first examined the objections and prejudices against Orthodoxy. He passed in re-

view the sentiments on the subject contained in the writings of the Christian Fathers; showed the evidence afforded by early controversies and writers of the Reformation period; and then pointed out what he regarded as Unitarian deficiencies. He dwelt, especially, upon the mischief that attended the application of Unitarian principles to the exposition of Scripture, and the unfavorable influence of Unitarianism upon vital piety and the missionary spirit.

Professor Stuart, in his *Letters to Channing*, had said of the phrase "Eternal generation," as applied to the Son of God, that he could not conceive of it as possessed of any definite meaning, nor could he regard it in any other light than as a palpable contradiction of language. On the other hand, Doctor Miller, in his third letter had remarked, "I know that the doctrine of the *Eternal Generation* of the Son of God is regarded, by many, as implying a contradiction in terms." After a brief indication of the propriety of the expression, he remarks: "I am aware that some who maintain, with great zeal, the Divinity and atonement of Christ, reject his *eternal Sonship*, or generation, as being neither consistent with reason nor taught in Scripture. It does not accord either with my plan or my inclination, to spend much time in animadverting on this aberration. For such I must deem it, from the system of Gospel truth. I will only say that, to me, the doctrine of the eternal Sonship of the Savior appears to be plainly taught in the word of God, and to be a doctrine of great importance in the economy of salvation. Of course, I view those who reject it not merely as in error, but in very serious error; an error which, though actually connected with ardent piety and general orthodoxy, in many who embrace it, has, nevertheless, a very unhappy tendency, and cannot fail, I fear, to draw in its train many mischievous consequences. In short, my belief is, that the doctrine of the eternal generation of the Son, is so closely connected with the doctrine of the Trinity and the Divine character of the Savior, that where the former is generally abandoned, neither of the two latter will be long retained. I must therefore warn you against the error of rejecting this doctrine, even though it come from the house of a friend. It is a mystery, but a precious mystery, which seems to be essentially interwoven with the whole substance, as well as language, of the blessed economy of mercy."

In these circumstances, Professor Stuart felt that it did not become him to be silent. He took notice of Doctor Miller's views, and discussed the question on which the two theological Professors were at variance, in an octavo volume of one hundred and sixty-six pages. In this he said:

"During all my theological life, I had never once heard the doctrine of eternal generation seriously avowed and defended. Nearly all the Ministers in New England, since I have been upon the stage, have, so far as I know their sentiments, united in rejecting it or, at least, in regarding it as unimportant. Our most distinguished theologians, for forty years past, have openly declared against it. Multitudes of Ministers, among us, of distinguished talents and theological knowledge, men of eminent piety, and whose labors have been blessed with such revivals of religion as have scarcely appeared in any country; men whom the Church will honor, long after they are dead, as some of her brightest ornaments, as diadems in her crown of glory; men who are not only orthodox, but distinguished champions of orthodoxy; reject, as I have done, the doctrine of eternal generation. Many who are fallen asleep in Jesus, and have gone to be rewarded by that Savior whom they loved and honored, were of the same sentiments and character."

"If you add to this, the consideration, that all my convictions, springing from former examinations of the subject, were, at the time I wrote, really and truly what my language imports, you will not be surprised, perhaps, that I expressed myself as I have done. But I had no individual, nor any particular class of men in our country, in view, when I thus wrote. Of designed rudeness, then, or disrespect to any particular man, or body of men, I feel myself in no measure conscious. Yet, as some of my Christian brethren appear to have been offended by the strength of my expression on the subject in question, it is matter of regret to me, that I did not make use of terms less adapted to wound the feelings of those who may differ from me."

He then proceeded to examine, *scritim*, the writings of the Christian Fathers, and to show on what frail authority the doctrine of the *eternal generation* rested.

In 1823, Doctor Miller replied to Professor Stuart, in his *Letters on the Eternal Sonship of Christ*, addressed to him, personally. In these, he went over the ground traversed by Professor Stuart: and essayed to controvert his positions.

Here, this phase of the controversy ended. Very little notice was taken of it, in New England. Substantially the same view which was taken by Professor Stuart, had been previously held by others, as he himself intimates. It had been implied in a volume published by Rev. Ethan Smith, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, at Boston, in 1814. This volume—a duodecimo of two hundred and thirty-four pages—bore the

title of *A Treatise on the Character of Jesus Christ, and of the Trinity in Unity of the Godhead, with quotations from the primitive Fathers*. It had been provoked, doubtless, by Noah Worcester's *Bible News*; and it directly controverted his view of a propagated or derived divinity of Jesus Christ. It bore with it the prefatory commendation of Doctors Emmons, Griffin, and Morse; and provoked very little opposition, or even notice, except from Unitarian writers like Jacob Norton. There were some, doubtless, who dissented from his positions. The Rev. Samuel Whitman, who, in his *Key to the Bible Doctrine of Atonement and Justification*, Boston, 1814, had argued, strenuously, for the divinity of Christ, seemed to think that, if Professor Stuart's views were sound and the doctrine of *Eternal Generation* were given up, one might as well, go over, at once, to Unitarianism. Few, however, in all probability, sympathized with him.

But, during this Baltimore episode of the main controversy, things had not remained quiet in New England. The two men who might be accounted representative leaders of the two parties came into open and repeated conflict with one another. Doctor Woods, of Andover Theological Seminary, represented the Orthodox, and Doctor Ware, of Harvard-college, represented the Unitarians. The former published, in 1820, his *Letters to Unitarians*. This was soon followed by *Letters to Trinitarians and Calvinists*, from the pen of Doctor Ware. In September, 1821, Doctor Woods published his *Reply to Doctor Ware's Letters*; and, in May, 1822, Doctor Ware published his *Answer to the Reply*. This was followed, in September of the same year, by a pamphlet, entitled *Remarks on Doctor Ware's Answer*, from the pen of Doctor Woods.

The controversy turned mainly upon such topics of doctrine as human depravity and the atonement, and not upon the Trinity, which had been so amply discussed by Doctor Woods's colleague, Professor Stuart. It was conducted, on both sides, in a calm tone and in a decorous manner. In his closing pamphlet, Dr. Woods paid a high compliment to the fairness, candor, and sincerity of his opponent; and, undoubtedly, Doctor Ware would have been fully prepared, had the controversy continued, to reciprocate the compliment.

In 1820, the First Unitarian Church was established in the City of New York. Its corporate name was "The First Congregational Church of New York." The address, at the laying of the corner stone, was by Henry Ware, Junior, on the twenty-ninth of April, 1820. "On the evening of the succeeding day, he attended a service at the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and heard, there, a Sermon from its Pastor,

"the Rev. Dr. M'Leod, the text of which was "the disputed verse, *1 John*, v., 7, of the three "heavenly witnesses. This was claimed by the "preacher as genuine, and was made the occasion "of severe animadversion upon the Unitarian "belief. On the coming of the next Sabbath, "Mr. Ware was naturally led to attend again, at "the same church. Dr. M'Leod took for his "text a passage of Scripture which had been "inscribed on the plate deposited on the corner "stone of the new church—"This is life eternal, "to know thee, the true God, and Jesus Christ "whom thou hast sent;"—and proceeded to "remark, again, on the opinions held by Uni- "tarians, with especial reference to the ceremony "of the preceding week. The attack, in these "Sermons, was so direct, and seemed so likely "to increase the unjust prejudices against this "class of Christians, that Mr. Ware felt himself "called upon to make some reply. Accordingly, "on the spur of the moment, and without any "full opportunity of consulting books or "weighing the subject, deliberately, he wrote "and published two Letters, addressed to the "preacher; the first containing a general sketch "of the argument in relation to the disputed "text, and the second, some remarks in reply to "the statements in the second Sermon. This "pamphlet was published on the eleventh of "May, only four days after the delivery of the "second sermon."—*Memoir of H. Ware, Junior*, 119.

At this juncture, it is interesting to note the views of leading Unitarians on some points connected with their distinctive Creed. Henry Ware, Junior, in a letter of about this date, (March 29, 1822,) says: "As to the matter of "pre-existence, it were best to leave it alone. "It is of small consequence; and I am not sure, "for one, that it is not the truth. There is a "good deal of the language of our Lord and "the Apostles which I cannot find satisfactorily "explained on any other supposition. But this "is a subject on which I acknowledge myself "profoundly ignorant, and willing to remain "ignorant, till I reach a world where I shall "be more sure of knowing the truth."—*Memoir of H. Ware, Jr.*, 145.

As to Channing we are told: "In Jesus Christ, "he reverently acknowledged a sublime being, "who, by his coming upon earth, had brought "about a crisis in the condition of humanity; "had touched, with healing power, the vital "springs of goodness in our race; and had open- "ed the heavens through which ever more flow "in, full influxes of spiritual life. With no im- "patience to invent satisfactory answers to mys- "teries which he saw to be involved, and espec- "ially anxious not to divert men's regards from "the goodness of God's beloved Son, by specu-

lations upon his rank in the scale of being, he yet, for himself, was inclined to believe in Christ's pre-existence and his continued power over human affairs. In a word, he was then" [1821] "an Arian"—*Memoir of Channing*, ii., 93.

The views of Mr. Andrews Norton were not obscurely intimated by his editorial note in connection with the republication of a work, by Le Clerc, in 1820. While deprecating, in the *Repository*, the inferences that might be drawn from Stuart's Letters (1819) as to Unitarian views of Inspiration, he expressed a general approval and commendation of the position taken by Le Clerc. A writer in the *Spirit of the Pilgrims*, (ii., 554) remarks: "But omitting evidence which might be gathered from the *Repository*, we shall briefly remark upon the *Letters of Le Clerc on Inspiration*, republished and recommended by the gentleman who edited that periodical. In 1820, he issued a little volume, containing Locke's *Essay for the understanding of St. Paul's Epistles*, and Le Clerc on *Inspiration*, accompanied with a short but pregnant preface, and a note of some length and much importance."

In connection with the statement that Le Clerc is substantially endorsed by the Editor, his views on Inspiration are quoted, and the remark is subjoined: "But we submit it to an enlightened and discriminating public to decide whether the quotations we have made from Le Clerc, approved as they were by the Editor, and from the *Christian Examiner*, do not bear us out in the strong ground we have taken, that the *Reviewer of Stuart and other leading Unitarians have actually, for years, rejected the commonly received views of the inspiration and infallibility of the Holy Scriptures*."—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, ii., 558.

Up to this time, the prospects of the spread of Unitarianism were favorable. It had planted new Churches in New-York and Baltimore, and, in vigorous controversy, had met all assaults. Something of the confidence felt by many in its continued progress is expressed in the following letter, which is valuable also for its historical statement as to the origin of Unitarian views, in certain quarters. It was addressed to Mr. Belsham, by W. Wells, Esq., of Boston, in 1823: * * "I hope, my dear Sir, you will live many years, if it seem good to the Supreme Arbiter, to witness the spread of those views of Christianity which you justly consider so consonant to the doctrines of the New Testament and so favorable to the happiness of mankind. In this country, not only do they rapidly extend, but they seem, also, to approve themselves to men of intelligence and worth. Our ex-President, Adams, now eighty-six, and in the full

"possession of his understanding, you know, has been, for many years, a decided and zealous Unitarian. I saw, lately, a correspondence between our estimable fellow-citizen, Colonel Pickering, (now eighty,) and Mr. Jefferson, upon this subject; and, I assure you, read it with no small surprise." * * * Jefferson replies with great good sense and good feeling, and, as it appeared to me, (scanning his words, you may assure yourself, with suspicious keenness) in a manner open and explicit. He professes his belief in the divine mission of Christ; his regret that the corruptions of Christianity have so long obscured its glories and prevented its reception; and his joy that these corruptions are now passing away, and that the doctrine of the Divine Unity and just views of the Divine character are making a progress so rapid and extensive. When I speak of Mr. Pickering, I speak of a man of great intelligence and of a character which more resembles that of Cato than of any other man. His opinions were changed, many years ago, by the reading of Doctor Price's Sermons; and he has since been a zealous Unitarian. These, also, are the opinions of General Brooks, Doctor Osgood's parishioner, whose steady liberality of sentiment had an effect the most beneficial upon the good Doctor's character and ministrations. He, also, has had a distinguished military career, and commanded a Regiment at the capture of Burgoyne, with great éclat. At the Peace, he resumed the medical profession, and continued in it, with great reputation, for thirty years, and, indeed, to the present time, to his immediate friends and neighbors. He has been, for seven or eight years, Governor of this State, with great esteem and with so much moderation, that even the Democrats had almost given up their opposition to his annual re-election. This office he resigned, two months ago, to the regret of all. We have just lost an admirable man, Mr. George Cabot, of this town, a direct descendant, I believe, of Sebastian Cabot. He told me that, more than forty years ago, he met, with one or two merchants, in a little counting-room, which he pointed out, to devise the means of publishing some liberal tracts, especially Dr. Priestley's little *Appeal and History of Corruptions*. When the Doctor was at Philadelphia, Mr. Cabot was a Senator in Congress, and his constant hearer and great admirer. Doctor Kirkland preached his funeral Sermon, last Sunday; and I hope to bring you acquainted with the character of this pure, able, judicious, and most amiable man. He was a Unitarian, who laid great stress upon the value of these prin-

principles, and, at one of the last conversations I had with him, he expressed, in terms similar to those in which you are wont to clothe the strength of your belief, that those principles of which we were speaking, would, in no long time, become those of the intelligent and virtuous throughout the United States."—*Letter of W. Wells, May 3, 1823*—BELSHAM, 744-747.

The necessity now seemed to be imposed upon Unitarians to make provision for maintaining themselves and extending and vindicating their views. Repudiating still, as they had ever done, all ecclesiastical organizations distinct from, or superior to, the individual church, it only remained for them to act upon the voluntary principle. In the *Life of H. Ware, Jr.*, we are told: "In the 'anniversary week,' in May of this year, 1825, was formed the 'American Unitarian Association:'" * * * Mr. Ware says: "the officers are, E. S. Gannett, Secretary, (and his soul in it,) Lewis Tappan, Treasurer, (and his soul the same,) A. Norton, J. Sparks, and J. Walker, Directors. The objects of it, cheap doctrinal tracts, missionary preachers, and a bond of union to all of the name, throughout America. We have a Vice-President in every section of the country, all laymen."—*Page 165*.

As a matter of expediency, it was none too early for Unitarians to take the alarm, and combine in united action. The state of affairs had greatly changed, within the period of three or four years. In 1821, Doctor Beecher, anxious to extend the patronage of the *Christian Spectator*, at New Haven, had written to his friend, Rev. E. Cornelius: "Should the work now fail, I fear it may be the last attempt to sustain a work of this kind, in my day; and we shall be given over to *Christian Examiners* and *North American Reviews*—a calamity which, if we do permit, the blood of souls will be required at our hands. The Unitarians have now three periodical publications, through which they pour out their floods of heresy upon the community, while we have but one, of limited circulation and doubtful continuance. The enemy, driven from the field by the immortal Edwards, have returned to the charge; and now the battle is to be fought over again, to retain the ground which was freely given to us.

"It is concluded that the time has at length fully come to take hold of the Unitarian controversy by the horns. A review of Chan-ning, Stuart, and the *Christian Examiner* is in a state of forward preparation, and will be, if I do not mistake, eminently able and satisfactory. It will be followed by a review of Doctors Woods and Ware; and when we have

"settled up our arrearages, we propose to pay orders at sight.

"We feel the danger of allowing the Unitarian heresy too much popular headway, lest the stream, like Toleration, once running, should defy obstruction and sweep foundations and superstructures in promiscuous ruin. An early and decided check, followed up, will turn back this flood, and save the land from inundation. But, to accomplish this, as Voltaire said to the Abbé, 'We must be read,'"—*Autobiography, i., 439*.

The reply of Doctor Cornelius, (Salem, Feb. 5, 1821,) concedes the correctness of Doctor Beecher's views: "I am as certain as that I breathe, that Unitarianism has been on the steady advance ever since the controversy of 1815.

"This is not the fault of Doctor Worcester and his brethren, who made such a noble onset upon them, and threw their ranks into confusion. But, Sir, they found themselves stripped of their disguise, by that effort, and were obliged to take the open field.

"From that time, collecting and concentrating their forces, proud of the ascendancy they know they have gained in the metropolis, and prouder still of the University, which was all on their side, * * * they have been constantly rising, and acquiring more and more confidence."—*Ibid, i., 440, 441*.

In response, Doctor Beecher says (Feb. 27, 1821): "You are right in thinking the Unitarians are gaining. Their power of corrupting the youth of the Commonwealth, by means of Cambridge, is silently putting sentinels in all the Churches, legislators in the hall, and Judges on the Bench, and scattering, every where, physicians, lawyers, and merchants.

"It is also true that their concentration and monied resources give them great advantages, which we can balance only by arousing and concentrating the energies of the Orthodox Churches. *This, this* must be our *first, second,* and *third* work, for when it is fairly done the victory is won.

"The Unitarians cannot be killed by the pen, for they do not live by the pen. They depend upon *action*; and by action alone can they be effectually met. Hitherto, they have had easy work while mingled with the Orthodox, coaxing some, threatening others, and hampering all.

"They have sowed tares while men slept, and grafted heretical Churches on Orthodox stumps; and this is still their favorite plan. Every where, when the Minister dies, some Society's Committee will be cut and dried, ready to call in a Cambridge student, split the Church, get

"a majority of the Society, and take house, funds, and all.

"And there is no remedy while the Orthodox sleep and Socinians are allowed to lodge in the same fold with us. You are right in saying that the apathy of the Orthodox is more ominous than the activity of the Unitarians. It is time, high time, to awake out of sleep, and to call things by their right names."—*Ibid.* i., 449.

In the Spring of 1823, Doctor Beecher visited Boston, at the request of Rev. S. E. Dwight, Pastor of one of the Orthodox Churches, in order to assist him in revival labors. After laboring there, for a short time, Doctor Beecher writes in a very different tone from that in which he had previously expressed his fears. He says:

"There is, unquestionably, a great and auspicious change going on, in Boston, in respect to evangelical doctrine and piety. The Orthodox have, for years, been delving in their Sabbath-schools and other evangelical efforts; and their zeal, and strength, and momentum, as to preparing the way for a revival, are noble, and they are reaping their reward."

He adds: "The late election has broken, and will, in its consequences, break, forever, their power as a Unitarian political party to proselyte, and annoy, and defend, by perverted legislative and judicial influence. This, at least, is the opinion here. They feel their downfall."

"To a great extent, the Unitarian population begin to be apprehensive about the soundness of their foundation. They are moved, evidently, and shaken; not universally, but many are. The facts to confirm this opinion are such as these: A Mr. O., member of Mr. Parkman's Church, comes once a week to Mr. Wisner, for counsel.

"He has published the account of the revival, in Whitfield's day, here; has written and published an able defence of Conference-meetings and charitable associations; and is at the head of a number of young men who meet, once a week, to sing Orthodox hymns and pray, and who, as he told Mr. Wisner, think no better of Unitarianism than he does.

"Besides this, numbers attend neighborhood-meetings and other religious associations of the Orthodox; and there is, with the more sober part of Unitarian congregations, dissatisfaction and continual leaving of persons of wealth and consequence. * * *

"Besides this, the revival is up, so much so, among Unitarians, that the Ministers, even those who had opened against it and night meetings, have been obliged to strike, and come under its lee or into its wake, pretending to like it, if properly conducted, and have set up meetings;

"but Aaron's rod swallows them up. They cannot talk to the conscience and make people feel."—*Ibid.* i., 518.

To the Rev. Doctor Taylor at New Haven, Doctor Beecher writes, May 1, 1823: "The fact is that the Unitarian people, with the exception of a few *veterans*, are no more Unitarians than any uninformed people, who know nothing except that they do not believe in Calvinism, as caricatured in *terrorem*. And when the truth, divested of obnoxious terms, is mildly, and kindly, and luminously, explained and earnestly applied, they have no shield, and are easily impressed and awakened, and even easier than some of our hardened and Orthodox hearers."—*Ibid.* i., 542.

A new kind of tactics had, doubtless, something to do with the change that was taking place. This change was so great that Doctor Beecher, in January, 1825, could write to Doctor Wisner: "I rejoice to perceive unequivocal evidence that Orthodoxy, in Massachusetts, is becoming a phalanx, terrible as an army with banners; and that our adversaries shall no more be able to frame iniquity by law, and draw sin as with a cart-rope."

It is not a little singular that the suggestion of the new tactics, or of the new phase which the controversy should be made to assume, should come from one who, within two or three years, was to be known as one of the most prominent Old-School leaders in New England theology. It was on April 2, 1824, that Doctor Nettleton wrote to Doctor Beecher: "I believe it be a matter of fact that you and I are *really* a different kind of Calvinists from what Unitarians have imagined or been accustomed to manage. "Probably, the writer" [*of an article, in the Christian Examiner, reviewing Doctor Beecher's sermon at Worcester, in 1823*] "thinks that you are, in sentiment, at war with the Orthodox, at the present day; but he is grandly mistaken, so far as Connecticut is concerned. And I do suppose that we do preach moral obligation and dependence different from many of our old Divines—that, in some things, the Calvinism of Connecticut or New England has undergone an important change."

On this point, no man, perhaps, in Connecticut, was better qualified to bear testimony than Doctor Nettleton. We shall see the bearing of his remarks when we notice the ground taken, subsequently, by Doctor Beecher, in his controversy with the *Christian Examiner*. Doctor Nettleton adds: "Why not take this ground with Unitarians? We feel no concern for old Calvinism. Let them dispute it as much as they please; we feel bound to make no defence. Come home to the *evangelical system* now taught in New England. Meet us, if at

"all, on our own *avowed* principles, or we shall have nothing to say to you."—*Ibid.*, I., 552.

It was evident that, henceforth, Boston Unitarianism had a new kind of antagonism to meet. It was no longer the "Old Calvinism" that had rusted in its own orthodoxy, and had helped, perhaps, to generate Unitarianism; but it was a living, active theology that accorded with the awakened revival spirit of the time. The Unitarian Association found enough work on its hands, the moment it was organized. It made free use of the press, throwing off cheap tracts and treatises on the leading doctrines of Unitarianism, and in opposition to Calvinistic tenets. The ablest pens in the denomination were employed; and liberal writers of an earlier period were re-printed by private enterprise. Rev. Jared Sparks republished *Writings of latitudinarian authors connected with the English Church, accompanied by editorial comments*. The series was continued until it consisted of five or six volumes of rare and valuable selections, some of them very difficult to be procured or consulted in any other shape.

But the efforts of Unitarians, by means of the press, to mould the religious sentiments of the community, did not answer their anticipations or hopes. In 1826, Doctor Beecher, himself, who had taken so deep an interest in the cause of Orthodoxy, in Massachusetts, was called to the pastorate of the Hanover-street Church, in Boston. He accepted the call and commenced his labors. Their influence was soon felt and confessed by his opponents. He says, himself: "When I first set up evening meetings, not a bell tinkled; but, after a few weeks, not a bell that didn't tinkle. The Unitarians, at first, scouted evening meetings; but Ware found his people going, and set up a meeting. I used to laugh to hear the bells going all around."—*Autobiography*, ii., 76.

There was no exaggeration in this picture. Henry Ware, Junior, then Pastor of the Second Church, Boston, confirms it in his letters. A few months after Doctor Beecher commenced his Boston pastorate, October 18, Mr. Ware writes: "I wish I could tell you, exactly, what our condition is, here; but, in truth, I do not know myself. Dr. B. has drawn away some from our Societies; and I suspect that Orthodoxy rather gains ground. Many of our Ministers, and more of our laymen, think no exertions should be made: and their sloth, by the side of Orthodox zeal, produces very unfavorable impressions. Some are awake and active, and will prevent the cause from sinking, if they do not promote it. Our greatest evil is want of Ministers; openings appear, every where, but we cannot make use of them. Our Theological School is so poor, that it almost languish-

es; three applicants went away because we had no support for them."—*Life of H. Ware, Jr.*, 190.

Several months later, he admits fully the success of the Orthodox in their efforts: "The Orthodox interest is full of energy; and an assault is making on us, which it will not be easy to repel. Every voice and every arm is needed here; and I can say to you, what I could not say, elsewhere, that there are needful measures to be taken, of essential and vital importance, which, I think, will not be taken unless I am here. Now, unless this state of things changes, I cannot quit my post: it would be treason."—*Life of H. Ware, Jr.*, 196.

This change in the tide of popular feeling had not been effected without a struggle. That struggle, at first, seemed hopeless. The Orthodox, in 1809, had barely saved the only Church which they could call their own, in Boston. It is said that the scale was so evenly balanced that it was turned by a single vote. Already, Church after Church had been added to their list, until, in Hanover-street Church, Doctor Beecher occupied a position and exerted an influence which were more commanding than any of his admirers ventured to ascribe to Doctor Channing. It is worth while to note his estimate of the spirit of his opponents, and the resources which they had at their command: "The Unitarians, with all their principles of toleration, were as really a persecuting power, while they had the ascendancy, as ever existed. Wives and daughters were forbidden to attend our meetings; and the whole weight of political, literary, and social influence was turned against us, and the lash of ridicule laid on, without stint."—*Autobiography*, ii., 77.

This is, indeed, the language of an opponent; but of a man who never spoke what he did not believe or feel.

His estimate of the resources of Unitarianism is given as follows: "All the literary men of Massachusetts were Unitarians. All the Trustees and Professors of Harvard-college were Unitarians. All the *élite* of wealth and fashion crowded Unitarian Churches. The Judges on the Bench were Unitarians, giving decisions by which the peculiar features of Church organization, so carefully ordained by the Pilgrim fathers, had been nullified. The Church, as consisting, according to their belief, in regenerate people, had been ignored, and all the power had passed into the hands of the Congregation. This power had been used, by the majorities, to settle Ministers of the fashionable and reigning type, in many of the towns of Eastern Massachusetts. The dominant party entered, at once, into possession of Churches

"and Church-property, leaving the Orthodox ministry to go out into school-houses or town-halls, and build their Churches as best they could. Old foundations, established by the Pilgrim fathers for the perpetuation and teaching of their own views, in theology, were seized upon and appropriated to the support of opposing views. A fund given for preaching an annual lecture on the Trinity was employed for preaching an annual attack upon it; and the Hollis professorship of Divinity, at Cambridge, was employed for the furnishing of a class of Ministers whose sole distinctive idea was declared warfare with the ideas and intentions of the donor."—*Autobiography*, ii., 110.

Certain weaknesses of Unitarianism were confessed by its adherents, in the pages of the *Christian Examiner*.^{*} They had not the zeal or self-denial of the opposite party. In Foreign Missions, especially, they were backward; and men who could not comprehend a chain of logical reasoning could perceive, at a glance, that "if Unitarianism chills and deadens the sensibilities of those who receive it, to the miseries and wants of those, among our fellow-men, who are unblest with revelation, this is, indeed, as strong against our opinions, even as our opponents represent it to be."—*Christian Examiner*, i., 194. Yet when the project of Foreign Missions was urged, it was proposed to increase, largely, the standard of remuneration. "Let them be made masters of Natural Philosophy, in all its branches. Let them be thoroughly acquainted with the science of Metaphysics. Let them be deeply read in History. Let them be, at the same time, what are called

"practical men: men who know the world and human nature. And let them be Christians, without any of the narrowness of bigotry. Let these men be sent to be companions, and friends, and teachers, among enlightened Mohammedans and Heathens."

Such was the language addressed to a Boston audience by the successor of John Cotton, in 1824. But little came of it. Unitarian Foreign Missions languished till the task of apology was painful. The Orthodox, on the other hand, manifested life and energy. Their donations were liberal. They were seen to be behind hand in no work of charity. Their religion was more strict, and their religious character was of a higher tone. They sustained prayer-meetings and Sabbath-schools, without weariness. They abounded in religious exercises. They exulted in revivals. Indeed, the advent of Doctor Beecher introduced into Boston—what it had not known, before, to any considerable extent, for generations—an age of revivals. Even Unitarians crowded to hear him; and many began to ask the secret of his success.

All this was confessed, by the more candid of the Liberal party. Some of them were more disposed than heretofore to read *both* sides of the controversy. The first Treasurer of the Unitarian Association was one of these. He had been Associate Editor of the *Christian Register*; and Doctor Channing had called him his right-hand man, in his Church. He heard Doctor Beecher; and then, with his team, took loads from the neighboring villages, to hear his evening lectures. His friends began to fear they should lose him. Henry Ware, Junior, called upon him for an explanation. He wrote it out at length. It dilated upon the contrast, in practical godliness, between Unitarians and the Orthodox. It came under the eyes of individuals who were anxious to print it. Without the author's name, it was issued as a tract, and went through successive editions. It was answered in a counter publication, by Henry Ware, Junior, which took its place on the list of Unitarian tracts. Such was the origin of a *Letter from a Gentleman in Boston to a Unitarian Clergyman of that City*, the fourth edition of which appeared in 1828; and such was the origin of the *Answer to the Letter, by a Unitarian Clergyman*.

It was, while these events were taking place, that another phase of the controversy commanded general attention, in which the *Christian Examiner* represented the Unitarians, and Doctor Beecher, over his own signature, represented the Orthodox. The occasion of the first collision between them was a discourse on *The Faith now delivered to the Saints*, preached by Doctor Beecher at the Ordination of Rev. L. I. Hoadley, at Worcester, on the fifteenth of Oc-

* "A writer in the *Christian Examiner* (the principal Unitarian periodical published in this country) for March and April, 1826, says of Unitarians, as a body, that their country Societies, in general, are almost entirely destitute of zeal, and their Ministers are 'surrounded by' so much 'timidity' among their people, that they 'often grow timid themselves, keep to one style of preaching, and one round of subjects, and neither excite nor are excited to inquiry, decision, and exertion. Much of this,' he adds, 'is also true of the Unitarian Societies in Boston.' 'The people, though satisfied with Ministers of the Unitarian persuasion, and resolved to have no other, are generally unwilling to hear Unitarianism explained or defended, and are, therefore, not interested in it, nor well versed in its principles.' 'They are called Unitarians, and that is enough.' And, when a purpose strictly Unitarian is to be accomplished, 'they, into whose hands it is committed, know full well that the interest in Unitarianism, as such, is small indeed, and that its resources are soon exhausted.' But of the Orthodox, a writer in the same magazine—the author of the Review of Dr. Beecher's Sermon at Worcester, says, (p. 34): 'It is a pleasure to us, now and always, to acknowledge the good qualities which recommend our opponents—their unquestionable sincerity, as a body; their laudable zeal in promoting many of the benevolent undertakings that distinguish this age; their endeavors to excite a spirit of greater seriousness and consideration among the people; and to stem the torrent of vice that is forever setting in upon a thoughtless world.'—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, i., 179.

tober, 1823. A review of this appeared in the *Christian Examiner* for January, 1824. It maintained that the faith "delivered to the saints," taking Doctor Beecher's representation of it, was decidedly *anti-Calvinistic*. Doctor Beecher replied to the review in a Letter, addressed to the Editor of the *Christian Examiner*, for which work it was designed, but which appeared in the *Christian Spectator*, for 1825. He admitted that he was called to an unexpected task, to prove that his doctrines were Calvinistic. He argued that they were so, from the fact that he had preached them for twenty years; had never been called to account for them; had never received from Unitarians those tokens of complacency which they were wont to bestow upon apostates from Orthodoxy; etc. He insisted that Calvinism had been misrepresented; that the odious charges made against it were false; and that, among these, was the doctrine of *Infant damnation*.

Here the matter rested till after Doctor Beecher's removal to Boston. In 1827, a seventh edition of his Sermon was published, to which was appended a note to the effect that, in a ministry of nearly thirty years, he had never met, among the many Ministers of his acquaintance, one who held the doctrine of infant damnation, nor had he seen the book in which it was taught. He asserted, therefore, that Calvinists were as far from teaching the obnoxious doctrine, as those who charged them with holding it.

To this, the *Christian Examiner* for September and October, 1827, took exception, quoting Calvin, Twisse, Gale, Gill, Boston, and Bellamy, to prove that Doctor Beecher was not sustained in his assertion by approved Calvinistic writers. To this, Doctor Beecher replied, in the *Spirit of the Pilgrims*—a periodical which commenced with January, 1828, just in time to be the organ of the Orthodox side of the controversy. In three successive numbers, he presented his argument; and to these, the *Christian Examiner* replied, in its numbers for May and June of the same year.

To some extent, certainly, Doctor Beecher had acted in accordance with the suggestion of Doctor Nettleton. He was not disposed to put himself forward as the champion of those who were known as "Calvinists," of a previous age. He defended only the Calvinism of the then prevalent New England Theology. Thus he admitted, by implication, the truth of a portion of the charges brought by the *Christian Examiner* against the older Calvinists. Yet he would not, altogether, part company with the past. This is seen in the following paragraph: "Our Puritan fathers adhered to the doctrine of Original Sin, as consisting in the imputa-

tion of Adam's sin and in a hereditary depravity; and this continued to be the received doctrine of the Churches of New England until after the time of Edwards. He adopted the views of the Reformers, on the subject of Original Sin, as consisting in the imputation of Adam's sin and a depraved nature transmitted by descent. But, after him, this mode of stating the subject was gradually changed, until, long since, the prevailing doctrine in New England has been, that men are not guilty of Adam's sin, and that depravity is not of the substance of the soul, nor an inherent or physical quality, but is wholly voluntary, and consists in the transgression of law, in such circumstances as constitutes accountability and desert of punishment. This change was not accomplished without discussion. It was resisted by those who chose to be denominated 'Old Calvinists,' and advocated by those who were called 'Hopkinsians,' and 'New Divinity men,' until, for many years, these views of Original Sin have been the predominant doctrine of the Ministers and Churches now denominated 'Evangelical.' These, while they disclaim the language held by Calvin and Edwards, on the subject of imputation, do, in accordance with the Bible and the Reformers, hold, that there is a connexion, of some kind, between the sin of Adam and the universal, voluntary, and entire depravity of his posterity, so that it is in consequence of Adam's sin that all mankind do sin, voluntarily, as early as they are capable of accountability and moral action.

"The pamphlets and treatises on this subject were written, and the subject settled, chiefly before my recollection. But I have read them, and have searched the Scriptures, and have, from the beginning, accommodated my phraseology to opinions which had been adopted as the result of an investigation which commenced more than seventy years ago, and has been settled more than fifty years; and which is now, with some variety of modification, received, substantially, as I apprehend, by two-thirds, if not by three-quarters, of the Evangelical Divines in the United States.

"The mode, therefore, of stating and explaining the doctrine of Original Sin and other kindred doctrines, which I have adopted, and which some affect to consider as new and an approximation to Unitarianism, without sense enough on my part to perceive it or honesty enough to avow it, is a mode of explaining and vindicating the doctrines of the Reformation which was adopted in New England more than seventy years ago. Some of the most approved writers on this subject

"are Hopkins, the younger Edwards, West, Smalley, Spring, Strong, Dwight, and, in England, Andrew Fuller, one of the greatest and best of men."—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, i., 158, 159.

Not much, perhaps, was gained on either side by the controversy: but, certainly, the general result was not to the prejudice of Orthodoxy. Doctor Beecher welcomed it when he felt that it was necessary; and his position in Boston was not affected for the worse by his controversial notoriety. He, at least, could bear blows better than his antagonists.

So they seem to have thought. On their part, a desire for peace and an aversion to controversy found public expression. The *Christian Examiner* gave signs of having had enough of it. A writer in the *Spirit of the Pilgrims*, (ii., 199, for 1829,) says: It was observed in our last, that 'Unitarians are becoming, of late, much opposed to controversy.' This feeling continues to exhibit itself, more and more. The *Christian Examiner*, after thundering for several years in war, when it shall have completed the volume for 1828, (if ever it does,) we are informed, is to cease, or to be transformed into something of a more pacific character. And the *Christian Register* promises, in future, to 'exclude bitter and personal controversy from its columns,' and begins, already, to compliment Professor Stuart and 'the gentlemen at Andover,' and to 'hail them as fellow laborers.'

Again, it is asked: "What, in this region, would have been the state of Orthodoxy, which we believe to be the truth, had it not been for controversy, and had not its champions come out, armed and ready for defence or attack, as occasion might demand? Why, a few years ago, it was nearly as feeble as a child; and now!—Let its opponents say what it is now."—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, ii., 208.

While the main interest of the controversy centred at Boston, it was, at the same time, going on in other quarters. The *Discourse at the dedication of the Second Congregational Unitarian Church of New York*, was preached by Doctor Channing, on the seventh of December, 1826. In this, he went beyond the limits which he assigned himself, in his Baltimore Sermon of 1819. He portrayed Orthodoxy in a more odious light; and presented it in stronger contrast with Unitarianism. Of the Orthodox system, he said: "Its leading feature is, the doctrine of a God clothed with a body, and acting and speaking through a material frame—of the Infinite Divinity dying on a cross—a doctrine, which, in earthliness, reminds us of the mythology of the rudest pagans; and which a pious Jew, in the twi-

light of the Mosaic religion, would have shrunk from with horror. It seems to me no small objection to the Trinity that it supposes God to take a body in the later and more improved ages of the world, when it is plain that such a manifestation, if needed at all, was peculiarly required in the infancy of the race."—*Page 17.*

And again: "The doctrine of an infinite substitute suffering the penalty of sin, to manifest God's wrath against sin, and thus to support his government, is, I fear, so familiar to us all, that its monstrous character is overlooked. Let me, then, set it before you in new terms, and by a new illustration; and if, in so doing, I may wound the feelings of some who hear me, I beg them to believe that I do it with pain, and from no impulse but a desire to serve the cause of truth. Suppose, then, that a teacher should come among you, and should tell you that the Creator, in order to pardon his own children, had erected a gallows in the centre of the universe, and had publicly executed upon it, in room of the offenders, an Infinite Being, the partaker of his own Supreme Divinity: suppose him to declare that this execution was appointed, as a most conspicuous and terrible manifestation of God's justice and wrath, and of the infinite woe denounced by his law; and suppose him to add, that all beings in heaven and earth are required to fix their eyes on this fearful sight, as the most powerful enforcement of obedience and virtue. Would you not tell him that he calumniated his Maker? Would you not say to him, that this central gallows threw gloom over the universe; that the spirit of a government, whose very acts of pardon were written in such blood, was terror, not paternal love; and that the obedience which needed to be upheld by this horrid spectacle, was nothing worth? Would you not say to him, that even you, in this infancy and imperfection of your being, were capable of being wrought upon by nobler motives, and of hating sin through more generous views; and that much more the angels, those pure flames of love, need not the gallows and an executed God, to confirm their loyalty? You would all so feel, at such teaching as I have supposed; and yet how does this differ from the popular doctrine of atonement?"—*Pages 44, 45.*

In 1824, the Independent Congregational Church in Barton-square, Salem, Massachusetts, was opened for worship. The discourse, on that occasion, December 7, was preached by the Pastor, Rev. Henry Coleman, and was recognized as Unitarian by the neighboring Ministers. The subject of discourse was the *Proper Character of*

Religious Institutions. This, it was contended, had little to do with doctrinal truth, but should be shaped to promote "what is sometimes peculiarly denominated common honesty and plain every-day morality." To this end, religious institutions and ordinances must be intelligent, charitable, and liberal, serious and affectionate.

The Sermon was reviewed, anonymously—doubtless by the Rev. Mr. Cornelius, the Pastor of an Orthodox Church, in Salem—and its defects severely criticised. It was charged with being inconsistent and unscriptural, exhibiting many examples of unfairness and unsoundness, and, sometimes, of misrepresentation. It was, moreover, "in a high degree, uncharitable and illiberal." Objection was taken to its latitudinarian view of Christian Ordinances, for each person of mature years was to judge for himself as to qualifications.

Mr. Colman, in a second edition of his Sermon, appended Notes, vindicating it from the charges brought against it in the review. To these, the author of the review replied in a pamphlet of nearly the same size. A few months later, Doctor Cornelius published his *Sermon on the Doctrine of the Trinity. Second edition, 1826.*

The *Spirit of the Pilgrims* was commenced, as has been already mentioned, with the year 1828, and was issued monthly. Its first volumes were very largely devoted to an exposure of the Unitarian system and sketches of its history and measures. It was designed to meet and refute the statements put forth by the *Christian Examiner*, and to vindicate the *Spirit*, if not all the doctrines, of the *Pilgrims*. Boldly and fearlessly it performed its work. It showed no disposition to conciliate the forces and authorities that were arrayed against it; and it frequently acted more on the aggressive than the defensive, although it might be pleaded that this was made a necessity from the circumstances of its position.

In its columns, controversial questions were freely discussed. The rights of the Churches, sacrificed, as was thought, by the Courts, to the unwarranted claims of Parishes, were earnestly vindicated. It traced the progressive doctrinal degeneracy of Unitarianism as follows: "Previous to 1815, as we have already said, no Congregational Minister or Church, in Massachusetts, was professedly Unitarian. And, subsequently to that period, the system has been unfolded and exhibited, slowly, gradually, and with the greatest caution. First, the Trinity is professedly given up; then the Atonement; then the kindred doctrines of Grace. Next, we are told that there is no devil, and no eternal punishment for the wicked. Some deny that there is any soul separated from the body; and some that there will

"be any day of judgment or resurrection from the dead. Recently, the binding authority of the fourth commandment is set aside; and the New Testament is declared not to be a revelation from God. In this way, there have been continual changes—an increasing departure from the truth—a relinquishment of one point of doctrine after another, either in reality, in manifestation, or in both—from the first appearance of Unitarianism in this country, to the present hour."—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, ii., 570.

It kept, moreover, a sharp eye upon the language and views of the *Christian Examiner*; and an article of the volume for 1829, quotes from it, as follows: "The canonical books of the New Testament are not the revelation which God made by Christ. The character which belongs to the latter is not to be transferred to the former. Neither the teaching of our Saviour nor the influences of God's Spirit, in enlightening the minds of the Apostles, preserved them from all the errors of their age, from the influence of all human prejudices and feelings, from all inconclusive reasoning, or from all ambiguity, impropriety, and insufficiency in the use of language."

It then remarks: "There it is—out at last. The skeleton is, at length, disclosed in its own shrunken, fleshless hideousness. July, 1829, will form an epoch in American Unitarianism not soon to be forgotten. The very writer who, in 1819, pronounced it 'extremely pre-sumptuous' in any of his opponents to charge Unitarians with a disposition or tendency to reject the Scriptures, is, himself, the man in 1829 to do the deed. Hazael was not the only self-ignorant man who has lived upon our globe."—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, ii., 543.

Something of the tone and spirit which it frequently evinced, may be gathered from the following paragraph of indignant appeal against the continued perversion of funds, by Harvard-college: "Have the people of Massachusetts, of all denominations, thus munificently endowed this ancient institution to make it the 'bulwark,' 'the pure and uncorrupted fountain-head of Unitarianism?' Have all parties combined, thus liberally, to pour out the treasures of the State for the exclusive use and behoof of a sect composing but a portion of the Commonwealth? Citizens of Massachusetts! have you known and reflected that your donations and the benefactions of the pious dead have been, and are still, employed, to support men and advance principles that go to an entire subversion of the Word of God? Are you ready to renounce Revelation, and take, in its stead, the evanescent phantom of Rationalism? Have you given up your confi-

"dence in God's word? If not, can you trust
 "your sons to the guidance and bestow your
 "wealth to the support of those who declare
 "that 'the Scriptures are not a revelation?'
 "Spirits of the sainted dead, Hopkins, and
 "Hollis, and Henschman! gave ye of your
 "treasures, offered ye your prayers, to advance
 "the cause of infidelity and to raise up enemies
 "to the Word and the Son of God? We call
 "upon the Overseers and the Corporation of
 "Harvard University, in the name of the State,
 "whose most cherished institution is intrusted to
 "their care, and we ask them if it is by their
 "consent, their sanction, and their authority,
 "that the Scriptures are rejected as God's revela-
 "tion? We ask them if they will continue
 "in office a man who openly rejects the Scrip-
 "tures, and teaches professedly religious teach-
 "ers 'that the Scriptures are not a revelation?'"
 —*Spirit of the Pilgrims, ii., 558, 559.*

The trust-deed of Hanover-church property
 had incited the strictures of leading Unitarians.
 "A Layman" had again made his voice heard
 on what he regarded as a triumph of bigotry in
 the attempt to secure the property of the Church
 against future perversion by the introduction of
 doctrinal errors. Indeed, whether accounted a
 triumph of bigotry or not, it was, by implica-
 tion, a severe reflection upon the assumed per-
 version of funds by Harvard-college. The
Spirit of the Pilgrims retorted by pointing to
 what Unitarians had done. It exclaimed, quot-
 ing their own language: "'A PERPETUAL Uni-
 "tarian Mission!!' The fund attempted to
 "be raised during the last Winter, for the benefit
 "of the Unitarian Society, in Brooklyn, Connect-
 "icut, was 'pledged for the support of Unitar-
 "ian preaching in Brooklyn, FOREVER!'"—
Spirit of the Pilgrims, i., 346.

When the question of Ministerial exchanges
 was claiming a large measure of public atten-
 tion, it published a letter from a Presbyterian
 Clergyman (Doctor Miller to Doctor Codman)
 urging the importance of the course pursued by
 the Orthodox. The writer of the letter was
 represented as saying: "Let every Orthodox
 "Minister, then, in your region, form the pur-
 "pose, and let him adhere to it, with unalterable
 "firmness, not to exchange pulpits with Unitari-
 "ans. Let neither the frowns or smiles, the
 "threats or persuasions, of opponents move
 "him. I know that it is a trying thing to reject
 "the wishes of those whom we respect, and who
 "respect us. But, in this case, it really appears
 "to me that the cause of truth and righteous-
 "ness, for generations to come, is involved.
 "And, in such a cause, a Minister ought to be
 "willing to make any sacrifice, rather than turn
 "to the right hand or the left. It would afflict
 "me more than I can express, to hear that my

"friend had become an Arian or Socinian. But,
 "believe me, it would be little less distressing
 "to hear that you had consented to exchange
 "with the advocates of fundamental error. I
 "should consider you, in one sense, as having
 "delivered your sword to the enemy. I am
 "more and more convinced, that the friends of
 "evangelical truth, in Boston and its neighbor-
 "hood, must consent, at least for a time, to be a
 "'little and comparatively despised flock.' They
 "must form a little world of their own, and
 "patiently bear all the contempt and ridicule of
 "their proud and wealthy foes."—*Spirit of the
 Pilgrims, i., 145.*

The remarkable fact that so large a proportion
 of the posts of honor, power, and influence,
 within the State, were occupied by Unitarians,
 incited the strictures of the *Spirit of the Pil-
 grims*. Public attention had been called to it, in
 a *Discourse by the Rev. Parsons Cooke preached
 on occasion of the Annual Fast, April 3, 1828.*
 In this, the author represented "Unitarianism,
 "an Exclusive System, or the Bondage of the
 "Churches that were planted by the Puritans."
 The statements of the Sermon provoked a reply
 from a writer in the *Christian Examiner* for
 July and August, 1828. In this reply, Mr.
 Cooke was charged with "bold denunciation of
 "all the constituted authorities of the State."
 He was complained of, for asserting that the
 policy of the Governor and Council had been to
 exclude from office all who did not "give proof
 "of their hostility to the religion of their
 "fathers."

To these charges, Mr. Cooke replied, citing
 facts in evidence of the truth of his statements.
 He referred to the opposition made to the Char-
 ter of Amherst-college, until a provision was
 made in it, by which it might eventually come
 under Unitarian control. He recalled the pro-
 ceedings of the Board of Overseers of Harvard-
 college, in questioning Doctor Griffin's right to a
 seat as a member, and the legislative aid that was
 invoked to make the Board self-elective, so that
 it might perpetuate its own Unitarian ascendancy.
 He quoted the language of the *Repository*, in
 1813, in which an adherence to catholic (Liberal)
 views was recommended, as the best passport to
 office. A variety of other facts were adduced,
 designed to show the art and manoeuvring that
 had been employed to establish and extend Uni-
 tarian influence, in posts of civil authority.

The *Spirit of the Pilgrims* confirmed the view
 taken by Mr. Cooke, remarking: "A similar
 "statement was made in the Legislature, during
 "the last Winter, by Representatives from differ-
 "ent parts of the State.

"'For my own part,' said Mr. Freeman of
 "New Bedford, who styled himself a *Nothing-*
 "*arian* as to religious profession, 'I believe the

“Orthodox rather neglectful of secular things, so intent are they in attending to the things which belong not to this world. How else is it that they have so small a share of the honors and emoluments of office—that the Governor, the Council, the Judges, and so large a portion of the Senators and Representatives are against them. I could point out many gentlemen in this House who represent Orthodox communities, although opposed to them in religious sentiments.”

“In the County of Berkshire,” said Mr. Perkins of Becket, “where, I suppose, there is not one Society that the gentleman would call Liberal, and where the great body of the people may be termed Orthodox, there is no exclusion on account of religious sentiment, as the history of their elections shows. In the town I have the honor to represent, nearly all are of the denomination which is so terrific to the gentleman; perhaps I (their Representative) am in a single minority.”—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, iii., 343.

After the lines of division between the two parties were drawn, there was less disposition than before to concede to the Unitarians the alternate right to preach the Election Sermon. Yet the fund for the families of disabled Ministers, which had long existed and for which contributions were annually taken in connection with the Convention Sermon, belonged to both parties; and it was, therefore, no more than proper that Unitarians should be allowed a proper share in the list of those appointed to preach the Sermon. Accordingly, one of their number, now and then, received the appointment. This was the case in 1827, when the Rev. Doctor Abiel Abbot, of Beverly, in the midst of the controversy, and when it was nearly at its height, was designated as preacher. His topic—like that of so many discourses, from the same quarter—counselled charity and forbearance. Its title was *Ecclesiastical Peace Recommended*. But its counsels were of little effect; and the Unitarians did not fail to complain of their exclusion from the privilege of alternation in the preaching of the Annual Sermon. They seemed to regard this as a denial of their right. In answer to this complaint, the *Spirit of the Pilgrims* remarked, in 1830: “From the commencement of the present divisions, until 1827, the preachers have been variously selected, the Unitarians claiming and receiving nearly one-half. But, as Unitarianism continued to unfold itself, disclosing more of its offensive features, and showing more clearly its repugnance to the Gospel, the majority then felt that it was time for them to pause. As a Unitarian preacher could not be chosen without their concurrence, directly or indirectly—without either their voting for him,

or their declining to vote against him—it became a very serious question whether they should again be accessory, in any sense, to the choice of one to preach to the assembled Clergy of Massachusetts, who, they had too much reason to fear, would not preach the Gospel of the New Testament. They could, without violating their consciences, retain Unitarians in some of the other offices of the Convention, and they were willing to do so; but could they consistently appoint, or be instrumental in appointing, a Unitarian to preach? The decision of this question was such as might have been expected; and, from that time to the present, an Orthodox preacher has been annually chosen.”—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, iii., 251.

A letter of Henry Ware, Junior, gives us a view of the state of things, in Boston, in 1829. He said: “I do not know that our religious affairs have anything worth communicating. Boston is more tranquil than for a few years past. Controversy continues, and, in some instances, with a most deplorable disregard to decency and truth. The worst features of party spirit has become canonized and holy. The violence, however, is seeming to work its own cure; a moderate party is beginning to show itself; and, I trust, will do something to heal the disgraceful divisions, or at least put down the shameless and unchristian doings, which now characterize too much the sectarianism of the day. *The Christian Examiner* is to be withdrawn, in part, from this dreadful trade, I trust, as it is undergoing a change of place.”—*Memoir of H. Ware, Junior*, 251.

For several years previous to 1830, the relation of the Divinity School to Harvard-college had been a subject of discussion and difference of opinion among its friends. The fact that it leaned upon the College, in part, for its support, and that the funds of the State—one hundred thousand dollars granted in 1814—as well as those given by Hollis, were employed for the purpose of teaching a theology with which not one in four of the citizens of the State was in sympathy, occasioned popular dissatisfaction; and, in the proposal of new measures, in the Board of Overseers, with reference to it, a somewhat memorable speech, representing the views and feelings of the Orthodox, was made by the Rev. Doctor Codman. In a review of the publications bearing upon the subject, including a pamphlet by Mr. Gray and what had appeared in the *Christian Examiner*, the *Spirit of the Pilgrims*, in 1831, made the following statement of the case: “The history of this school is as follows: In 1815, the late President of Harvard-college, ‘in behalf of the Corporation, and with the assent of the Board of Overseers,

“addressed a Circular Letter to a large number
 “of the sons and friends of the College, asking
 “their assistance in providing additional means
 “for theological education in Harvard University.” In consequence of this letter, subscriptions to a considerable amount were received. The subscribers held a meeting, July, 1813, and formed themselves into a ‘Society for the promotion of Theological Education in Harvard University.’ The Trustees of the Society, in conjunction with the Corporation of the College, soon after, laid the foundation of the Theological School and undertook the charge of it, by a joint superintendence. In 1819, a Theological Faculty was instituted, and a system of rules adopted for its regulation. Uneasiness, however, existed in the minds of many Unitarians, on account of the connexion of the School with the University. ‘One respectable Committee,’ to whom the subject was referred, recommended, (in 1824,) that the School and the University be entirely separated; but their Report was rejected. Another Committee, instead of proposing to withdraw the School entirely from the University, recommended that the superintendence of it be committed to the *Directors of the Society*, subject only to the assent of the Corporation. This Report was accepted; and the Society, by its Directors, took charge of the School. It was under the supervision of these Directors, that the building for the accommodation of theological students was erected. During the last year, the Directors and the Society by which they were constituted resigned all their power and authority over the School into the hands of the corporation of the College; so that the Society has no longer any connexion with the School or its funds. The Corporation having accepted the trust committed to them, and taken the School into their own hands, new Statutes were required for the regulation of it. These Statutes were submitted to the Overseers during the last Winter and it was on the subject of their adoption that the speech of Doctor Codman was delivered.”—*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, *ic.*, 390.

In 1830, a volume by Doctor Channing, entitled *Discourses, Reviews and Miscellanies*, was published; and, at about the same time, appeared his Election Sermon, recently delivered before the Legislature of the State. Various passages, both in the volume and in the Sermon, contained charges against the Orthodox. The “espionage of bigotry” was denounced. “We say,” he remarks, “we have no Inquisition. But a sect, skillfully organized, trained to utter one cry, combined to cover with reproach whoever may differ from themselves, to drown the free expression of opinion by denunciation

“of heresy, and to strike terror into the multitude, by joint and perpetual menace—such a sect is as perilous and palsyng to the intellect as the Inquisition.”

There could be no doubt to whom this and several other kindred passages were intended to apply. It seemed as if Doctor Channing had borrowed from the Orthodox their complaints against Unitarians, and turned them against themselves. Professing a deep sense of the injustice of the charges and implications, Professor Stuart published (1830) his *Letter to W. E. Channing, D.D., on the subject of Religious Liberty*. He claimed for every man the right to his own religious opinions, honestly formed; the right to propagate them, and to defend them when assailed; and also to expose the errors of those by whom they were assailed. This the Orthodox had done, and this constituted their crime. Unitarians might deluge the community with *Improved Versions*, the works of Fellowes, Belsham, Priestley and Cappe; they might distribute hundreds of thousands of Unitarian tracts, openly assailing the sentiments of the Orthodox; and all this and much more is accounted commendable. But, when the Orthodox pursue an analagous course, in accordance with their conclusions, they have neither modesty nor humility. If they associate to strengthen one another’s hands or encourage one another to walk in the way of their forefathers, they are plotting to enclose the community in the toils of the Inquisition. “Not a movement can they make, but they are suspected of forging manacles for the Liberalist, or, at least, of looking up the iron to make them with.”

Professor Stuart confessed that he did not approve of all that the Orthodox had said and done. Yet he says, “I know of nothing in any recent Orthodox publications, which can well compare with the reiterated charges against us by Unitarians, from the pulpit and the press, of bigotry; of gloomy superstition; of dark and fraudulent designs on the religious liberties of our country; of worshipping a God who is a tyrant; of propagating horrible and blasphemous ideas of the Divinity; of worshipping a God who is no better than the devil; of an intention to renew the horrors of the Inquisition; of being gloomy, unsocial, illiterate misanthropes, enthusiasts, hypocrites, deceivers, and other things of the like nature. It were easy to substantiate this charge by abundance of evidence; and this, too, from publications which you, yourself, patronize by your pen, your purse, and your approbation.”—*Page 23*.

Again he says: “We do not complain that our sentiments are opposed; but we complain that they are opposed in this way, and at the sacrifice of rights that we hold dear and deem

"sacred. We do not complain that Unitarians "build up Seminaries for themselves, in order to "educate young men to spread abroad and defend their own sentiments; they have an entire right to build up schools, Colleges, or Theological Seminaries of this kind, and to confine their privileges to their own body. The Bill of Rights assures them of this privilege. But they should remember that it assures us of the same. What we complain of is, that an Institution which belongs, in common, to the whole State—which was founded, to a large extent, by Orthodox men, and consecrated to maintaining their faith—should now be made exclusively a party Seminary, so that, from the President down to the Janitor, no man of known Orthodox sentiments can find access there, as an instructor"—Pages 25, 26.

As to the charges themselves, he emphatically denies their truth, and calls on Doctor Channing to prove or retract them. "I know that what I have said is incapable of being contradicted, on any ground of evidence. I do know that the accusations which you stand pledged to support are NOT TRUE. I aver that THEY ARE NOT before heaven and earth. That they are accusations of a hurtful tendency, need not be said. They go to destroy all respect for us, all confidence in us, all prospects of our usefulness, in society or in the Church, just so far as you are believed; and to render us the objects of suspicion, of scorn, and of hatred. As injured men, as injured in a manner that is highly unjust and cruel, we call on you either for reparation, or else to support your charges. These charges are *allegations as to matter of FACT*. They are not matters of opinion merely, or the deductions which may be drawn from opinions. As *matters of fact*, you are bound to support them."—Pages 37, 38.

The entire letter is written in a manly and earnest tone, and glows with the eloquence of conscious and outraged innocence. Doctor Channing, however, did not choose to reply to it. But, while he was silent, the Rev. Bernard Whitman came forward as his substitute. In December, 1830, he sent forth to the public, *Two Letters to the Rev. Moses Stuart on the subject of Religious Liberty*. In these letters, extending to one hundred and sixty-five octavo pages, he gathered up all the materials which he could obtain, by personal effort or correspondence, to substantiate the charges made by Doctor Channing. He passed in review the subject of Ministerial intercourse and the course in regard to it pursued by the Orthodox. He presented, anew, the cases of Sherman and Abbot, in Connecticut. He cited the course pursued by ecclesiastical tribunals, and the attempt to establish these, in Massachusetts. He introduced

numerous instances of hardship occasioned by the action of Orthodox Churches and Associations. He cited the language employed in the *Spirit of the Pilgrims* and by Orthodox writers, to set forth their estimate of Unitarian doctrine, calling it "Another Gospel," &c. Indeed, the more noticeable occasions of controversy, for the preceding fifteen years, were passed in review; and specific facts were introduced to substantiate the charges of Doctor Channing.

The *Spirit of the Pilgrims* devoted an entire number, March, 1831, to a *Review of Whitman's Letters*, noting his "misrepresentations," "ignorance," and "inconsistencies." It drew up a carefully-enumerated list of one hundred and fifteen misrepresentations or errors, which, in many instances, effectually set aside their pertinence or gave them a bearing quite the reverse of that which Mr. Whitman intended them to have.

Eliphalet Pearson, of Waltham, also took public notice of the letters, in a publication which appeared, in 1831, with the title, *A Letter to the Candid: occasioned by the publications of Rev. Bernard Whitman*. The object of the author, as stated in his Introduction, was as follows: "I shall not attempt to notice the numerous imputations and aspersions scattered through Mr. W.'s pamphlets, but only such facts as I have a personal knowledge of, and can therefore speak with perfect confidence of truth. I have resided in Waltham longer than Mr. Whitman; have been a member of the Second Church in this town, from the time of its formation, in 1820; and have been present at its meetings and known all its doings, from the beginning. I have also been present at many meetings of the Second Religious Society; and have surely been placed in circumstances more favorable to a knowledge of the history of its affairs, in Waltham, for twelve years past, than Mr. W."

This publication received the hearty endorsement of the *Spirit of the Pilgrims* as the production of one who spoke from personal knowledge, and whose reputation, for integrity and candor, Mr. Whitman would vainly attempt to injure.

On the fourth of July, 1831, an *Address at a Religious Celebration, at Salem*, was delivered by the Rev. George B. Cheever, Pastor of the Harvard-street Church of that City. In this discourse, he essayed to present "some of the principles according to which this world is managed, contrasted with the Government of God and the principles exhibited for man's guidance, in the Bible."

In the course of his remarks, he adverted to Unitarianism. He said, "Examine this system, and you find there are no PRINCIPLES in it;

"it is a system of negations in regard to the 'most momentous truths and principles ever revealed to man's expectant soul.'" He quoted Robert Hall, on "the bitterness and poverty of the Socinian system"—a system which he described as "contracting and imprisoning the soul." "There is more deep thought," he said, "in one of John Howe's Sermons, than in all Doctors Priestly's, Belsham's, and Channing's works put together." He dilated on the "central gallows," the caricature, by Doctor Channing, of the Cross of the Redeemer. His notes to the discourse, also, had reference to Unitarian questions.

The *Christian Examiner* briefly but sharply adverted to "Cheever's Vituperations." It held them up to popular indignation and odium. But Doctor Cheever was not disposed to acquiesce in such a disposal of the matter. He replied, in *A Letter to the Conductors of the Christian Examiner, on the Course and System of the Unitarians plainly and solemnly surveyed*. Perhaps no single publication in the whole course of the controversy exhibited more intense earnestness or a more lavish display of intellectual vigor. Its tone was that of Edmund Burke's impeachment of Warren Hastings. He confronted the Unitarian system with the charge of being "Another Gospel;" pointing out its defects; and setting forth, in no enviable light, the course and language of the conductors of the *Christian Examiner* themselves.

A single extract from his "Vituperations" must suffice. Specifying certain Orthodox doctrines, he said: "All these doctrines, in succession, you do deliberately reject. In your *Examiner* for May, 1830, you declare, explicitly, as follows: 'The Liberal and Unitarian system is very serious in rejecting these irrational doctrines which have, so long, been popular, and have, so long, assumed to themselves the titles of peculiar, essential, Orthodox, and Evangelical. We take our *Heaven-inspired reason, the gift and light of the Lord*, and, holding it up before the record of his Word, we behold *no such doctrines, there, as those which have been called Evangelical*. We, therefore, renounce them as not Christian, as not rational, as not beneficial.' This is plain; you leave no room for mistake; and your rejection of each particular doctrine of the Gospel, in succession, corresponds to this your general denial of them all.

"Your system, we repeat it, sets aside a Saviour. On your theory, Jesus Christ was no more the Saviour of mankind than Paul was. With a dreadful consistency, one of its adherents asks, 'Why do we, Unitarians, not believing in the common notion concerning it, call Jesus Christ our Saviour? Our

teacher, divinely inspired, he certainly was; but DOES NOT SAVIOUR IMPLY SOMETHING MORE? And is not our using the term, as we do, implying an acquiescence IN THE ABOMINABLE DOCTRINE OF A SACRIFICE FOR OUR SINS?' *This is truly and fearfully consistent*. And why, we may ask, do you not magnify Paul and celebrate his death? Was he not a man sent from God? Was he not divinely commissioned to teach the way of eternal life? Was he not a man of unequalled benevolence? Was not his life a record of sufferings for the good of his fellow-beings? Did he not die for his fellow-beings, a martyr to the truth and the cause of God?" —*Spirit of the Pilgrims*, vi., 708, 709.

This was the last publication of any note, before the controversy virtually ceased. With the adoption of the new Constitution of Massachusetts, which sundered that qualified union of Church and State which had been, really, the occasion for the complaints of persecution on the part of the Orthodox, the zeal and warmth of the controversy came to an end. Doctor Cheever's reply to the *Christian Examiner* closed the last volume of the *Spirit of the Pilgrims*, and might have been construed as a parting salute given as the combatants separated, each to pursue thier own way. The storm had spent itself. Other questions already engaged the attention of the Orthodox; and others, also, were soon to engage the attention of Unitarians. New Haven theology divided the former, filling up, in the *Spirit of the Pilgrims*, the space that had been devoted to the Unitarian controversy; while the latter were soon to find, within their own body, elements as inharmonious as those from the communion of which they had been repelled. In Ralph Waldo Emerson, Theodore Parker, and others who sympathized with them, the new denomination was to find enough to occupy its attention; so that the interest of its real history is transferred from its external to its internal relations. In 1835, Henry Ware, Junior, said: "This, then, is the present aspect of our religious affairs. We have discussed, with our differing brethren, the doctrines respecting which we differed; and the questions are at rest. *The result is, we are a community by ourselves*. When we began the debate, we were members of the general Congregational body; communicants at the same tables; and sheep under the same shepherds. (I speak in general terms.) Now, a separation has taken place. We have our own Congregations, our own Ministers, our own institutions and instruments of religious improvement. It is a crisis of unspeakable interest to us. We are deeply concerned to know what is the character and power of those institutions; what the nature

“and operation of our distinctive faith; and “how far we are faithful representatives, advocates, stewards, of that pure and glorious “Gospel, on whose behalf we have been allowed “to contend.”—*Memoir of H. Ware, Junior*, 378.

It is instructive, also, to note the views and comments of Doctor Channing, in 1839. He said: “*September 18, 1839.* I would that I “could look to Unitarianism with more hope. “But this system was, at its recent revival, a “protest of the understanding against absurd “dogmas, rather than the work of deep religious principle, and was early paralyzed by the “mixture of material philosophy, and fell too “much into the hands of scholars and political “reformers; and the consequence is, a want of “vitality and force which gives us little hope of “its accomplishing much under its present “auspices or in its present form. When I tell “you that no sect in this country has taken less “interest in the slavery question, or is more “inclined to conservatism, than our body, you “will judge what may be expected from it. “Whence is salvation to come? This is the “question which springs up, in my mind, continually. Is the world to receive new impulse “from individual reformers, or from new organizations? Or is the work to go on by a more “silent, unorganized action of thought and “great principles in the mass? Or are great “convulsions, breaking up the present order of “things, as in the fall of the Roman Empire, “needed to the introduction of a reform worthy “of the name? Sometimes I fear the last, so “rooted seem the corruptions of the Church and “society. But I live in hope of milder processes.”—*Memoir of Channing*, ii., 395.

Two years later, speaking of Unitarianism, he remarks: “Its history is singular. It began as “a protest against the rejection of reason,— “against mental slavery. It pledged itself to “progress, as its life and end; but it has gradually grown stationary, and now we have a “*Unitarian Orthodoxy*. Perhaps, this is not to “be wondered at or deplored, for all reforming “bodies seemed doomed to stop, in order to “keep the ground, much or little, which they “have gained. They become conservative; and, “out of them, must spring new reformers, to be “persecuted generally by the old.”—*Channing's Memoirs*, ii., 399.

Meanwhile Orthodoxy has been steadily regaining the ground it had lost. Unitarian strength has remained nearly stationary, and, relatively, has lost ground. For many years, it has scarcely added more than one or two to its list of Churches, in Massachusetts. Of the state of the Orthodox Churches, their own statistics testify. As long ago as 1855, Doctor Joseph S. Clark, in

a historical discourse, referring to the Churches in the vicinity of Plymouth, said: “At the opening of the present century, nearly all the “Churches and a large proportion of the Ministers within the bounds of the Pilgrim Conference, were more or less tinctured with these “Arminian views, mixed, also, with Arian and “Socinian notions concerning the character of “Christ. Some of the Churches have since “been recovered, wholly. From others, the “evangelical members have seceded, not as colonies, but as exiles, to be gathered into the “nearest evangelical Churches, in the vicinity, “or reorganized by themselves. While in others “still, the old Puritan faith suffered such a complete paralysis, that no signs of returning life “have yet appeared, and *Unitarianism* now “takes its place.”—*Clark's Discourse at Plymouth*, 1855, 20.

“And here it may be stated that those five “Churches which represented the evangelical “interest on this ground, forty years ago, were “of the feeblest class, numbering less than “four hundred members in the aggregate, and “without a dollar of Parish funds on which to “rely in paying their Minister's scanty support, “which, by the by, was not quite four hundred “dollars per annum, on the average. Now, “the fourteen evangelical Churches among us, “though a large proportion of them are in a “state of infancy, number nearly one thousand “members; and, after having built twelve meeting-houses, during this time, are paying an “average salary of six hundred dollars. Let it “be considered, too, that just one-half of these “Churches have actually been recovered, either “with or without the loss of meeting-houses “and Parish funds, from a lapsed condition—a “much more difficult achievement than simply “to colonize in a new place.”—*Clark's Discourse at Plymouth*, 26.

And, in another discourse, he remarks: “Thus it appears that within the bounds of the “Barnstable Conference, where, fifty years ago, “out of twenty Congregational Churches planted by Puritan hands, only two or three adhered to the doctrines of grace on which they “were founded, there are now thirty to hold “them forth; while, on the other hand, of all “that fell away, only two or three now remain “to be recovered.”—*Clark's Discourse before the Barnstable Conference*, 1855, 32.

Before the death of Channing, the original force of the Unitarian movement had spent itself. The party zeal that had been inflamed by the collision of Church and Parish, in so many quarters, ceased, when, in 1834, the new Constitution of Massachusetts went into operation. Controversy, to the extent which it had been carried, had become distasteful. A new genera-

tion had come upon the stage, to whom the questions that, twenty years before, had been so fiercely agitated, seemed obsolete and out of date. Unitarianism and Orthodox Congregationalism were organically distinct; and each was left to work out, for itself, the problem of its future. Time had chilled the enthusiasm and abated the hope of those who, once, anticipated that the millennial era of rational Christianity had dawned, and that, in its new light, old sectarian lines and doctrinal distinctions must fade away. They found it no easy task to maintain their own position; and absolutely impossible to keep pace, relatively, with other denominations, in their steady and vigorous growth.

This, alone, would, naturally, have a prejudicial effect upon denominational enthusiasm. But other causes co-operated with it. A body subjected to assault, is often compacted by external pressure. This was the case with Unitarianism, in its early growth. But the time came when the pressure was removed. Internal discords and incongruities of sentiment, that had all along existed, now found expression. As long as it was attacked from without, Unitarianism might face opposition by its own negations; and its negative ground was strongest and most tenable. Men who could agree in scarcely anything else, were agreed in rejecting what they regarded as absurd. They might differ on the Atonement, on the person of Christ, on numberless points, indeed, but they were one in their rejection of what they classed with mediæval traditions or superstitions.

But the time of peace came, or, at least, of comparative repose. Unitarians could look one another in the face, and discuss their common or differing opinions. The occasion for doing so, soon came. Ralph Waldo Emerson startled his clerical brethren by the religious radicalism to which he gave expression (1837) in addressing the theological students at Cambridge. Radical as they had been, they now saw themselves so far outdone, that many of them discerned more to apprehend from sedition or divergent doctrines, in their own camp, than from assailants outside their own denominational lines.

Their mingled surprise and indignation had scarcely had time to subside, before new occasion of offence was given by a Discourse on *The Transient and Permanent in Christianity*, preached at the Ordination of Mr. Charles C. Shackford, Boston, on the nineteenth of May, 1841, by Theodore Parker, Minister of the Second Church in Roxbury. In a tone at once bold and eloquent, he asserted, for himself, an independence of thought and a freedom in the interpretation of long-accepted doctrines, which

he could plausibly represent as sanctioned by the original principles of the Unitarian movement. Conservative Unitarians were eager to disown him. He was a scandal to their orthodoxy. His real genius could not atone for his grievous offence. The cold shoulder was turned upon him; but it only served to render him more defiant. He was strong enough to maintain his own ground, with hardly a single clerical ally. Friends rallied around him. Music Hall, in Boston, was crowded to hear him. No Unitarian Clergyman, since Channing was in his zenith, had secured such enthusiastic admirers and followers. Young clergymen might be found eager to rival his heterodoxy, when they could not his genius.

The denomination was doctrinally demoralized. Theodore Parker would have laughed to scorn the attempt to impose upon him a Unitarian Creed. He planted his foot on the Absolute Religion; and standing on the rock, hurled his contempt at weak-minded adherents to the old traditions.

For twenty years, nearly, he worked with resolute will and giant energy. But he did not work to build up, to organize, or to combine. He sowed the seed of dissension, broadcast; and it was not lost. When he died, Unitarianism suggested to the world far other ideas than in its earlier days. The strangest elements were sheltered under the name. There was a right wing and a left wing—the one touching Orthodoxy and sanctioning or sheltering it, in such clergymen as Coolidge, Huntington and Gage; the other favoring the baldest rationalism, or beating applause, when men like C. C. Burleigh declared, publicly, in a representative Unitarian body, that our *Lord Jesus Christ* meant simply *Mister*.

In 1865, the attempt was made to organize the Unitarian body as a denomination. Annual Conventions have since been held, at which large delegations, from East and West, have been present, and earnest discussions have taken place. It is impossible, as yet, to predict the fate of the new policy. Unitarianism has made, and is still making, an actual advance; but it is questionable—judging from its present aspects—whether it will ever recover the relative position that it held in the days of Channing. Its hope for the future is in the disintegration of other bodies, that may help to swell its ranks.

The literature of this extended controversy is as worthy of attention, however, as its history. Many of the works which were produced by it have been noticed, and some of them have been employed, in the preceding historical sketch; but there were many others which have not been referred to. The following list of titles, is an

attempt to notice those which have fallen under our own eye. It might have been greatly extended, by including in it works not directly controversial, although produced in connection with the Unitarian Controversy. Quite a number of others have been omitted from the fact that their exact titles could not readily be obtained. It is believed, however, that few of any great importance have been omitted, although some must have escaped our notice.

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I.—BOTTLE-HILL (OR MADISON, N. J.)
DURING THE REVOLUTION.—CONCLUDED,
FROM PAGE 212.

BY THE LATE REV. SAMUEL L. TUTTLE, OF
MADISON, NEW JERSEY.

While the Army was encamped here, a Company of armed sentinels was stationed on the crown of Short-hills, at a point about four rods South of the main road, and nearly in front of the residence of the late Bishop Hobart. This point commanded a view of the entire country East of the mountain, including New York Bay, Staten-island, Newark Bay, Newark, Elizabethtown, Springfield, and, in fact, the entire seaboard in the vicinity of New York, so that the slightest movement of the enemy, in all that wide region, could, without difficulty, be detected. It also commanded a view of the entire region, West of the mountain, to the crown of the hills which lie back of Morristown, and extending to Basking-ridge, Pluckamin, and the hills in the vicinity of Middle-brook, on the South, and over to Whippany, Montville, Pompton, Ringwood, and, across the State-line, among the mountains of Orange-county, New York, on the North. On that commanding elevation, which could, itself, be seen on both sides of the Short-hills, over all this wide extent of territory, the means were kept for alarming the inhabitants of the interior, in case of any threatening movements of the enemy, in any direction. A cannon—an eighteen-pounder, called in those times, "The Old Sow"—fired every half-hour, answered this object during the day-time and in very stormy and dark nights; while an immense fire, or beacon-light, answered the end, at all other times. A log-house or two, it is believed, with fire-places and accommodations for sleeping, were erected there, for the use of the sentinels, who, by relieving one another, at definite intervals, kept careful watch, both by day and night—their eyes continually sweeping over all the vast extent of country that lay stretched out, like a map, before them. The beacon-light was constructed of dry rails, laid up, in a crib-fashion, around a high-pole. This was filled

with various combustible materials; while a tar-barrel was placed upon the top of the pole. When the sentinels discovered any movement of the enemy, of a threatening character, either the alarm-gun was fired or this mass of combustibles was set in a blaze, so that tidings were spread, almost instantaneously, over the whole region. There are several persons still living, in this place, who remember to have heard that dismal alarm-gun booming, and to have seen those beacons sending out their baleful and terrific light, from that high point of observation; and who remember, also, to have seen the inhabitants, armed with their muskets, making all possible haste to Chatham-bridge and the Short-hills, the places of rendezvous, in such cases, to prevent the enemy from crossing over into this valley. Every ear was open, at all hours of day and night, to catch the first note of warning from that old field-piece, whose sound was known by all; and there were but few moments, during the watches of the night, in which there were not anxious eyes peering through the darkness, towards the East, to see whether or not that beacon-fire was burning.

During the whole of the Winter in which the Army was encamped in this vicinity, the community here was kept in a state of continual excitement and solicitude. The alarm-gun was firing; or the beacon-light was burning; or the sounds of the fife and drum were heard; or Companies of soldiers were passing and repassing; or the Minute-men of this County and vicinity were hurrying, back and forth; or the Commander-in-chief and his suite and Life-guards were going from, or returning to, their Head-quarters; or some General Parade was taking place, on the camp-ground; or some Tory spies were seen prowling about the vicinity; or some company of the enemy's troops, under the conduct of Tory guides, was committing depredations, in various parts of the country; or some other thing of a similar character was continually occurring to keep those who resided here in a state of excitement and fear. On the Sabbath, the officers who were quartered in the village and some of the soldiers who were billeted in this immediate neighborhood were often seen in

the old sanctuary that then stood upon the hill; and it was no unusual thing to see General Washington and his accomplished lady, mounted on bay horses and accompanied by their faithful mulatto, "Bill," and fifty or sixty mounted Life-guards, passing through our village, on their way either to or from their quarters, in Morristown; and, at such times, "the star-spangled banner" was sure to float from our village liberty-pole, while our ancestors congregated along the highway where he was to pass and around our village inn (where he generally called) to do honor to the man to whose fidelity and martial skill all eyes were turned for the salvation of our country.

While the Army was encamped in Lowantica, a considerable number of the enemy, both officers and soldiers, were held, in this vicinity, as prisoners of war. Some of these were Hessians, who had been taken prisoners at the battle of Trenton, and others were Englishmen who had been taken at the battle of Princeton. Some of them were kept under armed guards, at private houses, near the camp; others were kept in cabins, erected for the purpose, in the camp itself. One of them, a hard faced British officer, as I have been told by Mr. Halsey Munson, was quartered in the house of his father, where Mr. David M. Force now resides. This officer had a mortal antipathy against our Army and our countrymen, in general; and was the occasion, at times, of a great deal of trouble. He was a man of the most violent passions; and, in instances not a few, he is said to have roared and raged like a wild bull in a net. He never ate a meal, while there, without first wiping his plate with the skirt of his coat, saying that he was continually afraid that these rebel Americans would poison him. On one occasion, having been allowed to go to Morristown, in company with an armed attendant, he became grossly intoxicated and sought to make his escape; but he was taken again and severely flogged. This, of course, called forth his fiercest displeasure; and, after dealing out curses upon the Americans, of the bitterest character, he declared "as to the flogging part of 'it, he did not mind that; but to be put 'through the operation by these *rebels*'" (and these he preceded by a hard qualifying word) "that was more than flesh and blood could 'bear!'"

During the same Winter, while our Army was quartered here, several of the soldiers deserted the camp and fled to their homes; and, in order to deter others from doing so, some of these were taken, and returned to Spring-valley, and punished with great severity. We have the authority of Mr. Silas Brookfield—who formerly resided on the opposite side of the valley from the camp; who died a few years since, at an

advanced age; and who was himself a witness of the scene—for saying, that one of these deserters was hung, on the top of the hill, nearly opposite the spot now occupied by the residence of Joseph E. Muchmore; and that he was buried there, also, at the foot of the gallows. Mr. Brookfield, not long before his death, designated the place where this occurred; and it is not a little remarkable that, while the workmen were engaged, a few weeks since, in excavating a cellar, on that very site, for a new house which Doctor William Kitchell is now erecting, they struck upon what was evidently the grave of some human being who had been interred there, many years ago. The name of this deserter was Springer, as it is stated by Mrs. Silas Lindsley; and this is generally believed to be the place of his burial.

During the same Winter, as we learn from the Brookfield family and others, there was one instance of "running the gauntlet," on the Lowantica encampment; and that, also, was the case of a deserter. The place where it was done, was not far from the spot where the other one was hung; that is, on the level ground, on the hills, between the camp and the old road to Morristown, on which the residence of Joseph E. Muchmore now stands. The whole Battalion to which the deserter belonged, consisting of from five hundred to eight hundred men, was formed into two lines, about four feet distant from each other. Every man was provided with a stout whip, cut from the woods; the officers were placed behind the lines, on either side, to see that the soldiers faithfully performed their duty; and, when thus arranged, the poor criminal, stripped of every thing, save his pantaloons, was obliged to run through the open ranks, while the soldiers, on either side, applied their whips to his bare back as he made his way between them. This man was sentenced to go through the lines, in this way, three times. The first time, he flew through with such rapidity as to miss almost every blow that was aimed at him. The next time, having lost, in a measure, his freshness, he ran less rapidly, and received more of the lashes of his comrades; while, in passing through the last line, he became very much exhausted; fell down, frequently; and received a blow from nearly every soldier in the lines; while the blood ran down in streams from his lacerated back. Supposing the men to have been ranged in the ranks at the distance of about four feet from each other, so as to allow them the free use of those whips, the gauntlet must, have been, in this case, from a thousand to fifteen hundred feet in length—a serious race for a man to run for his life, not once, merely, but thrice! The unhappy deserter, in this case, survived this painful ordeal, and became one of

the most orderly and efficient soldiers in the Army.

Mr. Ichabod Bruen, who is living in this place, at the age of eighty years, remembers that, when he was in his sixth year, a soldier who was quartered at his father's house took him up, one day, to the Lowantica encampment, before breakfast. It was on the occasion of a General Parade, when all the soldiers who were billeted in private houses, as well as those in the camp, were required to be present and to be drilled and reviewed by their officers. While he was there, the soldiers were taking their breakfast. In the hut where he happened to be, the wife of one of the soldiers attended to the cooking; and the meal consisted of beef-steak and coffee, the latter of which was taken from small wooden bowls. In most cases, what was called a "mess" lodged in a single cabin; and each man having drawn his rations from the Commissary's office, they usually took turns in preparing their food for the table.

A number of men, Mr. Bruen stated, were employed to do the butchering for the Army; and, at the time above referred to, he saw them slaughter and dress an ox.

Among those who acted as Suttlers in the camp, were Jonathan Bruen, Thomas Coyle, Daniel Thompson, and Jonathan Nicholas, all of them residents of Bottle-hill.

Very many of the soldiers were very profane and very corrupt; and as there was comparatively little to occupy their time, during their encampment, here, they did much to destroy and corrupt one another. From the *Life of Doctor Ashbel Green*, we have lamentable proof of the almost universal prevalence of gambling, not only in the camp but also in private houses, where the soldiers were billeted; and, in this way, the presence of the Army was attended with the most disastrous influence upon the morals of all classes of the people. After this manner did that memorable Winter pass away. Many were the hardships which were endured, both by the inhabitants of this region and by the Army; and many, too, were the incidents of interest which occurred in this vicinity, at that time. Many a poor soldier closed his life here, without the ministrations of mother, or wife, or sister, under the power of that dire disease of which we have spoken; and the remains of many such, doubtless, were deposited in many places, not only in Lowantica-valley but also in other parts of this County, to await the morning of the resurrection.

At length, after having been encamped in Lowantica-valley and billeted, as above described, in private houses, here, for about five months, the encampment was broken up and the Army returned in the same way that it came—to wit,

by the way of New Vernon, Basking-ridge, and Pluckamin—to Middle-brook, near Somerville, where they were met by other detachments; and, from thence, they went forth to encounter the anxieties and evils of another Campaign. The effect of this long encampment here was, in many respects, very disastrous to those who resided in this vicinity. Many valuable lives were lost, in consequence, and the entire community was greatly impoverished; and yet, as their historian, I am happy and proud to be able to say, that they never, for one moment, wavered in reference to the sacred cause in which they had embarked; and they never refused, under any circumstances, to do all that was in their power to bring that cause to a successful issue.

During the Fall succeeding the breaking up of the encampment in Lowantica-valley—to wit, on the seventeenth of October, 1777—the whole country was filled with rejoicing with the intelligence of the capture and surrender of Burgoyne, at the North. When the tidings first reached Bottle-hill, it is impossible to describe the joy awakened among all classes of the community. This event was spoken of, with devout gratitude, in the old Meeting-house, on the hill; and there is one, at least, still living among us—Mrs. Sarah Richards—at that time, a little girl of about eight years of age, who remembers seeing the houses illuminated, on the occasion, while the flag floated from the village liberty-pole, guns were fired, tar-barrels burned in the open plat, by the inn—near the site of the Presbyterian Lecture-room—and young men, in considerable numbers, mounted on horseback, rode, back and forth, from the village, in every direction, exclaiming as they went: "Glorious news! Gates 'is victorious! Burgoyne has surrendered! Burgoyne has surrendered! Huzza for Washington! Huzza for Independence!" while the occupants of the houses which they passed, of all ages and conditions, flew to the road side, as they dashed by, and gave them their hearty cheers and congratulations.

And from all that I can learn, I may here state that it was no uncommon thing for the inhabitants of Bottle-hill to hail events of this character, in the manner which has just been described. Residing, as they did, in a part of the country where they were obliged to experience much more than the usual share of the inconveniences and burdens incident to the War, they would naturally feel a much more than ordinary degree of joy at each new success which attended our Army. It is a fact that does honor to our ancestors, dwelling in Bottle-hill and its vicinity, that, while they were doing so much to promote the welfare of the country, by opening their doors and their granaries to the American forces, all of them who were able to

bear arms were engaged, in one way or another, in actively opposing the movements of the enemy. A large number of our most valuable citizens enlisted in the Army, at the very commencement of the War, and continued with it, through all its various stages, to its close. Others suffered themselves to be registered as "Minute-men," whose business it was, at a moment's warning, to fly to arms upon the announcement of danger. Among those who were either regularly enlisted or who rendered service as "Minute-men," from this place, were the following, whose names I am happy to be able to record in this history: Lieutenant Silas Hand, John Miller, Samuel Denman, John Cook, George Minthorn, Jabez Tichenor, Lieutenant Noadiak Wade, Surgeon Peter Smith, Captain Benjamin Carter, Lieutenant John Roberts, Luke Miller, Josiah Burnet, Jeremiah Carter, Cornelius Genung, Captain Thompson of the New Jersey Artillery (who had both legs shot off, at the battle of Springfield; and who died, urging his Company never to give up to the enemy), Captain Eliakim Little—also of the New Jersey Artillery (whose Company, by desperate fighting, held the enemy at bay for two hours, until they were relieved and the enemy routed) Samuel, Paul, and John Bonnel, Robert Pollard, (who was shot through the body at the battle of Connecticut Farms, and yet survived many years, after the War was concluded) Ephraim Sayre, (who acted, for a considerable time, in the Commissary Department of the Army,) James Brookfield, Samuel Day, Ellis Cook, Caleb Horton, (son of the first Pastor of this village,) Joseph Bruen, Benjamin Harris, Captain William Day, Benjamin Bonnel, (who assisted in carting the guns which were captured, by our troops, in a British sloop which was grounded in the Elizabethtown-creek, to the armory, at Morristown,) Lieutenant Stephen Day, Captain John Howell, Colonel Seely, and others. Of the famous Company of Life-guards which accompanied Washington through all his movements, during the War, four, at least, have been known to be residents of Bottle-hill, their names being Samuel Pierson, Benjamin Bonnel, Nathaniel Crane, and Daniel Vreeland, all of whom lived several years after the War, in this vicinity.

One of these men, Samuel Pierson, is said to have been a very athletic and courageous man and an expert horseman. On one occasion, while the Americans and British were about joining in battle—it is believed that it was the battle of Chadd's Ford—Washington entrusted him with some very important dispatches, directing him, at the same time, to ride to the bank of a certain river, which was named, and wait there until a person who was described, should cross over from the opposite side, in a

boat, to meet him. He accordingly put spurs to his horse and reached the appointed place; but, seeing no one, on the opposite bank, or in a boat, in the act of crossing, he plunged into the river with his horse and swam over, but just as he was approaching the shore, the person whom he was expecting emerged from the bushes and entered a boat for the purpose of going over to meet him. Guiding his horse up to the boat, he threw the dispatches into the hands of this person and swam his horse back, from whence he came; and flew thence back to Head-quarters. It happened that the missives fell into the right hands. But the next day, five soldiers proceeded to Pierson's tent and marched him down to Washington's marquee, very much to his astonishment. When he was brought before the Commander-in-chief, said he to him: "Pierson! you have disobeyed orders." "In what respect," inquired Pierson, and added, "I have risked my life to carry out your directions." "I told you," said Washington, "to wait on the bank of the river, until the dispatches should be called for, by a certain person, whom I described; and you plunged into the river, bearing the dispatches over yourself, and, by this means, you exposed our Army to imminent jeopardy." Dropping upon one knee, in an instant, said the impulsive soldier, "I see it. I beg your Honor's pardon. I will do the like never again." "Rise, then," said the forbearing and magnanimous Washington. "I forgive you this offence, Pierson; but remember that a repetition will cost you more dearly than this has done. My orders, to the letter, must be obeyed."

On another occasion, while the famous battle of Monmouth was at its height, he was again entrusted with dispatches by the Commander-in-chief, to one of the other officers who was commanding in a remote part of the scene of the engagement, while his only way of reaching that point lay directly across the fire of the enemy. Nothing daunted, however, he dashed into the very storm of bullets which were falling like hail around him. His horse was soon struck by a cannon-ball and instantly killed. "Dispatches from the Commander-in-chief," he exclaimed, when another horse was instantly at his disposal; and he was again flying on his fearful errand, through showers of lead. This horse was also shot; and, in making his death-plunge, he fell upon his leg and severely injured him; but, upon being extricated, he was placed upon a third horse, and, in this way, was able to reach the place of his destination and hand over the missives of Washington. Upon seeing him, shortly afterwards, the Commander-in-chief said to him, "Pierson! did you deliver those dispatches?" "I did, Sir," said the brave man.

"I feared," said Washington, "when you set out with them I should never see you again. Were you injured any?" "O, no, General," replied he, "I had two horses killed under me—one of which, in falling, injured me a little; and on the third I got safely through and now, thank God, I am here at your service again, Sir." "Well done, Pierson," said Washington, "your fidelity and courage have merited and secured your commander's warm admiration!"

While these patriotic and self-sacrificing men were, away from their homes, exposed to all the hardships and perils of the Army, their no less patriotic and self-sacrificing mothers, and wives, and sisters were engaged in cultivating the fields, and in providing, as best they could, for the wants of their respective households.

Mrs. Sarah Richards informs us that, during almost the entire period of the War, an aunt of hers, with the aid of a little son and a female relative, performed nearly all the labor required on the farm, which her husband had left in her care while he was engaged in the Army; that she ploughed and harrowed the fields; that she cut the grain and the grass, and gathered them into the barn; that she thrashed the grain, and carried it to the mill; that she cut wood in the forest, and drew it to her door; and that she did all the other labor required of the other sex, in order to make her children and herself comfortable. The same things are stated, also, respecting Mrs. James Brookfield, of Lowantica-valley, whose name has already been mentioned, in another connection. And these were only two of scores of instances which actually occurred, in this community—in some cases, large families being dependent entirely upon the labors of these noble women.

Sometime during the Spring and Summer of 1777, as we learn from affidavits made by revolutionary soldiers applying for pensions, through the Hon. Silas Condit of Morristown, a party of eighty Hessians, attended by ten or twelve Tory guides—all of them on horseback, and on their way over Short-hills—were captured by two or three Companies of our Militia, and taken prisoners at Connecticut Farms. Some of them were killed, and some fearfully wounded; and the whole company was marched, under strong guards, through this place, to Morristown, where they were confined. Their march through our village created great excitement, and called forth long and loud cheering.

During the Winter succeeding the encampment in this place, the Army went into Winter-quarters at Middle-brook, on the Raritan, near the present site of Somerville and about ten miles North-west of New Brunswick. A considerable number of both officers and privates, however,

were billeted, at the same time, in Bottle-hill and its vicinity; and these, we have the authority of the late Azariah Carter for saying, were, for the most part, from New England. It is probable that a few of the cabins which were yet standing in Lowantica-valley were occupied in this way; but the majority of those who were quartered in this neighborhood was lodged in private houses—the best rooms being given up, as before, for their accommodation. Several of the leading officers of the Army made their Headquarters here; and, in various ways, our citizens were almost as much burdened with the support of the forces as they were during the preceding Winter. Many of them, also, were engaged, during the season, in carting provisions, etc., to the encampment on the Raritan.

It was during that Winter, it is believed, when the inhabitants of this region were thrown into a great excitement by the intelligence that a large body of the enemy, under Lord Cornwallis, had landed at Elizabethtown point and were advancing towards Short-hills, with a view of seizing upon and pillaging the County of Morris. The intelligence proved to be correct. A large body of Militia, under General Lord Stirling of Basking-ridge, rushed down to meet them; and, after a slight skirmish, the British forces thought it best to withdraw.* This, of course, was a great relief to this section of the country, as very many of those living on the principal thoroughfares, here, fearing the worst, had placed their most valuable goods upon their wagons and harnessed their horses, ready to bear them off, with their households, at a moment's warning, further into the interior.

Rev. Aaron Richards, from Rahway, preached here, for a year and a half, about this time.

On the twenty-eighth of the following June, 1778, was fought the famous battle of Monmouth. A considerable number of the leading inhabitants of Bottle-hill was present and took part in that sanguinary engagement, among whom was Deacon Ephraim Sayre, who was acting, at the time, as an officer in the Commissary Department. The intelligence of that battle was received here with the liveliest demonstrations of joy. A Classical School was kept, at that time, by Rev. Ebenezer Bradford, on the spot now occupied by our village dépôt. When these tidings reached here, the young men in that institution, together with others in the vicinity, by the burning of tar-barrels and gunpowder, by illuminations, and in various other ways, did all in their power to do honor to the event.

Very soon after the enemy first entered Elizabethtown, in the Fall of 1776, Mr. Shepherd

* *Life of Lord Stirling*, 15.

Kollock, Editor and Proprietor of the *New Jersey Journal*, which was published at that place, regarding it unsafe to continue his labors there, removed his printing implements to this vicinity. At first, he appears to have occupied a room or two in the West end of the old tavern-house, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Condit, a little East of the Passaic-river, opposite the village of Chatham. In the garden, West of that house, Mr. Condit tells me that he has, very frequently, picked up types during the last forty years, since he has been there, which had doubtless been swept out of the office, by the apprentices, during that period. From all that I can ascertain, this paper must have been issued there for nearly three years. At length, when the Rev. Mr. Bradford retired from this place, Mr. Kollock purchased the building which he had occupied, previously, for a school; removed it to Chatham-village; converted it into a printing-office; and, there, he continued to issue that patriotic paper until the close of the War—a period of between four and five years. Not a few influences, we doubt not, were set on foot in that building, in connection with that staunch old Whig paper, which contributed largely to bring the Revolution to a successful issue; and the fact that it was prepared and sent forth from this place into all parts of the country, did a great deal to make the names of Chatham and Bottle-hill familiar as household words, among all classes of American people. The edifice to which reference has been made is still standing, directly opposite the store of Mr. Minton, and is now occupied as a dwelling-house. I have been told by Mr. Enos Bonnel, an aged man now living near Chatham, that the first Methodist Episcopal service that was ever held in this township, was held in that building, just after it had been vacated by Mr. Kollock, as a printing-office, and a little after the proclamation of Peace with Great Britain. The clergymen who officiated were the Rev. Messrs. Haggerty and Lynch.

On the evening of the thirteenth of December, 1779, the report came to Bottle-hill that the American forces had been routed by the enemy, and were retreating over Short-hills, while the enemy were in full pursuit. This, of course, filled the whole community with consternation; and preparations began, at once, to be made, to carry their most valuable goods and their families back farther into the country. It proved, however, a false rumor. A large detachment of our Army came up, through Chatham, to our village; but they were simply passing through, on their way to Kimball's-hill, five miles South-west of this place, for the purpose of going into Winter-quarters. Mrs. Sarah Richards, who has put me in possession of this fact, says that they entered the village just as it began to grow dark;

and that they pitched their tents here, and spent the night. She stated, also, that the tents, which were spread on each side of the road, as near together as they could stand, reached from the old Meeting-house, on the hill, to the place now occupied by Mr. Seaman; and that, as the sun rose, on the next morning, she remembers seeing the smoke curling up from the camp-fires which had been kept along the lines, during the night, and which they were then using for the purpose of cooking their morning meal. A large number of the officers took breakfast at her father's house—the table being spread at least six or seven different times. This accomplished, at a very early hour, they struck their tents and proceeded to Morristown and thence to the place selected for their Winter-quarters, where they were to be joined by the main body of the Army, from the North, which was coming down, at the same time, through Pompton, Parsippany, and Whippany, for the same purpose. Mrs. Silas Lindsley, who is still living in this vicinity, was, at that time, about six years old, living with her father, in the house next East of the Ford mansion, where Washington established his Head-quarters, in Morristown, and remembers to have seen our troops coming up from Bottle-hill and from Whippany, on their way to Kimball's-hill, as above stated. Both bodies passed during the same week, but on different days—the Northern forces, which came through Pompton and Whippany occupied an entire day in passing her father's house.

From her account, the scene must have been a very exciting one. Companies of armed pioneers, with their axes and other implements for preparing the way for the Army, squads of officers, on horseback, Companies and Battalions of soldiers, on foot, pieces of artillery, drawn by horses; and long trains of baggage-wagons, drawn by horses and oxen, were passing, promiscuously, through the day; while the drums were beating, the flags flying, and the earth, at times, shaking under the heavy roll of the artillery, and baggage-wagons, and the tramp of horses. Passing over the old Morristown Green, they took the Basking-ridge-road, under the mountain; and then, at length, reached their Winter-quarters, in what Thacher, in his *Military Journal*, calls "a wilderness about three miles from Morristown."

While the main body of the Army was quartered there, several of the officers took up their quarters, for the Winter, in this place. Many soldiers, likewise, were billeted at private houses, as at former times. General Washington, whose Head-quarters, as has already been intimated, were in the Ford mansion, at Morristown; and other leading officers of the Army are known to have been frequent visitors in Bottle-hill,

during that Winter. It was his practice, also, quite often, to pass through this place, attended by his mounted Life-guards, on his way to the Short-hills, where, with his spy-glass, he was accustomed to spend hours in making observations. Mr. Azariah Carter told me, a few days before his death, that he remembered seeing Washington and his suite passing through the village, on one of these excursions; and Doctor Ashbel Green, in his *Autobiography*, mentions seeing him, also, on one occasion, passing in the same direction, accompanied, among others, by the Marquis de La Fayette.

The alarm-gun and the beacon-lights were kept in a state of readiness for announcing any threatening movement of the enemy, below the mountain; and the bridge over the Passaic, at Chatham-village, was placed under a strong guard, who kept a vigilant eye on all who attempted to cross it, both by day and by night, throughout the Winter. The cannon which was used on Short-hills, I have been informed, remained there until after the War of 1812, when it was taken away, probably by order of the Government. The land where it was placed belonged to Benjamin Bonnel, but is now the property of Mr. Samuel Brent.

In reference to the guarding of the bridge, at Chatham, during the whole period of the Revolution, it is evident that the greatest pains were taken. Sometimes considerable companies were stationed there; while, at other times, only a few picked men were required to keep an eye to the character and designs of those who were continually passing and repassing, during those troublous times. In the pension documents of the Hon. Silas Condit, it is stated that Lieutenant Timothy Tuttle, of Whippany, at the head of his Company, kept guard at this point, for a time, under the order of Benoni Hathaway, of Morristown; and Doctor Ashbel Green says that, when he was only fifteen years old, he acted, for a little time, as a sentinel at that point; and that he arrested one man whose appearance excited his suspicions that he was a Tory or a spy, and who was not able to give him the countersign when it was demanded of him. In the pension documents, already referred to, it is stated that while Jacob and John Garrigus were acting as sentinels at the Chatham-bridge, one Breese Williams came up to them, while in a state of intoxication, and sought to pass over. Upon their refusing to allow him to go over the bridge, he insulted and abused them, and, at length, taking hold of the musket of one of them, he sought to wrest it from his hands, probably for the purpose of committing violence upon him, when he was summarily shot down by the other sentinel, who was witness of the whole proceedings.

It was while the Army encamped on Kimball-hill and Washington was quartered in the Ford mansion, in Morristown, that a body of British cavalry (*Historical Collections of New Jersey*) formed the design of forcing their way to the Head-quarters of Washington, and of carrying him off a prisoner. Landing at Elizabethtown-point, during the night, they succeeded in getting by the sentinels on Short-hills and at the Chatham-bridge, and, in reaching this place; when the snow and hail-storm, which had been raging through the night, increased to such an extent, the snow becoming covered with a heavy crust, which cut their horses feet so badly that they turned about, and made their way, as rapidly as possible, back again to their own quarters. Standing in fear of their guide, who was an American, they enclosed him in a hollow square and thus, with drawn swords, rode, with the utmost dispatch, back to the Point, before their plot was discovered. When it was discovered, it created a great sensation, not only in the Army but throughout this entire region.

On the fourteenth of January, 1780, while the Army was lying at Kimball-hill, the old *New Jersey Gazette* states that Lord Stirling, with a detachment of troops, left the encampment on hastily-constructed sleds, with several field-pieces of light artillery, in order to surprise the British troops which were quartered, at that time, on Staten-island. Coming down, probably, through New Vernon and Green-village, they passed through this place, late in the afternoon; crossed over, from Elizabethtown-point, to the island, during the night; and, before the enemy was aware of his danger, they were upon them. The consequence was that he broke up and fled to the East side of the island, while our troops, having secured several prisoners, some valuable horses, a number of tents, and other valuable effects, re-crossed to the Point, and retraced their steps to their quarters, on the mountain, bearing their trophies with them, to the no small gratification of the Army and the surrounding community.

On the twenty-third of June, 1780, the enemy, under General Knyphausen, made a more bold and deliberate attempt to reach Morristown, where the American Army had its principal depot of ammunition and provisions. On their way through Connecticut Farms, they burned that village to ashes, and ruthlessly murdered the amiable and inoffensive wife of the patriotic Chaplain Caldwell, to whom reference has already been made. In the vicinity of Springfield, however, they were met by General Maxwell, of Sussex-county, and a body of the New Jersey Militia; and, after a short battle, they were repulsed and glad to make good their escape. Many of the inhabitants of Bottle-hill and the country

around it, alarmed by the gun on Short-hills, hastened down to Springfield, that morning, and rendered good service in helping to drive back the invaders from the accomplishment of their design. In reporting this battle to Congress, soon after, Washington said, "The Militia of New Jersey ran to arms and behaved with an ardor and spirit of which there are few examples."

At that time, the Commander-in-chief was at Pompton-plains, where some of the troops had been quartered during the previous Winter. Hearing of this attempt of the enemy to reach Morristown, and believing that another similar attempt would soon be made, he, with that part of the Army posted there, came down and stationed themselves in this vicinity, to await the movements of the enemy. Washington himself often went up and stood by the alarm-gun and the beacon-light on Short-hills, and, with his spy-glass, frequently swept the whole field of vision, looking, with anxiety, especially towards Elizabethtown and New York Bay. General Knyphausen had not yet embarked for New York, but was still lying at Elizabethtown; and this only confirmed the suspicions of Washington, that another attempt was in contemplation upon Morristown. The British fleet hearing the troops which had been engaged in South Carolina, under Sir Henry Clinton, just then sailed into New York Harbor; and, from his high point of observation, Washington saw the fleet come in and whiten the bay; and, for once, his good heart was dismayed. In writing from that place to Congress, he said, "A very alarming crisis may shortly open; and it will be happy for us, if we shall be able to steer clear of some serious misfortunes, in this quarter." A few days after this—seventeen days after the burning of Connecticut Farms—the whole British Army landed at Elizabethtown-point, and, uniting with the forces under General Knyphausen, commenced their march towards Short-hills. The alarm-gun was fired; the whole country, on this side of the mountain, was thoroughly aroused; the regular forces were posted at Springfield; the Militia came rushing down to the same point, from all the surrounding regions; wagons, loaded with the most valuable goods, stood before every door along all these thoroughfares, prepared, in case of the worst, to hurry off into the interior; and the whole region was filled with the most ungovernable excitement. Many who were not called to take arms, and among them old Parson Green, of Hanover, rode down to the summit of the Short-hills, to be witnesses of the engagement.

On that dismal morning, when the alarm-gun was fired, there was a little boy, six years of age, in Mr. Bradford's school, on the site of the present depot. Darling Beach and young Ashbel

Green, son of old Parson Green of Hanover, were his teachers. His home was the house that stands on the side-hill, next East of the residence of Widow Chloe Samson. That little boy was our friend and neighbor, Deacon Ichabod Bruen, who is still living, at the advanced age of eighty years. When the alarm-gun was heard, that morning, the school was dismissed; and, when he reached his father's house, he found that his father, Joseph Bruen, who was a Minute-man, had already gone to Springfield; and that his mother was engaged in loading a wagon, which stood by the door, with the best of their goods, preparatory to leaving for the interior, in case it should prove to be necessary. Troops were hurrying, continually, towards the point of danger; express-riders were flying, back and forth, from Morristown to the Short-hills; and the whole aspect of things was dark and gloomy, beyond conception. At length, the armies met; both fought, with great spirit; soon, the British forces gave way; and, after setting fire to the village of Springfield, which contained about fifty houses and a church, they fled, precipitately, towards Elizabethtown, and made good their escape.

It was during this battle, and in the very height of it, it is said, that some of the American forces, getting out of wadding, as Rev. Doctor Nicholas Murray states, Parson Caldwell, who was flying, hither and thither, stimulating the men to do their duty, discovering their deficiency of that article, rushed into the old Presbyterian-church, hard by, and, bringing out armsfull of hymn-books, he scattered them among the troops and cried out to them, "Put 'Watts into them, boys!" with the happiest effect.

Some of the inhabitants of Bottle-hill were killed in that battle; and many of them were seriously wounded. Here it was that Captain Thomas, of this place, had both of his legs shot off, below his knees, while commanding a Corps of Artillery; and, while he was bleeding to death, he stood upon his mangled limbs and, waving his sword over his head, said to his men, "I am dying, but fight on, my boys: never give up to the enemy," and expired. Here it was, too, that Eliakim Little, also of this town, with his little Company and a few pieces of artillery, held the whole body of the enemy at bay, for two hours, until it finally gave way and retreated; and here, too, many others, of the earnest and hardy yeomanry of Bottle-hill and vicinity, performed deeds of valor which were almost superhuman; and here they received wounds which they bore with them to their graves—which are so many proofs that they were not cowards on that day, when the safety of their families as well as the

honor of their country depended upon their efforts.

The firing of the guns and the heavy booming of the artillery were distinctly heard in this place, while the battle was in progress; and, when Springfield was burned, on that memorable afternoon, the smoke was seen from here, rising in dense masses above the intervening hills. This was a sad omen to inexperienced observers, here; and the worst of consequences was anticipated: but, at length, the suspense of the whole community was at an end, when an express rider came dashing up the road, swift as the wind, crying, at the top of his voice, "The British are flying: the British are flying:" and when our victorious troops were seen returning from the scene of the strife, it was impossible for them to restrain their joy. Their long and repeated hurrahs, as they came through the place, the waving of handkerchiefs, from every dwelling along the lines of their march, and the tears of joy that were streaming down the faces of persons, of all ages and all conditions, in the community, showed, very clearly, what a deliverance God had wrought out for them, on that day. Though there were many wounded and some killed in the vicinity, never, on the whole, did the national flag float more exultingly, and never did a heartier tribute of gratitude ascend from the dwellings and the hearts of this region, than those with which that day was marked.

Four of our troops, who had been badly wounded, were brought up and placed in the barn connected with the tavern, now owned by Mr. Samuel Condit, on the East side of the Passaic, opposite to Chatham. These lived but a few days, and were buried, as I learn from Enos Bonnel, on the road leading from the above tavern to New Providence, very near the mill-dam, where their remains doubtless are, at this day. Several British officers and soldiers were taken prisoners in the battle: and there is at least one still living among us, who remembers to have seen these prisoners conducted through this place to the Head-quarters of the Army, at Morristown. Mrs. Richards, to whom I refer, states that she saw a number of these men, in their red coats, walking in and about the tavern, now owned and occupied as a dwelling by our neighbor, Mr. Robert Albright; and her belief is, that they spent the night following the battle of Springfield, in company with their guard, in that house.

A few days after this defeat of Knyphausen and the British, at Connecticut Farms and Springfield, the following pasquinade was stuck up, by some one, in the streets of the City of New York, in which their vain endeavors to

conquer the Americans is pretty severely hit off:

"I. 3—Just not long before,

"Old Knip

"And old Clip

"Went to the Jersey shore,

"The rebel rogues to beat:

"But, at Yankee-farms,

"They took the alarms,

"At little harms,

"And quickly did retreat.

"I. 4—Then, after two days wonder,

"Marched boldly on to Springfield town,

"And swore they'd knock the rebels down;

"But, as their foes,

"Gave them some blows,

"They, like the wind,

"Soon changed their mind,

"And, in a crack,

"Return-ed back

"From not one-third their number."

While the Army was quartered, at various times, in this vicinity, the Rev. Mr. Caldwell was in the habit of preaching in this place, whenever his other duties would admit of it, both in the old Presbyterian meeting-house and in other places. This, we are told by Miss Rachel Sayre and Mrs. Richards, he often did, especially in the house of their father, his very dear friend, Deacon Ephraim Sayre; and, at such times, the room in which the services were held was the front room, on the South end of the house, the place where he usually stood being in the Southwest corner of the room. Very often, as he was passing through the place, he would spend the night in that house; and, on such occasions, notice of his being there was sent out in the different neighborhoods, and assemblies were convened, to hear the Gospel from his lips. In various ways, he greatly endeared himself to this entire community; and, to this day, his name is one that is spoken, by all classes, in this region, with reverence and love. As an instance of the high estimate in which he was held, it is stated that, as he was passing through the village, one day, it was announced that he was to preach in the open fields, not far from the Passaic-bridge, in Chatham; and, while the multitude was assembling, from every quarter, and an individual was erecting a temporary stage for him to stand upon, an old soldier came elbowing his way into the crowd; and, upon learning that they were putting up a platform for Caldwell to speak upon, he exclaimed, "Let me have the honor of serving as his platform. Let him preach, to-day, standing on my body. Nothing is too good for Parson Caldwell," with other expressions of a similar character, showing the profound reverence that he cherished towards this excellent man.

The following anecdote, says Doctor Murray, is related of him and his devoted and pious parishioner, Abraham Clark, whose name is yet familiar to the people of East Jersey as "Congress Abraham." Caldwell officiated, for a short time, as a Deputy Quarter-master-general; and, for this purpose, he opened an office, in Chatham, over the door of which he had placed the following sign: "JAMES CALDWELL, D. Q. M. G."—Deputy Quarter Master General. Perceiving Mr. Clark approaching his door," says Doctor Murray, "he went to meet him and found him intently gazing upon the above letters. 'What,' said Caldwell, 'are you looking at, so earnestly.' 'I am looking,' replied Clark, 'at those letters and I am striving to comprehend what they mean.' 'Well, what do you think they mean,' asked Caldwell. 'I cannot conceive,' replied his friend, 'unless they mean—*Devil ish Queer Minister of the Gospel.*' This anecdote," adds the Doctor, "shows the great familiarity which subsisted between the men; and, after a hearty laugh over the joke, the pious patriots took counsel together as to the affairs of the State and the nation.—(*Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, iii. 80.)

Before the close of the War, it will be remembered, this worthy Minister was shot down by a sentinel at Elizabethtown-point, while engaged in escorting a female friend from the boat to his carriage—she having come from the city of New York for the purpose of spending a few days in his family. The deed was, at the time, generally believed to have been committed at the instigation of the enemy; but the evidence of this is not altogether satisfactory. Be this as it may, however, this, at least, is a fact, which, as the historian of Bottle-hill, I am proud to be able to record, that, upon the death of the worthy man, his old friend, Deacon Ephraim Sayre, of this place, hastened to Elizabethtown and brought up six of his orphan children to his own house, and took care of them, until they were permanently provided for, elsewhere. All of them remained with their new guardian at least three months; and some of them for a longer period. They became greatly attached to their father's friend, ever afterward, with filial reverence and love, calling him their "foster-father."

Doctor Murray says of Caldwell: "He was of middling size and strongly framed. His countenance had a pensive, placid cast; but, when excited, was exceedingly expressive of resolution and energy. His voice was sweet and musical; but yet so strong, that, when needful, he could make himself heard above the notes of the drum and the fife. As a

preacher, he was uncommonly eloquent and pathetic; rarely preaching without weeping, himself, and, at times, would melt his whole audience into tears. Doctor Green says, that the impressions made by one sermon of Caldwell's, preached in Chatham or Bottle-hill, in 1779 or 1780, have never been effaced from his mind."

Some time after the battle of Springfield, as we learn from *The Life of General Williams Winds*, by Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, a detachment of British troops once more forced their way over Short-hills, as far as the Passaic-bridge, at Chatham. At that point, they were met by General Winds, with a strong body of Militia prepared to dispute their further progress, in this direction. Supposing that, of course, he and his men would instantly make good their escape, as soon as they chose to press forward, the British officer is said to have sent the taunting message to him that he proposed to take dinner with him, the next day, at Morristown," to which General Winds sent the following reply, which, it seems, had the effect to modify this officer's plans: "If you dine with me, in Morristown, to-morrow noon, I need not tell you where you will sup to-morrow night." Not exactly liking this plain, Spartan language, the officer and his men deemed it the dictate of prudence to withdraw, which they accordingly did, General Winds seeing them safely over Short-hills and on their way to the place from whence they came.

During the Winter following the battle of Springfield, to wit, the Winter of 1780-81, while the New-England troops were stationed at West-point, on the Hudson, and those from Pennsylvania were quartered on Kimball-hill, where the Army was encamped, during the Winter preceding, the French forces established their quarters on the high ground North of the Presbyterian-church in Whippany; and the New Jersey troops were quartered, partly on Pompton-plains and partly in private houses, in this place. The log-cabins which the army had occupied, four years before, in Lowantica-valley, were still standing; and it is not unlikely that some of our troops were quartered there, also, during the Winter of which we are speaking. Whatever may have been the fact in reference to this, however, we have the authority of the late Azariah Carter for saying that all the dwellings of the citizens of Bottle-hill and vicinity were filled, once more, to their utmost capacity, with officers and soldiers of the New Jersey line. Companies of soldiers passing through our village were matters of almost daily occurrence; the minute-gun and the beacon light, on Short-hills, were frequently heard and seen during the Winter; and, in va-

ious ways, the entire community was kept in a continued state of anxiety and excitement.

But the most exciting thing that occurred during that season was the mutiny which took place, in the Pennsylvania line, which had its Head-quarters on Kimball-hill. This line consisted, at the time, of about two thousand men. Being dissatisfied with the terms of their enlistment, as well as the manner in which they were paid by the Government; and having appointed a Serjeant-major for their commander, nearly the whole line marched to the magazine, on the Morristown Green, and supplied themselves with ammunition, a half dozen field-pieces, and other things that they needed; and, thus prepared, they bade defiance to their officers. Abruptly leaving the encampment, they marched off towards Basking-ridge; and, when near that place, they were overtaken by their commander, General Anthony Wayne, who, after getting in their front, cocked his pistol and presenting it at some of the ringleaders, ordered them to halt and to return instantly to their quarters, or he would fire. In an instant, scores of bayonets were placed at his bosom, while these stern words were uttered in his ears; "General! we respect and love you; but if you fire your pistol or attempt, in any way, to enforce your commands, we shall, at once, put you to death." Nothing, as a consequence, could be done to arrest this most dangerous and disgraceful proceeding. Those of their number who were, at first, disposed to remain obedient to their officers, were compelled, by their more powerful associates, to join with them in the mutiny; and thus, after sundry acts of insubordination and outrage, which naturally awakened the deepest solicitude of all this community, they marched off.

General Wayne's Head-quarters, at that time, were at the house of Deacon Ephraim Sayre, in this village. That house is still standing, and is occupied by Deacon Sayre's daughters. The General's life-guards were stationed in the kitchen, in the rear of the main house; while the room occupied by the General was the front room, on the North end of the house. A small mulatto servant accompanied him, to wait upon him; and, in order to encourage, in him, the martial spirit, he was fully armed and equipped with a keen wooden sword, which the boy, of course, took great pride in flourishing, on all proper occasions.

The Winter that General Wayne quartered in this place was one of very great severity. The snow fell, in many cases, to a great depth; and, in one or two instances, it was drifted, in the rear of the house, up to the very eaves; while sleds were driven, on the hard crust, over the fences, without obstruction, in every direc-

tion. Armed sentinels constantly patrolled, back and forth, in front of the house; and, on several nights, the storm was so violent and the cold so intense that the sentinels were obliged to be relieved every half hour.

Wayne's Head-quarters being here, we have every reason to believe that the mutiny, to which reference has been made, exhibited some of the most exciting and alarming features in this immediate vicinity. History says that the mutineers robbed General Wayne's stables of his horses, for the purpose of drawing the field-pieces which they had secured and for other purposes; and it is not unlikely that that robbery was committed in this village. Here, too, without doubt, large bodies of the mutineers marched, more than once, to make their demands upon their Commander, for their arrearages and for necessary provisions; and, in this way, the citizens of this place were exposed, in many ways, to the most imminent danger. Many a sleepless night, no doubt, was passed in all this region, while these extraordinary movements were going forward; and many a brow, here, doubtless carried the marks of anxiety and fear, until the mutiny had become ripe and the mutineers had effected their purpose.

Encouraged by the success which had attended this insurrectionary proceeding, in the Pennsylvania line, that part of the New Jersey Brigade which had been quartered on Pompton-plains, resolved to try the experiment, also. Accordingly, on the twentieth of January, 1781, a few days after the Pennsylvania troops had withdrawn, they, also, rose up in defiance of their officers; making demands upon them similar to those made by the other troops. Putting all the threats of their officers at defiance, they provided themselves with all the ammunition that they wanted and marched down, in a body, to this place, where, as has already been stated, the rest of the New Jersey line had been quartered, for the purpose of compelling them, also, to unite with them, in the shameful movement. This was a new and a most fruitful source of anxiety to those who resided in this vicinity. Several days, doubtless, were consumed by those operations, in which the whole community must have been in a state of the most intense anxiety; and it was not until, by one of those prompt and decisive strokes for which Washington was remarkable, that a large detachment of the New England troops, on the Hudson, was marched down here, and the mutineers were obliged to submit, without conditions, a few of the ringleaders being hung, in the presence of their comrades, as a warning to others, that the mutiny was quelled and the anxieties of this community were allayed.

In what particular part of this township these things were transacted, I have not yet been able to ascertain; but the probability is, that it was somewhere not far from where we are now assembled.*

On the nineteenth of the following August, (1781) a French Regiment and the New Jersey Brigade, which had been stationed at West-point, on the Hudson-river, were ordered, by the Commander-in-chief, to make all possible dispatch and unite with the main body of the Army, which was drawn up before Yorktown, in Virginia. In order to conceal their real design, they were directed to come to this vicinity and, in some way or other, to make the impression that they were about, permanently, to establish their quarters here, and that their ultimate design was to make an attack upon Staten-island, where a large body of the enemy was stationed, and where the enemy's stores were collected. Accordingly, coming down from the North, with their baggage-wagons, and their artillery, and all their various equipments for the field, and passing through Pompton, Montville, Troy, Whippany, and so on, over through Columbia and this village, they passed over to the East side of the Passaic, opposite Chatham, and formed their encampment on a piece of land which belongs, now, to Mr. William Wallace, and which lies immediately in front of the old tavern, now kept by a Mr. Samuel Condit, and on the South side of the road leading, over Short-hills, to Springfield and the sea-board. Here, they proceeded to make all their arrangements, as if they were expecting to make *that* their permanent quarters. After setting their tents, they threw up a shed, nearly four rods in length, running parallel with the road and a little back from it; and, in this shed, they constructed a large number of ovens and made other arrangements which made the impression upon the entire community that, not only these Regiments but, possibly, also, the whole Army, were to be quartered there, for a long time. Mr. Azariah Carter remembered to have seen these troops come through the place and pass on to the point which has just been described; and he, and Mr. Ichabod Bruen, and Captain Luke Carter, and others, have stated to me that they had a distinct remembrance of the impression that was made upon every mind, in this region, at that time, that the whole Army was to be permanently quartered on that ground. Having

made all these arrangements and created this impression, which was doubtless carried by spies to the enemy's camp, on Staten-island, the very thing which they desired to bring about, they suddenly, and without giving any intimation of their destination, crossed over into this township; passed up to Union-hill; and, thence, by the residence of Mr. Aaron Carter, through Green-village, Basking-ridge, and so on, proceeded to Yorktown; and, long before the enemy, on Staten-island, was aware of their design, they were far beyond his reach, on their way to the South. Aged people in this vicinity say that, at the commencement of the night on which they left, the entire camp appeared as it had done before; but that, at the dawning of the following day, they had all mysteriously disappeared, leaving behind them nothing but the long shed filled with ovens; while no one knew what their designs were or whither they were going. These ovens—I have been informed, by Mr. Enos Bonnel, an aged man, who was born, and is still living, within a few rods of the spot—were standing and the subjects of remark, for several years after the close of the War, he himself having often seen them.

By this well-conceived *ruse*, these troops succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the enemy on Staten-island and in reaching the main Army, in Virginia; and their union with the Army, just at that time, contributed largely towards the capture of Cornwallis—an event which was soon after brought about.

That splendid conquest was achieved on the seventeenth of October, 1781, and may justly be regarded as the grand decisive act in that protracted and eventful struggle, which resulted in the establishment of our national independence. Great joy was experienced, everywhere, throughout this country, upon the announcement of this splendid victory; but no where more than in old Bottle-hill, where the evils of the War were felt so constantly and so heavily, and yet so cheerfully, from its commencement. Bonfires blazed here, in every direction. Our village liberty-pole which, when the War was begun, with becoming loyalty, let out the royal banner of King George to the breeze, now seemed to exult in the privilege of performing the same office to our national flag, which had been so nobly honored, during the long and bloody strife. Long and loud hurras were, everywhere, heard. Thanksgivings were sent up to Almighty God, from yonder old sanctuary; and from hundreds of family altars, over all this region, there went up, also, at that time, the incense of an earnest and heartfelt praise.

During the Winter succeeding the capture of the British Army, at Yorktown, this place was

* Mr. Tuttle is mistaken, in regard to this mutiny, as to the place of its being summarily quelled. Doctor Thacher, in his *Military Journal*, gives a minute account of the transaction, showing that the mutiny was quelled at Pompton, and not at Bottle-hill.—THACHER'S *Military Journal*,—Harford Ed., 1862, pages 251-253.—J. F. T.

again resorted to by a small portion of the American forces. During that season, Colonel Francis Barbor rented and occupied the old parsonage which is now owned by Doctor H. P. Green. Colonel Matthias Ogden resided at Major Luke Miller's, in the house which is still standing, a little to the North-east of the residence of his son, Mr. John B. Miller; and, while there, he rented a piece of land, belonging to the parsonage and lying not far from where Mr. David C. Miller's mill now stands. Major Eaton and family lived with Benjamin Harris, next North of the residence of Deacon Ephraim Sayre. Major Woodruff took up his quarters with Deacon Sayre, in the house now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Richards and Miss Rachel Sayre; and Colonel Marsh occupied an old house which was then standing on the spot which has since been occupied by the dwelling of Mrs. Eliza Cook, next South-east of the Methodist parsonage. Small companies of soldiers were billeted, here and there, as formerly, in private houses, where they could be most conveniently accommodated; but the Winter passed away without any thing very special taking place beyond the ordinary occurrences of life. Companies of soldiers and trains of baggage-wagons, loaded with army stores, occasionally passed through, in one direction or the other; and, sometimes, an express-rider, dashing through, at full speed, bearing important dispatches, served to break up the monotony of the season and to remind the inhabitants that they were still subject to the liabilities and burdens incident to war.

On the eighteenth of September of the following year (1782) there was a good deal of excitement, in this place, growing out of the discovery of two very dangerous and mischievous Tories, who had been prowling about and committing depredations, in various parts of the country during almost the period of the War. In a great variety of ways, also, they acted as spies and rendered important aid to the enemy, by acting in the capacity of guides and informers. Their names were Caleb Sweery, Junior, and John Parr. At length, by a mere accident, at the time above specified, their lurking-place was discovered. A person residing in the northern borders of the Great Swamp, a little South of the "Hickory Tree," a Mr. Dickerson, saw them passing his house, at a very early hour in the morning; and the thought was readily suggested that they must be the offenders who had become the terror of this region, and for whose apprehension the Governor had offered a large reward. He communicated his suspicions to Captain Carter, who, in company, with a select number of armed neighbors, took the necessary steps for their apprehension. Not far from the spot already designated, there lived one, Isaac Badgley,

whose wife, it is believed, was a relative of one of the Tories. A person, consequently, was placed near the house of this man, to watch the movements of the family; when it was soon found that his wife went, regularly, in a certain direction in the swamp, about meal-time, carrying victuals with her. Having made this discovery, the party, under Captain Carter, entered the swamp, some miles from Badgley's house, and proceeded, carefully, to within a few rods of the house when they suddenly came upon them; and, being unprepared for defence, Sweery and Parr endeavored to make their escape by flight. Seeing this, Captain Carter and his party fired upon them and killed Sweery, taking Parr a prisoner, and lodging him in Morris-county jail, very much to the relief of the surrounding community.

For a few months after this, the country continued in a very unsettled state; and Bottle-hill shared, with other places, in the inconveniences and evils which such a state of things was adapted to create. Occasionally, some portions of the Army passed through this place; and, during that Winter (1782-'3) several of the officers and soldiers were quartered here, as in former years. Washington, accompanied by his suite, it is believed, passed through here, on business connected with the Army or for the purpose of visiting his friends in this vicinity. But the dangers and excitements which had been experienced here, in former years, were, for the most part, over; and, at length, on the nineteenth of April, 1783, just eight years after the War was begun, at Lexington, the news were received in a letter from La Fayette, who, by this time, had returned to France, that the independence of the United States had been formally recognized by Great Britain, and that the War of the Revolution was at an end. Six months after this, the American Army was disbanded. Two weeks following that, New York was evacuated by the British troops, amidst great rejoicing, in which the citizens of Bottle-hill most heartily participated. The log-cabins, in the Lowantica-valley encampment, were sold at public vendue, many of them being taken down and set up in other places, in this vicinity—some of them, according to Mr. Azariah Carter, being occupied, for various purposes, here, for forty or fifty years, subsequently. On the twenty-third of December, 1783, Washington resigned his office as Commander-in-chief of the American forces; the soldiers all returned to their various pursuits, which they had left for the purpose of entering upon the War; and our beloved country was fairly afloat, among the sovereignties of the earth.

In all these rapidly succeeding and most important events, the inhabitants of Bottle-hill took a most lively interest. The fires of a pure patriot-

ism burned in multitudes of bosoms, in this vicinity, through all the various stages of the Revolution. No regrets were experienced at the review of the sacrifice which had been made, during that most trying and eventful period; a common joy pervaded all hearts, that the inestimable blessings connected with a free government had, at last, been secured; and far off be the day when the self-sacrificing and patriotic owners of this hallowed soil shall be succeeded by those who, when their country shall be exposed to similar dangers, would not, as cheerfully, encounter similar trials! May the day never come when Bottle-hill and its vicinity, so consecrated by the sufferings of patriots and so conspicuous and bright on the pages of American history, shall belong to any others than such as shall be sincere and earnest friends of their country, and who, if it ever again shall be necessary, will not, without a moment's hesitation, once more, cheerfully, "pledge to it" "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

Thus, my friends, have I detailed in your hearing some of the leading facts relating to this place, during this eventful period of the American Revolution. The theme is by no means exhausted; but enough has been said to satisfy our minds that this old place bore its full share of the trials and burdens incident to that protracted struggle for Freedom. Our ancestors, here, freely shared with the brave men who were so often quartered among them, not only their homes but their best means of subsistence. They gave up their best rooms, generally, for their accommodation. They rendered every possible assistance to them, in carrying out their designs. The American Army knew that, when it was here, it was surrounded by a yeomanry whose betrayal of it or of the sacred cause in which it was enlisted neither *British Gold* could purchase nor British threats intimidate; and, although, for eight years, the privacy of its homes was destroyed, its fields laid waste, its granaries exhausted, and all its most precious worldly interests endangered, it swerved not, for a single moment, from the sacred cause of liberty. Had it possessed ten thousand homes or ten thousand lives, we have good reason to believe that it would have periled them all, just as freely and just as cheerfully. Noble men! noble women! *What higher earthly honor could have been conferred upon you than that Washington was willing to confide himself, and his family, and his Army, and, thereby, his country, so often to your guardianship!* Seldom did our fathers, dwelling here, lie down, at night during all those eight years, without anxiety or alarm; and yet did they never complain. Mothers, wives, and sisters were left by their hus-

bands, and brothers, and sons, to maintain themselves, while their natural guardians were away, fighting the battles of their country; and neither did they give way to a spirit of complaining. All that they possessed they cheerfully sacrificed, for their country's good.

And now, as we are assembled here, on this seventy-ninth birth-day of our national independence, what mingled emotions of pleasure and sadness, of gratitude and pride, struggle in our minds. Along these highways, our patriot soldiers, poorly clad, almost famishing, and, in many cases, without even shoes to their feet, have travelled. The rumbling of artillery and baggage-wagons has often disturbed the scenes in which we are now mingling, now so quiet. These dwellings, all around us, were freely thrown open for the Army's comfort. These broad and beautiful acres yielded to it an ungrudged subsistence. The old church that formerly stood on yonder hill, invited it to its worship. The stirring notes of the fife and drum and the heavy tramp of armed men, passing and re-passing these roads, were often heard by our ancestors, here. The beautiful farms of Messrs. Treadwell and Kitchel, in the Lowantica-valley, have been made sacred by the sufferings of patriots. Along that old road, have passed General Knox, Colonel Hamilton, General Greene, General Lee, Baron Steuben, General Wayne, Lord Stirling, the noble Kosciusko, the immortal La Fayette, and a host of others, like them. Here, too, has been that peerless man, the immortal Washington, and, riding by his side, that magnificent woman of whom it is sufficiently honorable to say that she was a fit consort for such a man. Yes! the great Washington has travelled through our villages and along our roads; has received the salutations of our fathers, of our sisters, and mothers; has looked out upon these broad and beautiful landscapes; and, here, as he has been passing and re-passing, has his big heart been weighed down, at times with fearful anxieties; and, here, has he often, doubtless, prayed and planned for the salvation of our beloved land. Bottle-hill and Morristown were names as familiar as household words, all over our country, at that eventful period of which we have been speaking—being borne and mentioned, every where, by those who were so often quartered here; and far off be the day when we, who have inherited these fields and who are now honored with the ownership of these beautiful places, to which they retreated from the rigors of active War, shall prove recreant to the example and the spirit of those who were, at that time, their possessors. May the day never come, when, if our country shall again be invaded and our patriotic troops shall again need a secure Winter-refuge, the owners of this hallowed soil shall

refuse to throw open their dwellings and their hearts to them. Standing here, then, on this beautiful eminence, beneath these overhanging forest arches and in the midst of all these scenes of revolutionary interest, a few only of which have now been rehearsed, let our hearts go up, in grateful acknowledgments to the God of our Fathers—the God of battles—for all that we now possess and enjoy. With one voice and one heart, let us here utter our prayer—a prayer that shall rise to the very throne of the Almighty: May this country, with its institutions and liberties, so dearly purchased, *perish, never! PERISH, NEVER!!*

II.—LANSINGBURGH, N. Y.

ITS EARLY HISTORY, OLD SETTLERS, SCHOOLS, MARKETS, ETC.—CONTINUED, FROM PAGE 205.

V.

TAVERNS, STORES, ETC.

In 1802, Mr. Editor, you could have stood in State-street and counted some twelve or fourteen taverns. Lansingburgh needed them. There was a great deal of travel through here, to the northward. The “village of Lansingburgh, in the town of Troy” was the title; and the number of inhabitants was far in advance of Troy. This place was on the high road to Ballston and Saratoga Springs—both, even in that day, noted places, although the first-named was the most popular—and, of course, as it was before railroads were built around here, all travel went through our village. An immense line of post coaches—four-horse—went through here, two or three times a day, besides private carriages. Walbridge & Baker must have owned nearly a hundred, if not more, of these coaches. Judson’s tavern, on State-street, on the now vacant lots in front of Ball’s house, was a noted tavern. The landlord was the father of the present David Judson. Commodore Mc Donough stopped there, often, during the War of 1812, while he was preparing his flotilla on the lake. Several paroled English officers boarded there, awaiting exchange.

Our village was very much opposed to the War; and, when cannons and munitions of war were hauled through here, the teamsters and attendants were refused entertainment at our public-houses, and had to quarter out of doors. The Phoenix was on its present site, but a wooden building of inferior appearance to what it is at present. It was popular, because it had a ball-room; for young people, in those days, were as full of fun as they are to-day. Suzar kept a tavern where E. Filley’s family now lives. He and his family, also Adencourt, grand-

father of the present Clinton Adencourt, came from France, with La Fayette, in the War of the Revolution. After the War, they settled here; and when—I think, in 1825—La Fayette passed through here, from Saratoga, on his way to New York, he called on Mrs. Adencourt, who was then living with Doctor Blatchford, in the house occupied by Mrs. Wood; and there they jabbered over old times, in French.

I think if the Marquis should come into town, to day, I would recognize him. It was a great day for Lansingburgh and the surrounding places, when he went through here. Everybody turned out to do him honor. I well remember the cavalcade of gigs and sulkies—he in a gig—as they crossed from Waterford. Every little while, out came his gorgeous snuff-box, set with brilliants. He was a profuse snuffer.

Angus Murray kept tavern where John Ames has his shop; Cornelius Lansing built the Vandercok tavern, for Jonathan Wickware. It was afterwards sold to Ketchel Reed. David Thomas kept tavern where Major Dougrey now lives; and, at that time, State-street extended no further in that direction. Reuben Guild kept tavern where Zhan now is; Wolcott kept a public-house where Weaver’s market now is; Barton had a public-house on the site of Lea’s tin-shop; and Billy Thompson on the site now occupied by B. G. Hathaway. There was a tavern in New Guinea; one in Adamsville, on the site occupied by William Lansing. At Leach’s old place, on the bank, just below the bridge, was a ferry and tavern. There was a store there, also.

On River-street, from Esek Hawkin’s house to G. W. Cornell’s, there was a string of stores. Along there, Tibbets, Lane, Dole, and many others, including Jonathan Burr, did a very large business in grain, of which thousands of bushels were bought and sold, here, annually. The merchants mentioned above went to Troy, in 1810, on account of the difficulties in the way of navigation.

Old John Mills built the Bank on the corner where J. G. McMurray now lives. James Reid was its first Cashier. He first kept store where Howlet’s shoe-shop now is. He was a very large man and eminently social, withal.

We used to hold elections each Spring, for Mayor; and there was a great strife whether his honor should be from Coon-town or Shaver-town. The election was decided on this wise: a mark was made in the centre of Market-street, between Hanford’s, now Striker’s, and Bontecue’s, now Hubbard’s office. Jimmy Reid stood on the South side and Captain Ives on the North side. At a given signal, their adherents having seized hold of the coat-tails of the champions; the

leaders grasped hands and pulled: whichever leader was pulled over the line, the other was Mayor for the ensuing year. No repeating nor stuffed ballot-boxes, here. OLD MAN.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

III.—FLOTSAM.

THOMAS JEFFERSON ON RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE, IN EARLY VIRGINIA.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Perhaps it is not generally known that colonial Virginia was one of the most intolerant of our early Settlements. Thomas Jefferson was the author of the Act establishing religious freedom, which was proposed in 1777 and was not passed until 1785, and then by the assistance of Mr. Madison. Mr. Jefferson's account of the early legislation, in Virginia, in reference to religion, will probably be found interesting. He informs us that:

"The first settlers of this Colony were Englishmen, loyal subjects their King and Church, and the Grant to Sir Walter Raleigh contained an express proviso that their laws 'should not be against the true Christian faith now professed in the Church of England.' As soon as the state of the Colony admitted, it was divided into Parishes, in each of which was established a Minister of the Anglican Church, endowed with a fixed salary, in tobacco, a glebe house and land, with the other necessary appendages. To meet these expenses, all the inhabitants of the Parishes were assessed, whether they were or were not members of the established Church. Towards Quakers, who came here, they were most cruelly intolerant, driving them from the Colony by the severest penalties. * * * Several of the Acts of the Virginia Assembly of 1659, 1662, and 1693 had made it penal in parents to refuse to have children baptized; had prohibited the unlawful assembling of Quaker or other Separatists; had made it penal for any master of a vessel to bring a Quaker into the State; had ordered those already here, and such as should come thereafter, to be imprisoned till they should abjure the country; provided a milder punishment for their first and second return, but death for their third; had inhibited all persons from suffering their meetings in or near their houses, entertaining them, individually, or disposing of books which supported their tenets. If no execution took place here, as did in New England, it was not owing to the moderation of the Church or spirit of the Legislature, as may be inferred from the law itself, but to historical circumstances which have not been

"handed down to us. The Anglicans retained "full possession of the country about a century."

It is my belief that this was a greater amount of intolerance than any which prevailed in New England; and it extended through a longer period. Plymouth and Connecticut Colonies did not engraft on their Codes the extremely proscriptive legislation of Massachusetts; and some excuse is found for Massachusetts on account of her fears of Archbishop Laud and the inquisitorial proceedings of his Star Chamber.

The Virginia Convention of 1776 repealed all statutory oppressions on religion; and the State was then left to the jurisdiction of the Common Law, under which heresy was punishable by burning, in accordance with the writ *De heretico comburando*. By the Act of Assembly of 1705, "If a person brought up in the Christian religion denies the being of a God, or the Trinity, or asserts there are more Gods than one, or denies the Christian religion to be true or the Scriptures to be of divine authority, he is punishable, on the first offence, by incapacity to hold any office or employment, ecclesiastical, civil, or military; on the second, by disability to sue, to take any gift or legacy, to be guardian, executor, or administrator, and by three years' imprisonment, without bail. * * *

"This is a summary view of that religious slavery under which a people have been willing to remain, who have lavished their lives and fortunes for the establishment of their civil freedom. The error seems not sufficiently eradicated, that the operations of the mind, as well as the acts of the body, are subjected to the coercion of the laws. But our rulers can have no authority over such natural rights, only as we have submitted to them. The rights of conscience we never submitted: we could not submit. We are answerable for them to our God."

It is a well-known apophthegm—which is found in the writings of Lord Bolingbroke, and of which the authorship is ascribed, by Mr. John Bartlett, of Boston, to Thucydides, that "History is philosophy teaching by examples." There is certainly much of sound philosophy to be learned from the historic page. The wisdom of the present generation is derived, in large measure, from a study of the errors of the past; and, in reviewing the narrative of the intolerance of our early Colonists, we learn many lessons which will persuade us to the practice of humility and charity. "Let brotherly love continue" is the devout invocation of Scripture; and it is this principle of the Christian faith, in its development throughout the ages, which is the watchword of human progress.

Respectfully, Yours,
NEW ENGLANDER.

DEATH OF THE "ESQUIRE," OF THE "GREटना "GREEN OF AMERICA."

John Shelton, better known as "Squire Shelton," died recently at Aberdeen, Ohio, aged about seventy-nine years, and was buried on the Kentucky side of the river, below Maysville.

It is said of Squire Shelton that, during the thirty-seven years he was a Magistrate at Aberdeen, he performed the marriage ceremony for four thousand couples. His fame as a tier of the knot matrimonial, extended far and wide; and the many runaway matches that found his house a stopping-place, gave to Aberdeen the name of "Gretna Green of America." He was never very particular about whether or not all the forms of law had been complied with by loving hearts, seeming to have adopted, as his rule of action, the single one, "Love knows no law." He had performed the ceremony for so many who were not married in strict accordance with the law, that the Legislature of Kentucky, a year or two ago, found it necessary to pass a special Act, legalizing all his marriages. In cases where there was a great object, in consequence of the close pursuit of "enraged parents," he has been known to get out of bed, in the middle of the night, and, to save time, actually perform the ceremony with no other clothes on his person than his shirt. Again, he has performed the ceremony from his window, at night, while parties to the marriage contract were standing in the street, in front of his house. But, no matter what was the occasion for hurry, Squire Shelton invariably made a bargain before the job was commenced—his fees ranging from one dollar up to one hundred dollars, according to his own notion, by observation of appearances of what the groom was able to pay. As stated before, he had been Magistrate of Aberdeen for thirty-five years, continuously, to the day of his death. No opposition candidate for the office could ever be elected, no matter how popular he might be, personally or politically.

Squire Shelton's ruling passion was watches. A friend informs us that he left a large number of these behind. Nearly a hundred and fifty canes were presented to him, at different times, by parties whom he had served and made happy; and he seldom walked out twice in one day with the same cane in his hand.

No doubt many a father and mother who shall read this article, will drop a tear to the memory of Squire Shelton, who performed the ceremony that resulted in the family growing up around them.

SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Jefferson used to relate, with much merriment, that the final signing of the Declaration of
His. MAG. VOL. IX. 23.

Independence was hastened by an absurdly trivial cause. Near the Hall in which the meetings were then held, was a livery stable, from which swarms of flies came into the open windows, and assailed the silk-stockinged legs of honorable members. Handkerchief in hand, they lashed the flies with such vigor as they could command, on a July morning; but the annoyance became, at length, so extreme, as to render them impatient of delay: and they made haste to bring the momentous business to a conclusion.

After such a long and severe strain upon their minds, the members seem to have indulged in many a jocular observation as they stood around the table. Tradition has it, that when John Hancock had affixed his magnificent signature to the paper, he said, "There, John Bull may read 'my name without spectacles!'" Tradition, also, will never relinquish the pleasure of repeating that, when Mr. Hancock reminded the members of the necessity of hanging together, Doctor Franklin was ready with his "Yes, we must, 'indeed, all hang together, or else, most assuredly, we shall all hang separately.'" And this may have suggested to the portly Harrison—a "luxurious, heavy gentleman," as John Adams describes him—his remark to slender Elbridge Gerry, that, when the hanging came, he should have the advantage, for poor Gerry would be kicking in the air long after it was all over with himself.

French critics censure Shakespeare for mingling buffoonery with scenes of the deepest tragic interest. But, here we find one of the most important assemblies ever convened, at the supreme moment of its existence, while performing the act that gives it its rank among deliberate bodies, cracking jokes, and hurrying up to the table, to sign, in order to get away from the flies. It is precisely so that Shakespeare would have imagined the scene.—*Atlantic Monthly*.

DEACON MAY.—By the recent death of Samuel May, Boston loses one of her oldest merchants, and one of the last links of personal connection between the great City of 1870 and the little Town that was the cradle of liberty, in 1770. Deacon May was not born till 1776; but he was the youngest of a large family of brothers, one of whom was a member of the famous "Boston Tea-party," in 1773; and Deacon May, himself, recollecting, as a boy, the later years of the Revolution, had also preserved in his memory many incidents told him by his kindred. He grew up to manhood under the administration of Washington, and cast his first vote for John Adams for President. All through his active life he was engaged in trade, and accumulated a fortune therein; but he never hesitated to ad-

vocate the principles of liberty in which he had been born and which his family always supported. Having come into the world in the same year with the Declaration of Independence, he had no difficulty in accepting its doctrine of the equality of men; and, from the first, was a zealous abolitionist. His nephew and namesake, Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, was more prominent before the public in that cause, but not more resolute in his private opinions. Deacon May derived his title from the Hollis-street Church, with which he was long connected, and where he stood stoutly by John Pierpont, in his memorable controversy with the members of the Parish, thirty years ago. After Theodore Parker went to Boston, to preach, in 1846, Deacon May joined his church, and was a constant attendant at the Melodeon and the Music-hall, till Parker's fatal illness, in 1858. His was one of the few white heads among the hearers of those stirring Sermons; and he was always loyal to his Minister, whatever Boston might say or do. In the hottest period of the anti-slavery struggle, he was firm and active, though already four-score years old; and he lived to see and rejoice in the utter downfall of the slavery he abhorred.

He was the friend of every good cause, and gave liberally to charities, public and private.

JEWS IN PHILADELPHIA.—It would appear, from the *Pennsylvania Archives* (x., 731), that the Synagogue on Cherry-street, was consecrated on the thirteenth of September, 1782. The following is a copy of the Memorial of the Jewish congregation, inviting the President and Council to attend the Consecration:

"MEMORIAL OF THE JEWISH CONGREGATION OF PHILADELPHIA, 1782. We, the President and Representatives of the Jewish congregation in this city, humbly beg leave to approach his Excellency, the President, his Honour, the Vice-president, and the Honorable the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"The Congregation of Mikve Israel (Israelites) in this city having erected a place of public worship, which they intend to consecrate to the service of Almighty God, to-morrow afternoon, and as they have ever professed themselves liege subjects to the sovereignty of the United States of America, and have always acted agreeably thereto, they humbly crave the protection and countenance of the chief Magistrates in this State to give sanction to their design, and will deem themselves highly honored by their presence in the Synagogue, whenever they judge proper to favor them.

"The doors will be open at three o'clock, and the service will continue till seven.

"The uncertainty of the day of consecration was the sole cause of having delayed this matter till now, but earnestly hope it will not be thought too late.

"With prayers to the God of Israel for the safety of the United States, in general, and this Commonwealth, in particular, we are, Gentlemen, most respectfully and most devotedly, in behalf of the Congregation,

"JONAS PHILLIPS, President,

"MICHAEL GRATZ,

"SOL. MARACHE,

"SOLM'N MYERS COHEN,

"SIMON NATHAN.

"PHILADA., 12 Sept., 1782."

The compiler of the *Archives*, in a note to the above, says: "The building alluded to, in the foregoing, was no doubt the first Synagogue erected in this city—on Cherry-street, between Third and Fourth—and which, in 1824, gave place to the present more spacious and more elegant house of worship. There are now (1854) five Synagogues in this city."—*Sunday Despatch*.

ANTIQUITIES OF ALBANY MARKETS.—One hundred and twenty-two years ago, Albany was an important mart for skins and furs, tar and turpentine. The following is a literal copy of a price-current of that date, recently printed in *The Argus*:

"A Price Current of Goods, usually Imported at London from Albany, July, 1750.

"Beaver Coat.....	per lb.....	4s 9d to 5s
"Beaver Parchment.....	per lb.....	
"Indian dress'd Deer Skins	per lb.....	2s 6d to 2s 3d
"Deer Skins in the Hair....	per Skin...	abt. 6s or 7s
"Bear Skins.....	per Skin...	15s to 16s or 17s
"Raccoons.....	per Skin...	abt. 1s 9d
"Cats.....	per Skin...	3s to 3s 6d
"Otters.....	per Skin...	7s to 8s
"Grey Foxes.....	per Skin...	2s 3d to 2s 6d
"Red Foxes.....	per Skin...	3s 6d to A
"Martins.....	per Skin...	abt. 3s A
"Fishers.....	per Skin...	7s 6d to 8s
"Wolves.....	per Skin...	abt. 8s 6d
"Musquash.....	per Skin...	6d to 9d
"Minks.....	per Skin...	abt. 2s 6d
"Tar.....	per Barrel.	11s to 12s
"Turpentine.....	per C. wt..	10s to 11s

SCRAPS.—We have been asked, says the *Progress*, who erected the "Old Mill" at Shimersville, and the name of the "Old Ferry," below Bethlehem? Jedidiah Irish built the mill at Shimersvilles, on Saucon-creek, some time prior to the year 1749. It is the oldest mill in Northampton-county, of which we have any record. In the year 1743, the Moravians of Bethlehem petitioned the Court of Bucks-county, for permission to lay out a road from their settlement to Saucon-mill. The mill and land attached to it was not long afterwards purchased by John

DEATH OF THE "ESQUIRE," OF THE "GREटना "GREEN OF AMERICA."

John Shelton, better known as "Squire Shel-ton," died recently at Aberdeen, Ohio, aged about seventy-nine years, and was buried on the Kentucky side of the river, below Maysville.

It is said of Squire Shelton that, during the thirty-seven years he was a Magistrate at Aberdeen, he performed the marriage ceremony for four thousand couples. His fame as a tier of the knot matrimonial, extended far and wide; and the many runaway matches that found his house a stopping-place, gave to Aberdeen the name of "Greटना Green of America." He was never very particular about whether or not all the forms of law had been complied with by loving hearts, seeming to have adopted, as his rule of action, the single one, "Love knows no law." He had performed the ceremony for so many who were not married in strict accordance with the law, that the Legislature of Kentucky, a year or two ago, found it necessary to pass a special Act, legalizing all his marriages. In cases where there was a great object, in consequence of the close pursuit of "enraged parents," he has been known to get out of bed, in the middle of the night, and, to save time, actually perform the ceremony with no other clothes on his person than his shirt. Again, he has performed the ceremony from his window, at night, while parties to the marriage contract were standing in the street, in front of his house. But, no matter what was the occasion for hurry, Squire Shelton invariably made a bargain before the job was commenced—his fees ranging from one dollar up to one hundred dollars, according to his own notion, by observation of appearances of what the groom was able to pay. As stated before, he had been Magistrate of Aberdeen for thirty-five years, continuously, to the day of his death. No opposition candidate for the office could ever be elected, no matter how popular he might be, personally or politically.

Squire Shelton's ruling passion was watches. A friend informs us that he left a large number of these behind. Nearly a hundred and fifty canes were presented to him, at different times, by parties whom he had served and made happy; and he seldom walked out twice in one day with the same cane in his hand.

No doubt many a father and mother who shall read this article, will drop a tear to the memory of Squire Shelton, who performed the ceremony that resulted in the family growing up around them.

SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Jefferson used to relate, with much merri-ment, that the final signing of the Declaration of His. MAG. VOL. IX. 23.

Independence was hastened by an absurdly trivial cause. Near the Hall in which the meetings were then held, was a livery stable, from which swarms of flies came into the open windows, and assailed the silk-stockinged legs of honorable members. Handkerchief in hand, they lashed the flies with such vigor as they could command, on a July morning; but the annoyance became, at length, so extreme, as to render them impatient of delay; and they made haste to bring the momentous business to a conclusion.

After such a long and severe strain upon their minds, the members seem to have indulged in many a jocular observation as they stood around the table. Tradition has it, that when John Hancock had affixed his magnificent signature to the paper, he said, "There, John Bull may read 'my name without spectacles!'" Tradition, also, will never relinquish the pleasure of repeating that, when Mr. Hancock reminded the members of the necessity of hanging together, Doctor Franklin was ready with his "Yes, we must, 'indeed, all hang together, or else, most assuredly, we shall all hang separately.'" And this may have suggested to the portly Harrison—a "luxurious, heavy gentleman," as John Adams describes him—his remark to slender Elbridge Gerry, that, when the hanging came, he should have the advantage, for poor Gerry would be kicking in the air long after it was all over with himself.

French critics censure Shakespeare for mingling buffoonery with scenes of the deepest tragic interest. But, here we find one of the most important assemblies ever convened, at the supreme moment of its existence, while performing the act that gives it its rank among deliberate bodies, cracking jokes, and hurrying up to the table, to sign, in order to get away from the flies. It is precisely so that Shakespeare would have imagined the scene.—*Atlantic Monthly*.

DEACON MAY.—By the recent death of Samuel May, Boston loses one of her oldest merchants, and one of the last links of personal connection between the great City of 1870 and the little Town that was the cradle of liberty, in 1770. Deacon May was not born till 1776; but he was the youngest of a large family of brothers, one of whom was a member of the famous "Boston 'Tea-party,'" in 1773; and Deacon May, himself, recollecting, as a boy, the later years of the Revolution, had also preserved in his memory many incidents told him by his kindred. He grew up to manhood under the administration of Washington, and cast his first vote for John Adams for President. All through his active life he was engaged in trade, and accumulated a fortune therein; but he never hesitated to ad-

IV.—BOOKS.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers and others sending Books or Pamphlets for the Editor of THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, are respectfully requested to forward the same, either direct to "HENRY B. DAWSON, MORRISANIA, N. Y.," or to MESSRS. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., Booksellers, 654 Broadway, New York City, as shall be most convenient to them.]

A.—PRIVATELY PRINTED BOOKS.

1.—*Records of the Proprietors of Narraganset Township, No. 1., now the Town of Buxton, York County, Maine, from August 1st, 1733 to January 4th, 1811.* With a Documentary Introduction by William F. Goodwin, U. S. Army. Concord, N. H.: Privately Printed. 1871. Octavo, pp. xx., 400.

Captain Goodwin is known to all our readers as one of the most zealous and pains-taking of the students and writers of American history; and in this volume he has undertaken to perpetuate the records of his ancestral town, Buxton, Maine. In doing this, he has prefaced the Proprietary Records of the Town with an elaborate historical Introduction, crammed with documents and bristling with evidence. The Records, closely annotated with foot notes such as will cheer the anxious eye of every honest student, follow; and an Index of Names closes the volume.

It is such volumes as this which must serve as the basis of all history; and none who know their duty, as historical students and writers, will venture to overlook them. They are few in number, as gems are few; and their solid worth gives a value to them which other works, less authentic, can never secure.

It was privately-printed for Hon. Cyrus Woodman and Captain Goodwin; and the edition numbered two hundred and ninety-one copies, numbered and signed. The typography is hardly such as a work of this character is entitled to; and we venture to suggest to Captain Goodwin that the proof-reading might have been better done without injury to his work.

2.—*The National and Private "Alabama Claims" and their "final and amicable settlement."* By Charles C. Beaman, Jr. Sine loco [Washington?] sine anno. [1871?] Octavo, pp. xiv., 358.

The author of this volume is said to have been Mr. Sumner's clerk; and he is now raised to the dignity of an Assistant Agent, under J. Bancroft Davis, to prepare the Case of the United States for the arbitration at Geneva! From such Agents and assistants may God save the Republic.

It has seldom been our duty to open a volume which was a greater fraud on its reader than this is; and, if we except Charles Francis Adams's Address on American Neutrality, before the New Historical Society, we never opened one in which the supreme ignorance of the author, concerning the subject which he wrote about, was more painfully and completely manifested. The au-

thor of this work, is, besides, incapable of writing a single sentence in decent English; and he has to learn, if his writings may form a correct guide to his acquirements, that a plural verb requires anything as its subject than a singular noun.

He handles his judgment on neutrality without—for the best of reasons—disclosing what "neutrality" is; and his ignorance of the history of American legislation and diplomacy, concerning neutrality, is equalled only by that of Charles Francis Adams, whose ignorance thereon is simply lamentable.

From such an Agent and such an Arbitrator, we have to hope for nothing but disaster; and we know of nothing more than the stupid indifference of the great body of thinking men, on this subject, which tells more forcibly than anything else the terrible effects, on a community, of neglecting the history of one's own country.

B.—PUBLICATIONS BY SOCIETIES.

3.—*Thirteenth Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of Milwaukee, for the year ending December 31, 1870.* Reported to the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, by Wm. J. Langson, Secretary. Milwaukee: 1871. Octavo, pp. 119.

This volume is wholly composed of statistics illustrative of the business of Milwaukee during 1870. There is nothing more than a brief introductory letter from Mr. Langson to the President of the Chamber, occupying less than a page; and then subject after subject is presented and illustrated with elaborate tables of statistics, until the entire matter of the trade and commerce of Chicago's earnest rival is placed before the reader.

The Report is evidently the result of great and well directed labor; and the Secretary of the Chamber is entitled to great credit for it.

4.—*Proceedings of the Tenth General Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood. (Specially Convened.)* New York: The Council of the Fenian Brotherhood. 1871. Octavo, pp. 36.

A report of the proceedings of one portion of the Irish revolutionists, at their Session in March last, to consider the failure of their Council's efforts to consolidate the antagonistic elements of their countrymen, for the more effectual accomplishment of their common purpose—the liberation of Ireland from the Government of the British Empire. It is interesting, because it exhibits the sentiments and character of the Irish, as they are seen in their own convocations; and it is interesting, too, because it presents an authentic record of events, in the history of the United States, of which the Fenians have borne the blame without justice—in the face of their earnest opposition thereto and refusal to participate therein.

Curry, a Philadelphia lawyer, who resided at the mill, for many years, and established a ferry over the Lehigh, near by, which retained the name of "Curry's Ferry," until the year 1816, when Henry Tarret built the bridge over the Lehigh, at Freemansburg. Conrad Omensetter was the ferryman, at Curry's Ferry, during the Revolutionary War.

—*Appleton's Journal* gives the following statement of a change on the subject of office-holding, that has come over the people of Massachusetts: "It is refreshing in these latter days of corruption, when office-seekers out-number the offices and men barter honor and character for position, to glance back into the past, and note how little of ambition for public place entered into the life of the fathers of New England.

"In 1633, so averse were the good people of New Plymouth to taking office, and so frequent were the refusals to accept the result of elections, that it was found necessary to adopt a penal provision to protect the public weal from the inconveniences, not to say dangers, incident to such a dereliction of duty. A law was passed in which it was enacted, by public consent of the Freemen of this Society of New Plymouth, that if, now or hereafter, any were elected to the office of Governor, and would not stand to the election nor hold and execute the office for his year, that then he be amerced in twenty pounds sterling, fine; and in case it was refused to be paid upon the lawful demand of the ensuing Governor, then to be levied out of the goods or chattels of the said person so refusing.' A similar fine of ten pounds sterling was ordered to be collected from any person who refused to act as a Councillor, when elected. It was further decreed that 'in case one and the same person should be elected Governor a second year, it should be lawful for him to refuse without any amercement; and the Company to proceed to a new election, except they can prevail with him by entreaty.'

"Philosophers claim that the world is progressive, and good Christians believe that each year brings us one nearer to the millenium; but it is a matter of grave doubt whether it will ever again be necessary, even in moral Massachusetts, to fine a citizen for refusing gubernatorial honors, or even to entreat him to accept a second term."

—One of the old customs of Hempstead, N. Y., which was annually enjoyed by the sporting gentry of that town, and almost dreaded by the quiet portion of its inhabitants, was the Whortleberry Frolic which took place in the beginning of August and was celebrated by a series of trots on the Washington-course, near that village, and made the excuse, by many, for

a drinking carousal. But the purchase of the Plains, by Mr. Stewart, put an end to Washington course, and necessarily stopped horse-racing in that section, although a race or two has taken place, on the old New Market-course, near Hyde Park, a tract which was in active operation long before Washington-course was thought of, having been inaugurated some two hundred years ago. Even New Market-course has been given up; and the Whortleberry Frolic was advertised this year to come off on the Union-course. While those who love to see a good horse-trot will regret the loss of Washington-course, the more peacefully-disposed people cannot but feel thankful to Mr. Stewart that one of the excuses of some of the people for an annual spree, has been removed by him in his improvements on the Plains.

—Professor Gunning, of New York, has recently put forth an interesting theory in regard to the drainage of the lakes on the Northern borders of the United States, which he believes was originally through the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico. The Niagara-river, according to his statement, has an existence of not more than two hundred thousand years. Before that period, a barrier, more than thirty feet high, across the Niagara plateau, threw the waters of Lake Erie back upon Michigan, and farther West to the Mississippi. Western geologists have found an old river channel from the lakes to the Illinois-river, and a great barrier once stretched across this plateau. The old river-bed, in Illinois, and the broken bridge across the Niagara plateau account for the comparatively recent creation of the falls. Such is the theory of Professor Gunning.

—Some years ago, in the days of stages, as a stranger was riding into Northampton, on the box with the driver, he inquired of him in regard to the denomination of the different churches, as they passed them. "This," said the driver, pointing to the Old Church, "is the *Old Line*; and "this," pointing to the Edwards Church, "is the *New Line*; and that," (the Unitarian) "is the *Accommodation*."

—The law allowing churches to put chain across the street, in the city of Philadelphia, to prevent traveling on Sundays, was passed April 4, 1798; extended to the Northern Liberties in 1816; and repealed in 1831.

—The Second Regiment, United States Cavalry, furnished thirteen general officers for the Confederate Army, from the roster of its commanding officers, as returned for 1860.

—Doctor Hawkins, a blind chemist, in the Spring of 1812, manufactured and sold soda-water in Philadelphia, and erected the first fountain ever put up in that city.

11.—*War Department, Surgeon-general's Office, Washington, August 17, 1871. Circular No. 3. A Report of Surgical Cases treated in the Army of the United States from 1865 to 1871.* Washington: Government Printing Office. 1871. Quarto, pp. 296.

We have heretofore noticed different issues of this very important series of works, published, from time to time, by the Surgeon general of the Army; and we have pleasure in calling the attention of our readers, who are professional men, to this new number of the series.

As the title-page indicates, this volume is devoted to a report of the leading cases of surgery in the Army, since the close of the War—one thousand and thirty-seven of those cases out of more than sixty thousand reported to the office having been thus reported, with more or less detail. These reports relate to all the varied classes of operations which are presented in the Army; but they are generally described with great brevity and most frequently without that detail of treatment which professional men so much delight in. It is, nevertheless, one of the most interesting records of surgery with which we are acquainted.

D.—TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

11.—*Memorial of Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, author of The Day of Doom.* By John Ward Dean. Second edition. Albany: Joel Munsell. 1871. Octavo, pp. 160.

This biography of the author of *Day of Doom* is based on a paper, from the same pen, on the same subject, which was published in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, for April, 1863, and, subsequently, in pamphlet form, for private distribution; but it is now considerably enlarged and yet more improved.

It seems that the place of Parson Wigglesworth's birth is not known; but it is shown by Mr. Dean that he was born on the eighteenth of October, 1681. He was brought to America when he was only seven years old; lived, successively, in Charlestown, New Haven, Boston—when he went to Master Cheever's school—and Cambridge—when he passed through Harvard-college—He was elected a Fellow of Harvard, in 1651 or '52; was a Tutor in that institution, in 1652; entered the ministry and was called to the pastorate of the church at Malden in 1654; published *The Day of Doom*, in 1662; and died in 1705. He was one of the most learned of the Clergy of his day; "genial and devotedly kind" in the relations and duties of his social and "professional life; and distinguished, even in those days of abounding sanctity, for the singleness and purity of heart that characterized his whole walk and conversation."

With that fidelity and, at the same time, that modesty which are such distinguishing traits in the character of the excellent author of this

work, Mr. Dean has carefully traced the career of this distinguished divine and poet, from his cradle to his grave; and, whether in that career or in the history and bibliography of Mr. Wigglesworth's writings, he has left little to be desired by the most ardent admirer of that rigid Puritan of the old school.

Typographically considered, this volume is one of the neatest of the Munsell Press; and as it was printed only for subscribers and gifts, in an edition of only fifty copies, it will not cease to possess an interest to collectors and students of early New England literature.

13.—*Short Studies on Great Subjects.* By James Anthony Froude, M.A. Second Series. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1871. Octavo, pp. 472.

We noticed, some months since, the First Series of these *Studies*; and we have pleasure in introducing the Second to our readers. It includes the wide'y-read paper on *Calvinism*, which produced so much senseless discussion among those who assumed to know what Calvinism is and what it is not; and that is accompanied by a dozen or so papers on other "Great Subjects"—in England—all of which have been already published, elsewhere.

Mr. Froude fails to give content to many; but we confess that we like to read his writings—so incisive, so direct, so well-sustained—and this volume, therefore, is welcome, notwithstanding it has no Index.

It is a handsome volume; printed on tinted laid paper; and neatly bound.

14.—*The History of Greece.* By Professor Dr. Ernst Curtius. Translated by Adolphus William Ward, A.M. Vol. I. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1871. Octavo, pp. 509. Price \$2.50.

A new *History of Greece*, similar in plan and purpose to Mommsen's *History of Rome*; and scholars in Europe rank it beside that great work.

The volume before us is the first of the five of which the complete work is to be composed; and it carries the reader down the narrative as far as the Persian Wars, closing with a series of Notes illustrative of the text.

A history of Greece, contained within a moderate compass and yet of unquestionable merit, is certainly desirable; and the high character of this work seems to leave little more to be asked for.

The typography is very superior, being exactly uniform with the best edition of Froude's *History of England*, Mommsen's *History of Rome*, and other Crown Octaves of that class.

5.—*Catalogue of the Historical Society of Delaware. With its History, Constitution, and By-laws, and Lists of Members.* Wilmington: 1871. Octavo, pp. 13.

Circular. [Setting forth the objects of the Society and appealing for support.] Quarto, pp. 2.

We have had pleasure in receiving these publications of the young and deserving Historical Society recently established in Delaware; and we are glad to learn that the older families in that gallant little Commonwealth look favorably upon it. We bespeak for it the active good-will of all, in this vicinity, who are interested in the promotion of a taste for historical enquiries among our countrymen, and of all who have anything to give to its Library and Cabinet. It is seated at Wilmington, whither may be sent any donation which friends may incline to send to it.

6.—*Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Colby University, for the academic year 1870-1.* Second edition. Waterville: Printed for the University. 1871. Octavo, pp. 24.

This tract contains the ordinary lists of officers and students, terms of admission, course of study, text-books used, etc.; and it also exposes the disgraceful fact that, while the history of Greece and Rome is amply provided for, in the course of study at this University, the history of our own country—concerning which our young men are vastly more interested than they can be in any other—is *wholly neglected*. They do not open a book on that subject; and are not taught to care a brass button for it.

If the Baptists of Maine do not consider the history of the United States as fit a subject for a young man's study as Anglo-Saxon literature—which is on the College course—they ought to cross the border into the Provinces, and remain there.

7.—*National Board of Trade. Recommendation for a Department of Commerce; with an account of the Board of Trade of Great Britain.* Boston: 1871. Octavo, pp. 20.

An argument for the establishment of a new Department in the Federal Government under the title of "The Department of Commerce."

We have carefully read the paper; and we are free to say that we see no force in the argument presented in this tract. The Secretary of the Treasury has so much to do with the revenues of the country and they are so entirely dependent on the Commerce, that we see no reason for a change—indeed, in the stubborn fact which we have named we see a very excellent reason for letting the subject remain as it is.

We hope the project will be abandoned.

8.—*Inaugural Address of David Campbell, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, of the City of Newark;*

delivered on the occasion of his taking the Chair, on the evening of ninth January, 1871. Published by Resolution of the Board. Together with the Third Annual Report of the Directors for the year 1870. Newark, N. J.: 1871. Octavo, pp. 29.

A very respectable address, in which a number of excellent suggestions of practical importance to the Board were presented for its consideration. The Report which is appended relates wholly to the internal affairs of the association; and is wholly without a suggestion or a fact concerning the outside world, its Trade, or its Commerce.

There is some reason, we suppose, for calling this a Board of Trade; but, as far as we may judge from its Report, it might as well be regarded as a Presbyterian Church.

9.—*Manual of the Hammond Street Congregational Church, Bangor, Maine.* Printed for the use of the Members. Bangor: 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 52.

This exceedingly perfect manual contains the roster of Church-officers, in regular succession, from the beginning; the services on the admission of members, including the Confession and Covenant; the Church Polity, Rules of Government, Historical Sketch, and Catalogue of members, from the organization until now, with the places of their births, the dates of their admission, their removal (if not now members) etc.

It is the handiwork, in the management of its contents, of Deacon Duren with whom our readers are already acquainted, as a model Scribe; and it may be safely followed, as a pattern, by all who are engaged in the preparation of such little handbooks.

C.—OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

10.—*Official Army Register for January, 1871.* Published by order of the Secretary of War, in compliance with the Resolution of the Senate of December 13, 1815, and Resolutions of the House of Representatives dated February 1, 1830, and August 30, 1842. Adjutant General's Office, Washington, January 1, 1871. Octavo, pp. 221 and three folding sheets.

What the Almanac is, in its every-day use, to the country housewife, the *Army Register* is to those who have any intercourse with the Army of the United States. It is the official record of the rank and official authority of every officer in the service; and, although it does not tell who are and who are not what they should be, it tells, on every line, who *ought to be* a gentleman, even if he is not one.

The series of this work is among the most important to those who, like ourself, have occasion to trace the progress of officers, step by step, from their small beginnings; and we shall feel grateful to any one who can assist us in filling our file, prior to 1860.

damental truth, and to control the current of their sympathies. We know of nothing which may appeal with so much power to the sense of honor and respect for the true and the pure, as this carefully-worded and deliberately-spoken Address, by the Rector of the Scotch College at St. Andrew's. It is the most powerful appeal for old-time Calvinism, against new-time Liberalism, that the modern Press has produced.

It ought to have a wide circulation and be generally read and pondered over: we can scarcely hope for such a result.

17.—*Geo. P. Rowell & Co's American Newspaper Directory* containing accurate lists of all the newspapers and periodicals in the United States and Territories and the Dominion of Canada and British Colonies of North America, together with a description of the towns and cities in which they are published. New York: Geo. P. Rowell & Co. 1871. Octavo, pp. 576. Price \$5.00.

The title-page of this volume so completely describes its contents that little remains to be told concerning it. It is a *descriptive* list of the various periodicals published in the United States and British America, in which the size, character, circulation, publisher's name, time and place of publication, and price of each are given, enabling advertisers and others to learn, concerning each, what is, very often, so necessary to be ascertained with accuracy and dispatch.

The immense labor attending the preparation of this work will be readily understood when it is known that six thousand, four hundred and thirty-eight are thus described; and that, from all these, the various details of information contained in this work had to be extracted very often with difficulty and never without careful and persistent labor.

To those whose enterprise leads them to require such a book, it will be invaluable.

18.—*Chips from a German Workshop*. By F. Max Müller, M.A. Volume III. Essays on Literature, Biography, and Antiquities. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1871. Octavo, pp. viii., 492.

We have referred, hitherto, to the two earlier volumes of this series; and we have pleasure in returning to the subject.

The volume before us is devoted, largely, to the Literature of Germany—German Literature, generally, Old German Love Songs, Life of Schiller, Wilhelm Müller, the Language and Poetry of Schleswig-Holstein, Bacon, in Germany, a German traveller in England, etc., furnishing portions of the contents; and the Chevalier Bunsen's correspondence with Herr Müller concludes the work. *There is no Index.*

All that Herr Müller writes is marked with the profound scholarship which distinguishes him; and yet there is a freshness, a vigor, and attractiveness of style, in every paragraph, which interests the general reader as much as it secures the attention of the more scholarly. Such books as this are worthy of a place in any library; and the elegance of its topography entitles it to such a place, *notwithstanding its want of an Index will seriously annoy those who shall desire to refer to it.*

19.—*A School History of the United States of America from the earliest discoveries to the year 1870*. With Maps and other illustrations and an Appendix containing the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence. By George F. Holmes, LL.D. New York: University Publishing Co. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 363. Price \$1.50.

This volume is admirably written, as far as the style is concerned; but its author has evidently heard of no improvements in the quality of materials for history—no overthrow of old falsehoods, no stripping of historical jackdaws, no re-establishment of long-obscured truths—since he was a youngster; and the consequence is that, unless we except his history of the past forty years, we have only, in other words, the lessons which we recited when we were a school-boy, with all their falsehoods and extravagances.

That portion of the volume which relates to the War of Secession and the causes which led to that struggle is, by far, the best; and as the author evidently tried, in writing that portion of it, to ascertain and to tell the truth, it is to be regretted that equal accuracy was not sought in the preparation of every other. May not we hope that, before a new edition shall be issued, Professor Holmes will ascertain what the truth of our country's history really is, and correct the first half of this volume by that standard?

Typographically considered, this volume is neatly printed.

20.—*Shooting, Boating, and Fishing, for Young Sportsmen*. By T. Robinson Warren. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 165.

This little manual for young sportsmen seems to occupy the ground, completely; and a novice may learn from it all the mere *theory* of sportsmanship, whether that of the gun, the boat, or the fish-hook—of course, the practical portion must be sought elsewhere.

It is neatly illustrated and will be very acceptable to every embryo sportsman, whether old or young.

15.—*Hesperia*. By Cora L. V. Tappan. Sine loco; 1871. Octavo, pp. vii., 235.

If we do not mistake, the author of this handsome volume is somewhat celebrated in spiritualistic circles; and her reputation as a lady of intellectual ability is unquestioned.

The volume before us is an epic poem, of considerable pretension; and is designed to show the hard time which the Genius of Liberty and Justice had, in her search for a dwelling-place in the Old World, because of the persecution which every where prevailed, in that portion of the Universe. Like the Magi, in the East, however, she saw a star and followed it, landing in America, where she established herself; was joined by her consort, the Genius of Love and Fidelity; had a daughter, *Hesperia*,—which is, probably, the United States under another and more poetical name—is overcome by the serpent of Policy, who seeks to unite the young lady to its offspring, Slavery, but is defeated, in that project, by the Genius of Nature. The serpent controls the young lady, to some extent, however, until she becomes tired of the connection and “withdraws into the world of souls,” where, “for a time,” she reposes on her *otium cum dignitate*. In due course, Policy kicks up a row and goes to war with somebody, when the Genius of Justice and Liberty turns up, again, and directs the sword of the pugnacious old lady upon Slavery. Of course, the youngster suffers from the old lady’s sword, which has thus, unluckily, fallen on his back; Slavery and War are annihilated; the two Genii, he of Love and Fidelity and she of Truth and Justice, gain the ascendancy; and the Genius of Nature and the young lady—the United States, if you please—united, control the destinies of “the most lovely Empire on Earth.”

All this is very poetical; and, from Mrs. Tappan’s point of sight, we have no doubt that it is perfectly trustworthy. But we are free to say that, whether the poem is the work of Mrs. Tappan, herself, or that of some other hand, published through her, according to what is said to be the theory of that lady’s school of philosophy, it is very evident to us, from our terrestrial standpoint, that the Genius of Truth and Justice was not present when some portions, at least, of it were written.

Thus, as a specimen of one class of untruthful presentations, on pages 32 and 33, the Genius of Love and Fidelity is made to follow his exiled consort, the Genius of Truth and Justice, *on horseback*; and the “swift clattering” of horse’s hoofs,” which heralded the approach of “the foaming steed” on which the Spirit had travelled the Old World and thence, over land and sea, pushed his enquiries into the New, are elaborately presented in this Poem—how hard the road was, over which he travelled,

may be seen on another page. There are other instances of this disregard of both the truth and good taste, in such cases as this; but we have not time nor space to notice any more of them.

“The Rock of the Pilgrims,” about which so much is said, in Part V., as the Genius of Truth and Justice could have told Mrs. Tappan, was as different from what she represents it as it very well could be; and the spirit of those who settled the Old Colony is wholly misunderstood by that lady and wholly misrepresented in this Poem.

The repetition, too, in such a work as this, of the exploded yarn of Pocahontas saving John Smith is as discreditable to Mrs. Tappan’s Genius of Truth and Justice as it is to her own consistency and to her sense of propriety and good taste. If, however, Mrs. Tappan must needs employ the little adulterous squaw of the Roanoke as one of her characters, she could have called into requisition some portions of that young lady’s history, without violation or undue straining of the truth, which would have better served what seems to be her own peculiar philosophy concerning what the marital relations of a woman should be and what they should not be, than the squaw’s mere intercession for a prisoner and rescue of him from death could possibly have done, even if she had ever really done so.

But we have no room for a more extended examination of this work; and so, with an earnest protest against its foul teachings, insidiously presented under the guise of an epic devoted to political liberty—teachings which are well calculated to undermine every family circle in the Republic and establish, in their stead, something which would be as obnoxious to good morals, among individuals, as it would be obnoxious to the permanency of the State—we dismiss the subject.

16.—*Calvinism*: an address delivered at St. Andrew’s, March 17, 1871. By James Anthony Froude, M.A. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1871, Octavo, pp. 47.

This is, certainly, one of the most remarkable papers which we have ever read. It is the tribute, heartily paid, of an honest, earnest, and intelligent man, to a great, but obscure and unpopular, truth. It is the result of a careful study of the Past; of a close observation of the Present; and of a nervous solicitude of the Future. It is a trophy of the Truth, captured in her conflict with Ignorance and Falsehood.

We know of no more appropriate work for the thinking-men of to-day than this. We know of nothing which is as well calculated to employ the thoughts of men, on a great fun-

damental truth, and to control the current of their sympathies. We know of nothing which may appeal with so much power to the sense of honor and respect for the true and the pure, as this carefully-worded and deliberately-spoken Address, by the Rector of the Scotch College at St. Andrew's. It is the most powerful appeal for old-time Calvinism, against new-time Liberalism, that the modern Press has produced.

It ought to have a wide circulation and be generally read and pondered over: we can scarcely hope for such a result.

17.—*Geo. P. Rowell & Co's American Newspaper Directory* containing accurate lists of all the newspapers and periodicals in the United States and Territories and the Dominion of Canada and British Colonies of North America, together with a description of the towns and cities in which they are published. New York: Geo. P. Rowell & Co. 1871. Octavo, pp. 576. Price \$5.00.

The title-page of this volume so completely describes its contents that little remains to be told concerning it. It is a *descriptive* list of the various periodicals published in the United States and British America, in which the size, character, circulation, publisher's name, time and place of publication, and price of each are given, enabling advertisers and others to learn, concerning each, what is, very often, so necessary to be ascertained with accuracy and dispatch.

The immense labor attending the preparation of this work will be readily understood when it is known that six thousand, four hundred and thirty-eight are thus described; and that, from all these, the various details of information contained in this work had to be extracted very often with difficulty and never without careful and persistent labor.

To those whose enterprise leads them to require such a book, it will be invaluable.

18.—*Chips from a German Workshop*. By F. Max Müller, M.A. Volume III. Essays on Literature, Biography, and Antiquities. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1871. Octavo, pp. viii., 492.

We have referred, hitherto, to the two earlier volumes of this series; and we have pleasure in returning to the subject.

The volume before us is devoted, largely, to the Literature of Germany—German Literature, generally, Old German Love Songs, Life of Schiller, Wilhelm Müller, the Language and Poetry of Schleswig-Holstein, Bacon, in Germany, a German traveller in England, etc., furnishing portions of the contents; and the Chevalier Bunsen's correspondence with Herr Müller concludes the work. *There is no Index.*

All that Herr Müller writes is marked with the profound scholarship which distinguishes him; and yet there is a freshness, a vigor, and attractiveness of style, in every paragraph, which interests the general reader as much as it secures the attention of the more scholarly. Such books as this are worthy of a place in any library; and the elegance of its topography entitles it to such a place, *notwithstanding its want of an Index will seriously annoy those who shall desire to refer to it.*

19.—*A School History of the United States of America from the earliest discoveries to the year 1870*. With Maps and other illustrations and an Appendix containing the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence. By George F. Holmes, LL.D. New York: University Publishing Co. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 368. Price \$1.50.

This volume is admirably written, as far as the style is concerned; but its author has evidently heard of no improvements in the quality of materials for history—no overthrow of old falsehoods, no stripping of historical jack-daws, no re-establishment of long-obscured truths—since he was a youngster; and the consequence is that, unless we except his history of the past forty years, we have only, in other words, the lessons which we recited when we were a school-boy, with all their falsehoods and extravagances.

That portion of the volume which relates to the War of Secession and the causes which led to that struggle is, by far, the best; and as the author evidently tried, in writing that portion of it, to ascertain and to tell the truth, it is to be regretted that equal accuracy was not sought in the preparation of every other. May not we hope that, before a new edition shall be issued, Professor Holmes will ascertain what the truth of our country's history really is, and correct the first half of this volume by that standard?

Typographically considered, this volume is neatly printed.

20.—*Shooting, Boating, and Fishing, for Young Sportsmen*. By T. Robinson Warren. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 165.

This little manual for young sportsmen seems to occupy the ground, completely; and a novice may learn from it all the mere *theory* of sportsmanship, whether that of the gun, the boat, or the fish-hook—of course, the practical portion must be sought elsewhere.

It is neatly illustrated and will be very acceptable to every embryo sportsman, whether old or young.

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I.—WASHINGTON, IN MORRIS-COUNTY,
NEW JERSEY.*

BY REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D.D., PRESIDENT
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The County of Morris, in the State of New Jersey, was settled "about 1710," by families from Newark and Elizabethtown. The main object attracting them thither was the iron ore which had been discovered in a mountain-range, a few miles West of Morristown. During the three quarters of a century which preceded the War of the Revolution, the settlements which had been made in Hanover were multiplied, spreading over the territory now occupied by the Townships of Chatham, Morris, Mendham, Chester, Rockaway and Pequannock. Several forges were built on the Whippany and Rockaway-rivers; and a small "slitting mill," contrary to the arbitrary laws of the Mother Country, was carrying on a contraband business. As early as about 1770—if not earlier—a blast-furnace was built, and named "Hibernia," some twelve miles North of Morristown. The noted Samuel Ford, a counterfeiter, who "left his country for his country's good," was engaged in this; and, afterwards, Lord Stirling became its proprietor. In 1772, John Jacob Faesch, a native of Hesse Cassel, bought a small tract, at Mount Hope, of Colonel Jacob Ford, Jr., and a large surrounding tract of the heirs of the East Jersey Proprietaries, and built a blast-furnace, which became, with the "Hibernia" furnace, a most efficient auxiliary to our Army, in furnishing balls and

grape. There is some reason to suppose that some cannon were also cast at "Hibernia."

Up to the period of the Revolution, the population was of New England origin, coming from Newark, Long Island, or, directly, from the New England States, and entered deeply into the feelings and struggles which agitated the Eastern Colonies. It is true that the eastern part of Pequannock, on the plains which bordered the Passaic and Pequannock-rivers, and in Washington township, along a branch of the Raritan, the Hollanders predominated. Whilst many of these did not share in the opinions which produced the Revolution, in fact, were entirely averse to that movement, the masses of the Dutch were patriots. In 1776, the cultivation of the soil occupied the attention of those who resided in the eastern and southern Townships of the County: whilst, in the remaining Townships, the manufacture of iron was the main pursuit.

The County is one of the most varied and beautiful, in its scenery, in the whole State. On the eastern borders are the Short Hills and Long Hill, a range of highlands commanding a magnificent prospect of the country, North, as far almost as to the Orange-county line: East, as far as New York and the Narrows; and, South, as far as New Brunswick. The prospect from these Hills, in a clear afternoon, blending into one charming landscape, woodlands and meadows, hills and mountains, farms, villages, towns and cities, ponds, rivers, and the entrance to the ocean, is one which can never be forgotten. West of Morristown, there are ranges of mountains traversing the County, from North-east to South-west, and containing incalculable amounts of magnetic iron-ore, and abounding in valleys finely adapted to the plough. One thing is observable in the topography of the County, that its ranges of hills and mountains are so disposed as to make it easy to arrange beacon-fires, which, in a very short time, would alarm the whole County. This fact, I shall have occasion to mark in another place, as one of good importance, during the War, and as investing these localities with thrilling interest to all succeeding generations.

* In the year 1854, the author of this article, at the request of several gentlemen of Morristown, prepared two Lectures on the history of Washington's two Winters in Morris-county. These were afterwards re-written, and read before the New Jersey Historical Society. The commendation bestowed on the paper, by that Society, led the late Washington Irving, whilst preparing his *Life of Washington*, to ask for the loan of it, which he referred to, in one of his volumes, in a complimentary manner. Afterwards, Mr. George Baneroft sent for the manuscript. Not hearing from the article, I wrote him; and his answer indicated that it had failed to reach its destination. Afterwards, the editor of the *Harper's Monthly* solicited a copy for that Magazine; and, from the original notes, a condensed sketch was prepared. This was handsomely illustrated and published. Some months after this, the original article was found; and it is published, in full, in THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.—J. F. T.

Until within a few years, among the mountains of Morris, were living many old men and women who had passed through the trying scenes of the Revolution, which had made so deep an impression on their memories that, very naturally, it became the delight of their life to repeat the story of their sufferings and victories. In 1845, in the Presbyterian Congregation of Rockaway, alone, there were some eighteen persons over eighty years of age. One of these died in 1852, in his ninety-third year; another, in 1850, in his ninety-first year. Both had served in the Revolutionary War. Several women have died within five years, who were ninety years old or upwards. In 1854, there were two persons at the respective ages of eighty-eight and eighty-nine. In Morristown, were two brothers, Edward Condict, Esq. and the Hon. Lewis Condict, whose memory reached back to the period and events of the Revolution. In addition to such venerable witnesses, there were many descendants of those who shared in the trials and conflicts of that time. The children of such as Captain Stephen Jackson, of Rockaway, Colonel Jacob Ford, Jr., Hon. Lewis Condict, Captain William Tuttle, and others, of Morristown; Captain David Thompson, of Mendham; Aaron Kitchel, of Hanover; and many others of the same period and opinions, still reside in Morris and remember well "what their fathers told them," concerning that unparalleled struggle for freedom.

For years, it was a peculiar pleasure to the writer of this sketch to converse with the actual witnesses of the Revolution, or those who had heard, from such, the facts and traditions of the Revolution. These have been written down for preservation; and the principal object of this article is to weave, into one narrative, as far as possible, that part of these records which illustrate the history of Washington, during the two Winters he passed in Morris-county—the Winters of 1776-'7 and 1779-'80. Excepting the brief and, certainly, for local interest, the quite meager sketch of Lossing, in his admirable *Field Book of the Revolution*, I am acquainted with no book or pamphlet which pretends to give even an outline history of those two memorable Winters. Nor do I pretend to give a complete sketch; but only to add facts and traditions which may aid in a work so desirable, since everything which serves to bring out, distinctly, the trials of the patriots and, especially, the character of Washington, during that period, immortal in history, is valuable.

Before sketching the sojourn of Washington, in Morris-county, during the Winter of 1776-'7, it will be important and pertinent to glance at the events which preceded it.

The Summer and Fall of 1776 had been marked with disheartening reverses, on the part of the Americans. In August, General Greene, next to Washington, the ablest officer in the Army, and, at that time, in command on Long Island, was "confined to his bed with a raging fever," "but he hoped, through the assistance of Providence, to be able to ride, before the presence of the enemy may make it absolutely necessary." His wish was not realized; and, on the twenty-seventh of August, the disastrous Battle of Long Island was fought. Washington "is said to have witnessed the rout and slaughter of his troops with the keenest anguish," being unable to render any assistance without the greatest peril to his whole Army. Meanwhile, Washington says, "our people continue to be very sickly," even "one-fourth of the whole;" and, "during the heavy storms, are much distressed, not having a sufficiency of tents to cover them." (Sparks's *Writings of Washington*, iv., 64, 68; Ramsay's *Washington*, 37.) Between eleven and twelve hundred men were either killed or taken prisoners; and, among the latter, Generals Sullivan and Lord Stirling. On the thirtieth of August, all the military stores, artillery, and nine thousand men were removed from Long Island to New York; and, with such skill was this manœuvre performed, that the enemy, only six hundred yards distant, did not discover what was going on, until the last boat was pushing from the shore. "So intense," says Sparks, "was the anxiety of Washington, so unceasing his exertions, that for forty-eight hours he did not close his eyes, and rarely dismounted from his horse." "The darkness of the night and heavy fog in the morning" were good blessings from the God of battles.

During this trying period, Washington realized the manly words he addressed to his troops, that "each one, for himself, resolving to conquer or die, and trusting in the smiles of Heaven on so just a cause, would behave with bravery and resolution." (Ramsay, 40.) That defeat "dispirited too great a proportion of our troops," and "great numbers of the Militia have gone off, in some instances, by whole Regiments;" and yet, he says, "every power I possess shall be exerted to serve the cause."—words amply verified by his actions. (Sparks's *Washington*, iv., 73, 74.)

In September, he had the mortification of seeing two Regiments show too great disrelish for the "smell of gunpowder;" and General Greene, now "able to ride," wrote that "his Excellency was so vexed at the infamous conduct of the troops, that he sought death rather than life;" still, posted strongly on

Harlem Heights, he hopes, against hope, that "the enemy would meet with a defeat in case of an attack, if the generality of our troops would behave with tolerable bravery."—(Sparks's *Washington*, iv., 94, 95.) In fact, there was something about this man which seemed to inspire his victorious enemies with dread; so that, notwithstanding one vicissitude after another, not of the most comforting nature, his bearing was calm and self-reliant. At last, he began that ever-memorable retreat through the Jerseys. On the nineteenth of November, he was at Hackensack, experiencing "great mortification" at the capture of Fort Washington, with two thousand men, a good deal of artillery, and some of the "best arms we had." He is "wearied to death with the retrograde motion of things, and solemnly protests to his brother that a pecuniary reward of twenty thousand pounds a year would not induce him to undergo what he does;" and yet this was not inconsistent with the words he had written before, that he was heart-sick to "reflect that a brother's sword had been sheathed in a brother's breast, and that the once happy and peaceful plains of America are either to be drenched in blood or inhabited with slaves. Sad alternative! But can a virtuous man hesitate in his choice?" (Sparks's *Washington*, i., 137; iv., 183, 184.)

From Hackensack, he retreated with his little Army, to Aquackanock; thence to Newark, where he halted from the twenty-third to the twenty-seventh. On the thirtieth, he was at New Brunswick; on the third of December, at Trenton; and, on the eighth, at "Mr. Berkeley's summer-seat," on the West side of the Delaware, with the great resolution burning in his soul, like vestal fires, to live a freeman, or, if need be, to die for so noble an aim, and, in fact, his eye, at that time, glancing Westward, as he says, "if overpowered, we must cross the Alleghany mountains." (Ramsay, 51.) Those who clung to his fortunes, caught his spirit; for, whilst there, West of the Delaware, a Connecticut officer wrote very spicy words to his friend, at home, "to advise the old and young to be in readiness. *Push the affair of good muskets; let them carry a full ounce ball; but I think a three and a half feet barrel is long enough, with a good bayonet. Depend upon it, to avoid the worst, it's necessary to be well and martially equipped.*" (*American Archives*, V., iii., 1275.)

This retreat through New Jersey, in November and December of 1776, has usually been called, by the veterans of that day, "the Mud Rounds," which is, to this day, a familiar phrase in that State. It was so called, on ac-

count of the roads which, during the first part of the march, were almost impassable quagmires; which became frozen before the march was ended—an awful road, indeed, for barefooted soldiers, of whom there were many in the diminished ranks of Washington. I have conversed with several soldiers who were in the Army, during that retreat, and have read the copious notes of the late venerable man, Doctor Lewis Condict, of Morristown, which were taken from the lips of Revolutionary Soldiers applying for pensions; and all who were in that march, alluded to the "Mud Rounds," as a time of very peculiar suffering and hardship. Old David Gordon, of Rockaway, who, at the age of ninety-two, was as cheerful as a bird, frequently spoke of that march with a shudder; and he was better off than many of his companions, for he had shoes on his feet. Their tents and clothing were insufficient to protect them; the roads were either muddy or frozen; the rain-storms were severe; and the inhabitants, along the route, panic-stricken, supposing the cause of Independence to be ruined. And yet the wasted Regiments of Washington never distrusted him, whose virtue and greatness shone resplendently in that darkest hour. To appear calm and confident, as if he were pursuing the foe, instead of conducting a retreat, this was heroism; this was faith in the future; and, at this point, the fame of Washington received "the image and superscription" which shall challenge the veneration of mankind, in the ages to come.

It is unnecessary for me to recount the victories of Trenton and Princeton; but, at this point, may be related a well-authenticated fact showing on what little things the great events in history apparently depend. It is generally conceded that the victory of Trenton, on the morning of the twenty-fifth of December, 1776, was the crisis in our national destiny; but few are aware how near the beam of destiny was to deciding adversely to us. The anecdote I have received from that zealous antiquarian, Doctor Charles G. McChesney, for many years the accomplished Secretary of State, for New Jersey. He tells me that the two-story brick house is still standing at the North-west corner of Warren and State-streets, in Trenton, in which Colonel Rahl, the brave but dissipated Commander of the Hessians, with a select circle of friends, was spending that Christmas night, in drinking and gambling, never dreaming of danger from the dispirited enemy hiding on the other side of the Delaware. Whilst Washington and his troops were contending with the fierce storm of snow and hail and the drifting ice fields of the Delaware, the Mercenary, Rahl, was doing some-

thing quite different, for which America has great reason to be thankful. A Tory, on the Jersey side of the river, discovered signs which led him to suppose that Washington was crossing for an object which could not well be mistaken. The Tory wrote a short letter, warning Rahl of his danger, and dispatched a messenger with it, directing him to give it to no one but the Hessian Commander. On inquiring at head-quarters for Rahl, he was directed to the house in which he was carousing. A negro servant opened the door, but refused to admit him, according to explicit directions from Rahl, to admit no one; but, as the informer seemed so urgent, he promised to deliver the note to him, immediately, and actually did deliver it. This was in ample time to have prevented a surprise, but, most fortunately, just then, heated with drinking, he was distributing the cards for a fresh game, and, thrusting the ominous note into his pocket, forgot it. The same news, however, were brought him, a few hours afterward, and in a shape not to be thrust into his pocket; and he found, to his sorrow, that his recklessness had enabled Washington to accomplish a brilliant achievement for his own renown and the salvation of his country. If the pernicious vices of drunkenness and gambling ever deserved gratitude, as the indirect means of great good, this would seem to be the case!

After the Battle of Trenton, Washington again crossed, with his Army, to the West bank of the Delaware. The enemy was in force, at New Brunswick and at Princeton. The weather had become so cold that, on the second of January, the Americans recrossed the river and took possession of Trenton. On the third of January, the enemy attacked Washington, on the Assanpink, which runs through Trenton, but were repulsed with considerable loss. That night, Washington executed a brilliant manœuvre, in a masterly manner. The campfires were kindled along his whole line, as if the battle were to be renewed in the morning; but the Americans silently withdrew, towards Princeton, to make the fourth of January a memorable day, by another cheering victory, attended with one incident, at the time, considered emblematic. The portrait of George the Third graced the walls of the College Chapel; and, whilst the enemy were defending themselves, in the venerable College, a random cannon-shot passed into the window and severed the King's head, in the picture. It is said, that the portrait of Washington now occupies the very frame from which the headless George was so rudely ejected.

"Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning:" the retreat through the Jerseys, called the "Mud Rounds," by

those who experienced its severe hardships, was the fore-runner of the victories of Trenton, Assanpink, and Princeton. Forthwith, we find a more cheerful tone in Washington's letters. Whilst retreating, he declared "the conduct of the Jerseys has been most infamous," not making sufficient allowance for the fearful pressure of circumstances; but, on the fifth of January, he, in effect, recalls the harsh expressions of the eighteenth of December: "These victories," he said, "have fired the Eastern Regiments with ardor to protract their terms of service;" "and the Militia are pouring in, from all quarters, and only want veteran troops to lead them on;" "the enemy have evacuated the country below; they went off in the greatest hurry and confusion."—(Sparks's *Washington*, iv., 230, 253, 258.)

It will not be out of place to state here, that many of the captured Hessians were sent to different parts of the country, to be put to work. Thirty of them were employed by John Jacob Faesch, about his Furnace, at Mount Hope, in Morris-county, the Government having furnished him with muskets sufficient for his American workmen to use in keeping the prisoners at their duty. Some of these prisoners died and were buried at an old graveyard on the West slope of the Mount Hope range, half a mile West of the works. Several of them became attached to the country, and concluded to remain. Their descendants are found, to this day, in the vicinity of Rockaway.

Some suppose, and so state, that no portion of the American Army was encamped in the vicinity of Morristown, until after the Battle of Princeton; but, on the twentieth of December, 1776, Washington wrote to the President of Congress that he had "directed the three Regiments from Ticonderoga to halt at Morristown, in Jersey (where I understand about eight hundred Militia had collected), in order to inspirit the inhabitants, and, as far as possible, to cover that part of the country." These were "Eastern Regiments," led to Morristown, under the command of Colonel Vose, about the middle of December. In a letter to Washington, dated December 19th, 1776, General McDougall says he came to Morristown, the day after General Lee was captured, at Baskinridge, which was on the thirteenth of that month; and that Vose arrived at Morristown, "day before yesterday," which was the seventeenth of December. From the same letter, we learn that Colonel Jacob Ford, Junior, had, at that time, under his command, seven hundred Militia. The three Eastern Regiments were "Greaton's Regiment, about 250 men; Bond's do., 100; Porter's do., 170; in all 520 men." At his own request, McDou-

gal, the General Officer at this station, was superseded by General William Maxwell of Sussex-county, New Jersey. The people of Morris-county were greatly alarmed, and had reason to be; for "Colonel Ford's Militia had "an engagement with the enemy at Spring-field," on the fourteenth of December; and "he expected it would be renewed the next "morning, to gain the pass of the mountains." The engagement was not renewed; but the enemy, under General Leslie, retreated "to-wards Spank-Town." In this first engagement, in which the Morris-county Militia distinguished themselves, the celebrated John Cleves Symmes—a pioneer of Ohio—participated, with a detachment of Militia from Sussex-county. (*American Archives*, V., iii., 1296; *Sussex Centennial*, 62.) The regular troops were intended to join the Army of Washington; but the enemy made such demonstrations of their designs to reach Morristown, where was an invaluable Powder-mill, that they were ordered to remain, to assist in keeping the enemy away. Morris-county, at this time, had a Regiment in the regular service, at the North, under Colonel William Winds, which had materially diminished its means of defence; and this was one reason why Washington consented that the few New England troops should remain at Morristown, at a time when he needed them so greatly.

On the twenty-second of December, Colonel Ford conducted the Militia from Chatham to Morristown; and, from the fact that he was on parade on the thirty-first of the month, it is evident they had not been disbanded. Probably they were kept together until Washington's Army arrived from the Battle of Princeton.

Inasmuch as this gentleman bore a prominent part in the affairs of the State, up to the time of his death, having been honored with several responsible offices in the State and Army, and, furthermore, as the name is connected with that of Washington's Winter-quarters, in 1779-'80, a few facts concerning him will be interesting.

In the Diary of the late Hon. Gabriel H. Ford, son of Colonel Jacob Ford, Junior., was found the following entry:—"THURSDAY, 21 "June, 1849. A census was taken in the years "1771 and 1772, in the British Provinces of "America, and deposited, after the Revolution, "as public archives at Washington; but their "room becoming much wanted, those of each "Province were delivered to the members of "Congress, from it, to cull what they chose, "preparatory to a burning of all the rest; "Gen. Mahlon Dickerson, then a member from "New Jersey, selected some from the County

"of Morris, and sent me, yesterday, a copy, "verbatim, of one entry, as follows:—"Widow "Elizabeth Lindsley, mother of Col. Jacob Ford, "(Senior), was born in the City of Axford, in "Old England; came into Philadelphia when "there was but one house in it; and into this "Province when she was but one year and a "half old. Deceased April 21st, 1772, aged 91 "years and one month." I always understood, "in the family, by tradition from her, (whose "short stature and slender, bent person I clearly recall, having lived in the same house with "her and with my parents, in my grandfather's "family, at her death and before it,) that her "father fled from England when there was a "universal dread of returning Popery and persecution, three years before the death of "Charles the Second, A. D., 1682, and two "years before accession of James the Second, in 1684; that while landing his goods, at "Philadelphia, he fell from a plank into the "Delaware river, and was drowned between the "ship and the shore, leaving a family of young "children in the wilderness; that she had several children by her first husband, whose "name was Ford, but none by her second husband, whose name was Lindsley, at whose "death she was taken into the family of her "son, Col. Jacob Ford, Sen., and treated with "filial tenderness, the remaining years of her "life, which were many. I am in the 85th "year (since January last) of my age, being "born in 1765, and was seven years old at her "death."

This interesting item is in a clear, beautiful handwriting, quite remarkable in a man eighty-four years old. The family name of Mrs. Lindsley and the origin of her first husband I have not seen. From the earliest organization of Morris county, in 1738, her son, Colonel Jacob Ford, Senior, was a leading man. In 1740, he was one of the Judges of "the Inferior Court "of Common Pleas for Morris-county;" and, for many years, he appears to have delivered the Charges to the Grand Jury, and was not unfrequently a member of the lower House in the Provincial Assembly. Being a man of thorough business habits and industry, he was successful in accumulating property. His second son and name-sake was born in 1738, and when the Revolutionary War began, he was one of the most enterprising and successful business men in the County. In 1769, he had boldly ventured some fourteen miles into the mountains, North-west of Morristown, to build a Forge for manufacturing iron. In 1770, he built the old stone house at Mount Hope; and, in 1772, he sold the property to John Jacob Faesch, who erected a blast-furnace on it. Previous to the

War, he had been entrusted with some difficult missions by the State, which he executed to general satisfaction. (*American Archives*, V., iii., 290, 292, 293, 564, etc.) But the greatest service he rendered his country was as the builder of the Powder-mill, on the Whippany-river, near Morristown. Early in 1776, as may be inferred from a manuscript in the New Jersey Historical Society, he "offered to erect a "Powder-mill, in the County of Morris, for the "Makeing of gunpowder, an article so essential "at the present time;" and that the Provincial Congress "agreed to lend him two thousand "pounds of the Publick money for one year, "without interest, on his giving satisfactory "security for the the same, to be repaid within "the time of one year in good Merchantable "Powder"—the first installment "of one ton of "good Merchantable Powder," to be paid "on first of July next, and one ton per month "thereafter till the sum of two thousand "pounds be paid." (*Boteler Papers*, in the New Jersey Historical Society.) This mill was forthwith erected; and there is good reason to suppose that some of Colonel Ford's "good "Merchantable Powder" proved a valuable auxiliary in the Battles of Springfield, Trenton, Assanpink, and Princeton. The fact is interesting as a part of the history of the Revolutionary struggle, and as showing one reason for the repeated but fruitless attempts of the enemy to reach Morristown. From the letters of General Heath and General McDougal, and the modest letters of Colonel Ford himself, it is evident that he had done good service to his country; and this service was much applauded, at the time. (*American Archives*, V., iii., 1259, 1278, 1419.)

Colonel Ford continued on duty until the thirty-first of December, when, on parade, he was taken ill of the sickness of which he died on the eleventh of January, 1777, nearly thirty-nine years of age. By order of General Washington, who, a few days before, had reached Morristown, this gallant officer's remains were buried with the honors of war. It is not without interest here, to state the fact that the father, Colonel Jacob Ford, Senior, died on the nineteenth of the same month. Both families, at that time, were living in the house which Washington occupied as his Head-quarters, the second Winter in Morristown. Colonel Ford, Junior's widow was a daughter of the venerable Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in Morristown, the excellent and patriotic Rev. Doctor Timothy Johns. This lady was afterwards honored as the hostess of Washington.

After the Battle of Princeton, the British went into Winter-quarters, at New Brunswick,

and the Americans, at Morristown. What was the number of troops with Washington, I cannot state; but it was small, as is plain from his letters. On reaching Morristown, Washington wrote, "the situation is by no means favorable "to our views, and as soon as the purposes are "answered for which we came, I think to re- "move, though I confess I do not know how "we shall procure covering for our men, else- "where." (Sparks's *Washington*, iv., 264.) And yet, all things considered, it may be doubted whether a better position could have been chosen, situated as it is among ranges of mountains extending from the Delaware to the Hudson. Repeated trials proved it to be finely adapted to repelling the enemy, who could not approach, in any direction, without the movement being detected and the invasion communicated to a highly patriotic population, by signal-guns and beacon-fires. The means of communicating with the posts on the Delaware and Hudson were very easy; and, besides all this, large portions of the surrounding country were cultivated, affording food and shelter to the soldiers. The fact that Washington wintered the second time at Morristown, proves that he had changed his views of it. The character of the County may be inferred from the fact that Governor Livingston, of New Jersey, removed his family to Parcippany, a few miles North-east of Morristown, for their greater security; and, for years, the house he rented was known as "The Governor's House."

General Washington reached Morristown on the seventh of January, 1777, and took up his quarters at a tavern owned and kept by Colonel Jacob Arnold, the commander of a Squadron of Light Horse, which did efficient service. This was a two story house, on the West side of the Morristown Green; and it is still standing, but greatly changed. A hall passed through the centre of the house; and, on the South side of this hall, were two rooms, communicating with each other by a door. The front room was occupied by Washington for a general office, sitting-room, and parlor, and the back room for his sleeping apartment. These two rooms have since been thrown into one, which is still used as a store. This old building has been refitted, and is likely to stand many years, as a memento of the greatest man ever sheltered under its roof. From this house, issued the noble letters of Washington, that Winter, which were so efficient in promoting the cause of our national independence.

"The Magazine" was on the South side of the Green, on a lot where now stands the Washington Hall; and tradition says that, frequently, waggons, apparently loaded with casks

of powder and guarded by soldiers, might be seen passing from the Powder-mill to the Magazine; but many of these casks contained *sand*, in order to deceive spies, who would thus give a flattering account of this part of our military stores.

In the North-west corner of the Green, stood the old Court-house and Jail, so famous as the common prison of Tories caught, not only in Morris, but Essex, Bergen, and Sussex-counties.

Just East of the present building of the First Presbyterian Church, stood the old Meeting-house, which, as we shall see, was used, this Winter, as a Hospital for the Army. Following the street, towards the Depot, we see the house occupied by the Minister, Doctor Johnes—it is still standing—and half a mile further on, we reach a beautiful swell of land, commanding magnificent scenery, in the midst of which is the “Ford Mansion.”

Taking the road which goes North from the Green, in less than a mile, we come to the identical house, built by Lewis Condict, a distinguished patriot and, through the War, an indefatigable member of the State Privy Council. Taking the road which goes West, about two miles, you reach the site of the house used by General Knox, of the Artillery, the second Winter in Morristown. On the South-east corner of the Green, where is now the store of Mr. William M. Lindsley, was the office of the Commissary. At this time, Morristown was a mere village, but surrounded by a fine farming region, which was quite thickly peopled.

It is interesting and affecting to glean, from reliable sources, the facts which indicate the character and condition of the people in Morris-county, at the time Washington came among them. The records of the Courts show that the pecuniary affairs of the people were very much embarrassed. The masses of the people were Whigs; but there were some Tories. Thomas Millege, a leading man, residing in Hanover, was elected Sheriff of the County; but, as we learn from a letter of his, dated, April 2d, 1776, he had scruples about taking the oath. His scruples ripened into genuine toryism; and he joined the enemy, hoping thus to save his large estate from confiscation. He died an exile; and his estate was confiscated. In Hanover, “an English emigrant, a man of “considerable property, and not a little *hautour* who had drunk deeply into toryism,” was holding “many an ardent controversy” with celebrated “Parson Gren,” Presbyterian Minister of the parish, on the subject of American Independence. Ashbel Green, the Parson’s son, heard the talk, and, afterwards, was amused to see this Tory standing up, in the

Church, on a Sunday, whilst the Minister read his confession of the sin of toryism, being earnestly moved thereto by the rumor that he had been threatened with a coat of tar and feathers, by some hot bloods in Morristown. This was in the forenoon; and the culprit rode rapidly to the said “neighboring town,” to get Doctor Johnes to read for him, the same confession, there, which the Doctor, at last, convinced him was unnecessary. (Dr. Green’s *Life*, 33-36.)

About twelve miles North from Morristown, in “Rockaway Valley,” was a nest of Tories, but some sterling patriots. The goodly farms of the latter, the Tories were sure would be confiscated, by and by, and, in so many words, had selected their share in the forfeited estates; but, as Providence willed it, the confiscations took place on the other side of the question. The patriots met in a stone house which yet stands; and the greatest *man* among them was the strong-minded wife of one, Frederic Miller, who annihilated all the faint-heartedness of her Whig friends, by her own brave bearing.

Over in Mendham, seven miles West of Morristown, Captain David Thompson—devout, godly, most eloquent in prayer—only represented his neighbors in that old Presbyterian Congregation, when, in answer to a brother officer, who exclaimed, at a very critical time in our affairs: “We are ruined; what shall we do now?” he said, devoutly raising his eyes towards heaven, “I suppose we can yet trust ‘in God.’” And Captain Thompson’s wife, Hannah Carey, was the true representative of her sex, in Morris, when she said to the starving soldiers: “You are engaged in a good ‘cause, and we are willing to share with you, ‘what we have, as long as it lasts!’”

In Whippany, five miles North-east of Morristown, noble Anna Kitchel, wife of Uzal, scorned to get a “British Protection,” when urged by good, but faint-hearted, Deacon—having, as she said, “a husband, father, and “five brothers in the American Army, and, if “the God of battles will not care for us, we “will fare with the rest!” It was well said, that saying of Anna Kitchel. In fact, when we get at the history of that Winter, we find that not a small part of the provisions which sustained the soldiers, was raised, the previous season, by the women and servants, aided by men and boys, too old, or too young, to assist in defending the country.

About this time, Charles Hoff, the Manager of Lord Stirling’s Hibernia Furnace, is assuring his employer that, with skilful workmen, they can cast very good cannon there—in fact, they did cast one on a certain day, “which missed “in the Breach; all the rest was sound and

"good." But then Mr. Hoff and John Jacob Faesch are very successful in casting cannon-balls and grape, which, no doubt, did execution when impelled by some of Colonel Ford's "good Merchantable Powder." Meanwhile, about New Year's day, lion-hearted and lion-voiced Colonel William Winds—afterwards General—has conducted the Morris-county Regiment home, from the North; and often, he is seen riding, or rather, rushing, along the highways, never able to get along fast enough.

In Morristown, there was Benoni Hatheway, first Major, then Colonel, a man who afterward believed in the "Morristown Ghost," and whose faith in witches led him to keep the sovereign horse-shoe nailed somewhere about his premises; but there was nothing else he feared, and very often he rushed among the enemy, in battle, like a cannon-ball. Benoni managed the powder in the Magazine, just right, having the same made into cartridges.

If we look at the Churches of Morris-county, we find them sound to the core, on the doctrine of the nation's independence. Excepting, perhaps, two Baptist Churches, at Morristown and Schooley's-mountain, there were no Churches but Presbyterian, with one or two Reformed Dutch. And the Ministers thought themselves preaching the Gospel, when they taught their people, "out of the Scriptures," what are the rights of men and nations. Thus, Parson Woodhull, of Black-river—now Chester—preached so discreetly and pungently, on these vital points, that the people sent him, for several years, to the Provincial Congress, to vote for them, there. In Hanover, Parson Green, an extraordinary man, in some doggerel verse of the day, addressed, as "preacher and teacher, "Doctor and Proctor, Miller and Distiller," was exerting a prodigious influence, in the same direction. This man, Rev. Jacob Green, was, in some respects, the most extraordinary man in the County; eminent, as a preacher and a physician, and long sighted, as a statesman. In Morristown, was the mild, gifted, and beloved Doctor Johnes, most assiduous Pastor, most strenuous patriot, and once dispensing the Communion elements to George Washington, at a meeting held in the Grove, because the Church was needed for a hospital. In Bottle Hill—now Madison—was good Pastor, Azariah Horton, who "was not a whit behind the chiefest" patriots, in his zeal for American liberty. In Mendham, was Pastor Lewis, soon to be called to higher enjoyments; but he preached and prayed national independence, as part of the Gospel. In such Churches as Rockaway and Succasunna, having no Ministers, they held "Deacon's meetings," and

it was always noticed, that when brave William Winds prayed, in the old, unplastered Church, at Rockaway, his voice would become excited, even loud as thunder, as he implored God to break the arm of the oppressor and give America freedom. Eunice Kitchel—afterward the venerable Mrs. Pierson of Rockaway—who died in her ninety-fourth year, often heard Winds's stormy, patriotic prayers; and knew they struck a tender chord in the popular heart.

We have not dealt in imagination, but have stated facts, gathered from authentic sources, in thus sketching the state of things, in Morris-county, when Washington came here, in January, 1777. The people were embarrassed with debt; but everything they had, they were willing to share with their country, and also to give her their "men of war able to bear the sword." There were some Tories, but the records of the Court prove that such were loudly called on to "repent or perish." The old Jail, on the Morristown Green, was full of Tories and other prisoners. And, looking at the facilities of defence and communication, the ardent patriotism of the people and the Ministers of Morris-county, we may question the soundness of Washington's opinion, that "the situation is by no means favorable to our views."

It is not an easy, but it is an interesting, task to glean and weave together the facts, yet available, showing what was the situation of the Army, during that Winter. The testimony of old people, incidental allusions in newspapers and manuscripts of that time, will give us much information. It is, indeed, a singular fact, that in a national work, Sparks's *Writings of Washington*, the map of "*Military Movements in New Jersey*," Bottle Hill is not even put down, nor any reference made to the main encampment, that Winter of 1776-7, near Bottle Hill, in what was called LOWANTICA VALLEY, of late years known as Spring Valley. Nor is any allusion made to it, in that other great national book, Lossing's *Field Book of the Revolution*. By frequent conversations, with aged people, especially soldiers, the writer of this has long been acquainted with the general fact of the main encampment being there; but the detailed account of it has been gathered, with great labor, by the Rev. Samuel L. Tuttle, at one time, the Pastor of the Presbyterian church, in Madison, formerly Bottle Hill, and, with his consent, I quote his manuscript:

"The valley to which reference has been made"—says Mr. Tuttle in his *Bottle Hill, during the Revolution*—"and which was selected as the place of encampment, was called

"LOWANTICA, which is an Indian name, from the brook which runs through it. * * * * Commencing at a point, a little South of Morristown, and running in a South-easterly direction, for the distance of about five miles, it loses itself in the vicinity of Green Village, in what is commonly known as the Great Swamp. The Lowantica, which runs through this valley, is an unusually clear and beautiful stream, which is formed from the springs which abound in the valley, and gush forth, in all their native purity, at almost every step." * * * *

"At the time of which we are now speaking, nearly the whole of this beautiful valley, not excepting the place of the encampment, was covered with a heavy growth of timber. * * To this well-chosen spot, then, did the American Army repair, for the purpose of going into Winter-quarters. The weather, at the time, was exceedingly cold. Pitching their tents, at first, wherever they could find places for them, they continued to occupy them, it is believed, for two or three weeks, until they were able to construct more substantial and comfortable accommodations. The centre of the ground, marked out for the encampment, was not far from the present mansion of Mr. A. M. Treadwell. * * * * The location was admirably adapted to the objects for which it was selected. The ground, at that point, gradually descends towards the South-east, and is shielded, in a great measure, by the crown of hill back of it, from the severe winds and storms from North-east, North, and North-west. A little South of it, runs the Lowantica; and, still nearer, are several very large and excellent springs. The encampment began on the slope, West of the spot occupied by Mr. Treadwell's residence. * * * One principal street, between four and five rods wide, was laid out in the middle, in the centre of which stood the flag-staff, which, by this time, had come to be called 'the Liberty Pole,' from the top of which our national banner floated. This street was kept in excellent condition: and was used as a parade-ground; although there is some reason to believe that the fine level space, on the hill, North of the Camp, was used for this purpose, on special occasions, such as general parades and reviews. The general direction of the main street was North-east and South-west. On this, were constructed the cabins of the officers, which were somewhat larger than those which were put up for the soldiers. On either side of this leading avenue, were either one or two other streets, running in the same general direction, and about forty feet

"in width. On these, the cabins of the soldiers were built, in some cases single, but oftener in blocks of three, four, and five together; whilst, outside of them, especially on the northern side, others were constructed, without any special reference to streets, but rather in reference to the character of the ground, the side hill there being indented with several deep gullies. The cabins, of which all the aged people in the vicinity agree there were a large number—probably, as many as three hundred, in all—were made of unhewn logs and covered with rough clap-boards, split out of the forest. * * In one end of each cabin, a rough stone fireplace was thrown up, surmounted by a plastered stick-chimney; while, in the other end of each structure, a bunk, or sleeping-place, was erected with clap-boards and small pieces of timber, resting on crotches, which were driven into the ground. These bunks reached across the entire end of the cabins, and being filled with straw, were made to accommodate ten or twelve soldiers each. * * * Rough clap-board benches answered them for seats. Huge fires were kept continually blazing, day and night; and these constituted the sum-total of their furniture.

"Several very large cabins were erected for the accommodation of the Commissary Department and camp-stores; and these are believed to have been located on the southern borders of the Camp, in the vicinity of the springs, already referred to. In that part of the Camp, were also the cabins erected and occupied by the Suttlers, who drove on a brisk trade, in various Groceries, especially good Whiskey. * * * * A little farther down, towards the Lowantica, rude sheds were built for sheltering the horses belonging to the Camp. * * * * Here, too, the baggage and artillery-waggons were drawn up in lines.

"On the outermost limits of the encampment, several log guard-houses were built, for the sentinels, whose duty it was, in regular beats, to pass back and forth, along the four sides of the Camp, day and night."

These facts were derived from several aged people, who resided, all their lives, in that vicinity, and who had frequently been in the Camp, the Winter and Spring it was occupied. The writer of this article has frequently conversed with Mrs. Eunice Pierson, whose husband, Darius Pierson, was living with his father, on the farm, a part of which was used for the Camp; and she had the same general information from her husband, who has often pointed out to her, the location and plan of the

Camp, so that, in the main, the above minute description is doubtless correct. Mr. Tuttle has also pointed out the private houses, in the vicinity, which were occupied by Colonel Francis Barbour, Colonel Matthias Ogden, Major Eaton, Colonel Marsh, General Wayne, and other officers, in the course of this or other Winters, during the War.

The beautiful Lowantica Valley is a place, hallowed with patriotic associations; and never should it be forgotten that, along its gentle slopes, a part of the Army which achieved the victories of Trenton and Princeton, heroically suffered great privations; and that, often, the great men of the Revolution, Alexander Hamilton, Anthony Wayne, Baron Steuben, and, above all, pre-eminent, Washington, have here reviewed the brave but thinned ranks of their Army. Here, too, the martyr, Caldwell, of Elizabethtown, idolized by the soldiers, has "held forth the word of life," with simple but effective eloquence, and, with fervent pathos, has supplicated the aid of Him in whose sight "the nations are as grasshoppers," in behalf of the defenders of their Country. Nor should it be forgotten, that, along the slopes of the Lowantica Valley and in its immediate vicinity are many unknown graves, in which were buried patriot soldiers who died, that Winter, of diseases induced by hardship, or by the small-pox which prevailed. But of this more, in another place.

Washington stationed strong detachments, especially of the Militia, under General William Wins, in the region of Pluckamin and Quibbletown, in Somerset-county, to watch the enemy, quartered in New Brunswick, and protect that section of the country. I have the affidavits of soldiers, applying for pensions, which prove that these troops were engaged in no sinecure business; and that the too impetuous Wins did very efficient service. The entire season was distinguished by severe skirmishes, in which our Militia behaved with great bravery.

General Israel Putnam was in command of the troops, in the neighborhood of the Delaware; and General Heath, in the Hudson Highlands. The enemy exhibited the most ruthless disregard of the rights even of those who had claimed safety, under "British Protections;" and Washington wrote that the people "are exceedingly exasperated at the treatment they have met with, both from "Hessian and British Troops." The religious feelings of the people were shocked by seeing their Churches desecrated, the enemy destroying the pews, and often stabling their horses in the Presbyterian and Reformed Dutch sanctuaries. Churches belonging to the English

Establishment were exempted, since, "as a body, the Clergy, the Church of England, in the Colonies, were either neutral in the contest—the case with the greater number—or ranged on the side of Royalty." (*Literary World*, September 23d, 1848.) It was not strange that the people should, in these circumstances, have become thoroughly weaned from the cause of Royalty. The appeals of such Ministers as MacWhorter, of Newark, and Caldwell, of Elizabethtown, and Green, and Johnes, and Horton and Woodhull, of Morris-county, were forcibly sustained by the sacrilegious conduct of the enemy. The conduct of the Tories and refugees was so inhuman and outrageous, that the Royal cause was identified, in the popular esteem, with these vagabonds, guilty of treason, robbery, and murder. During that Winter, Governor Livingston and his Privy Council, were compelled to itinerate, secretly and frequently, now holding their meetings at Trenton, Princeton, Newark, Morristown, or wherever it could be done, with safety, for the general good. The Governor was not a bold man, but a very persevering one; and, well aware of the fact that the Tories were determined to seize him, as a rare prize, to be carried to the enemy, he was usually attended, in his journeys, by a detachment of Arnold's Light Horse; and very seldom slept two successive nights in one house. In several instances, the Tories made a descent on the house where the Governor had spent the previous night; but, whilst thus hunted, for years, he managed, in every case, to elude his enemies. This estimable officer was greatly esteemed by Washington, and rendered invaluable services to the country, in those perilous times.

Only a part of the Army was quartered in Lowantica Valley. Large numbers were billeted at private houses, in the townships of Morris, Chatham and Hanover, by Commissioners appointed for the purpose. This method, though necessarily arbitrary, was met by a people of "willing mind." Aaron Kitchel and his father, Joseph, of Hanover, had two houses, and gave up the larger one, on condition that the old people might have the other, required only to take care of three sick English prisoners, of whom there was no danger of their catching the small pox. The late Rev. Doctor Ashbel Green remembers that his father's family "consisted of nine individuals; and, as well as can be recollected, fourteen officers and soldiers were quartered in the same dwelling." (Dr. Green, in *The Christian Advocate*, ix., 522.) The Sayres, Richards, Ely, Beach, Kitchel, Smith, Tuttle, and other families,

were served in the same way, making no complaints.

In Whippany, honored as the first village in the County to raise a Company of soldiers, for defence of liberty, Mrs. Anna Kitchel, daughter of Daniel Tuttle, devout believer that she was, was willing to "leave it all to the Lord:" and, in this piety, her husband was not a whit behind her. These worthy people never said to the soldiers, "be ye warmed and filled," merely, but always had rooms and free provisions for, at least, twelve soldiers, though they once protested when an officer attempted to billet forty hungry fellows on them, for whom, however, they hung over the fire, "the large kettle, holding half a barrel, filled with meat, potatoes, and other vegetables," so that they might not go away hungry. And there were hundreds of people in Morris-county animated with the same spirit. Noble men! noble women! your descendants are proud of their ancestry. These are precious relics of a heroic age, and ought to be garnered up safely in history.

Meanwhile, as the Commissioners are providing for the soldiers as best they can, let us look into the old "Arnold Tavern," then honored in sheltering its greatest guest. Seated there, at his table, with lips compressed and brow fearfully stern, Washington is "under the disagreeable necessity of troubling his Lordship, Gen Howe, with a letter almost wholly on the subject of the cruel treatment which our officers and men, who are unhappy enough to fall into your hands, receive on board the prison-ships in the harbor of New York;" and did not the writer "endeavor to obtain a redress of their grievances, he would think himself as culpable as those who inflict such severities upon them." "The distress of the prisoners," wrote one of them, "can not be communicated by words. Twenty or thirty die every day. They lie in heaps unburied. What numbers of my countrymen have died by cold and hunger, perished for want of the common necessities of life! I have seen it. This, Sir, is the boasted British clemency! * * * Rather than again experience their barbarity and insults, may I fall by the sword of the Hessians." (*American Archives*, V., iii., 1429) Just a week after Washington reached Morristown, he wrote two noble epistles to Lord Howe, on the same day, (January 13th,) on the subject of "the barbarous usage" our soldiers and sailors were receiving in New York, "which their emaciated countenances confirm." (Sparks's *Washington*, iv., 273-277.)

But weightier matters than this are pressing upon him. The term of enlistment for large

numbers of his men, is expiring, and most urgent letters are sent "to the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania," "to the President of Congress," "to the Governors of the thirteen States," calling for more men and munitions; and it is cheering to find him able to say, on the twentieth of January, "our affairs here are in a very prosperous train. Within a month past, in several engagements with the enemy, we have killed, wounded, and taken prisoners between two and three thousand men. I am very confident that the enemy's loss here will oblige them to recall their force from your State. If I am properly supported, I shall hope to close the Campaign gloriously for America." (*Letter to Governor Cook*, in Sparks's *Washington*, iv., 256.) But the courageous and ever hopeful Washington has yet to pass through some very distressing, dark scenes--Battles of Chad's Ford and Germantown for instance--and is yet to be deserted by the Rev. Jacob Duchè, the first Chaplain of Congress, and endure the sharp agony of Benedict Arnold's treason, before he "closes the Campaign gloriously for America;" but "with the smiles of Providence," he will do it.

During this month of January, he has "the satisfaction to say that General Philemon Dickinson's behaviour, in an action that happened near Sommerset Court-house, on Mill Stone-river, reflected the highest credit on him; for, though his troops were all raw, he led them through the river, middle deep, and gave the enemy so severe a charge, that, although supported by three field-pieces, they gave way and left their convoy of forty waggon and upwards of one hundred horses, most of them of the English draft breed, and a number of sheep and cattle which they had collected." (*Ibid.*, 289.)

But then it was not all or mainly sunlight in the "old Arnold Tavern;" for on the twenty-sixth of January, Washington wrote, "reinforcements come up so extremely slow, that I am afraid I shall be left without any men before they arrive. The enemy must be ignorant of our numbers, or they have not horses to move their artillery, or they would not suffer us to remain undisturbed." (*Ibid.*, 301.)

At this point, I may introduce an anecdote which I had from G. P. McCullough, Esq., father-in-law of the late Hon. J. W. Miller; who had it directly from General Doughty, a Revolutionary officer, residing in Morristown. A man had been employed by Washington, as a spy; but some circumstances had led Colonel Hamilton to suspect that he was carrying news to the enemy; and he determined to make some good use of the man. Accordingly, when the man called, one day, at the Colonel's office,

he found him very busy making out a Report of the condition of the Army, for the Commander-in-chief. The Report was made out with great minuteness of detail: such a Division had so many men, and such a Division so many, etc., etc.; and then the whole was summed up into a splendid aggregate at least four times as large as the actual force. The condition of the Magazines was detailed in the same manner. Soon after, the suspected spy entered the office. Colonel Hamilton pretended to have some errand and excused himself, saying he would be back in a few minutes. Apparently, in his haste, he had left his Report lying on his table; and, no sooner was he gone, than the fellow, glancing over its pages, and sure that he had an invaluable document, through a most fortunate chance, pocketed it and left for the enemy! General Doughty said that it was Colonel Hamilton's opinion that this happy stroke did not a little to keep the enemy from Morristown, at a time when the American Army was in no condition to receive them.

Thus passed the month of January, in plans to defend the country from its invaders; but another invader was approaching, dreadful, indeed, to contend with. Mr. Lossing intimates, that while measures were taken to inoculate the soldiers in the Northern Department, such means were not taken at Morristown. Not having his book at hand, I can only give my impression from memory. But this is a mistake. It was a common opinion, in this region, at that time, that the small-pox was wilfully and maliciously introduced by the enemy, hoping to do us fatal damage by the means. But, whatever were the means, the "*Morristown Bill of Mortality*" shows that, on the eleventh of January, 1777, "Martha, widow of Joshua Ball, died of small-pox." "Gershom Hathaway, on the 24th," and "Ebenezer Winds, on the 31st" of the same month, by the same loathsome disease. On the fifth of February, 1777, Washington wrote, "the small-pox has made such head, in every quarter, that I find it impossible to keep it from spreading through the whole Army, in the natural way. I have therefore determined not only to inoculate all the troops now here that have not had it, but shall order Dr. Shippen to inoculate the troops as fast as they come to Philadelphia. They will lose no time, because they go through the disorder while their clothing, arms, and accoutrements are getting ready." (Sparks's *Washington*, iv., 311.) He was compelled to resort to this extreme measure by the experience of the previous year, especially in the Northern Army, which suffered greatly from small-pox. "An establishment," says Sparks, "for inoculation was

"was provided near Morristown, for the troops in camp; one at Philadelphia, for those coming from the South; another in Connecticut; another in Providence." (*Ibid*, 364.) So far as Morristown is concerned, it was not so much a place, as a series of inoculating hospitals in different places, in the townships of Morris and Hanover. The Rev. Samuel L. Tuttle, in his *Sketch of Bottle Hill, during the Revolution*, from which I have already quoted, remarks that "several private hospitals, in this vicinity, were used for the purpose of inoculation, as a means of arresting the progress of the disease. One of these was the dwelling subsequently occupied by Jonathan Thompson, in the vicinity of the house belonging to Mr. David C. Miller. At that place, an excellent Surgeon was stationed; and thither all classes, in and about this village, went to pass through the process of inoculation." "Another place which was set apart for the purpose of inoculation, was the house which stood, at that time, on the farm of the late John Ogden, over the hill—about two miles South of Morristown—* * * * That house was then owned and occupied by Mr. Elijah Pier-son; and, for several months, it was continually filled with both soldiers and citizens, who had repaired thither, in order to guard themselves, by inoculation, against the small-pox. I have been informed by some of the Brookfield family, residing but a little distance from the Lowantica camp-ground, that they received it from their revolutionary ancestors, who lived and died on the ground, that, during that same Winter, there was a small encampment on the hill, back of the Bonsall mansion, a short distance North of the place last described; and it has seemed to me not improbable that that was an arrangement also made for inoculating the Army." "Another private house that was occupied for a hospital, was an old one which stood on the spot now occupied by the residence of Mr. Bailey, on the road leading by the camp-ground across the Lowantica valley, and but a little distance from the road leading from Green Village to Morristown. * * * * Physicians and nurses were stationed there, also; and everything was done to save the lives of the poor fellows who were carried thither, from time to time, on litters, from the Camp. All the rooms in the house were continually filled with patients; and a very large proportion of them died and were buried in the orchard, about five hundred yards North-west of the house. Nothing now exists to mark the place of their burial." "But the principal hospital in the vicinity of the Camp, was a large house which

"belonged, at that time, to a German gentleman of the name of Harpere, on the farm which now belongs to J. J. Scofield, Esq., on the old road leading from Bottle Hill to Morris-town. That house stood about a quarter of a mile South of the above thoroughfare, and on ground which sloped towards the South, so that it could not be seen from the road. It was a one and a half story house, having four rooms on the lower floor and a greater number on the upper; about one and a half miles North-west of the centre of the Camp; and in many respects admirably adapted for the object for which it was used. Here, also, many of the soldiers saw the last of earth. The place where they were buried, it is said, is still to be seen in the South-west corner of the Harpere farm. A triangular piece of ground, containing at least three-quarters of an acre, surrounded by an old-fashioned worm fence and filled with mounds, as closely as they could be placed in regular rows, was the place where these unfortunate men, unblest with the sympathy of wives, sisters, and mothers, were committed to the dust."

Such are the facts which Mr. Tuttle has rescued from oblivion; but, probably, in reference to the last two places which he describes, he is wrong in calling them inoculating hospitals. Dr. Ashbel Green, whose father, "Parson Green," was a Physician, says, explicitly, that, during that season, the disease by inoculation was so light that there was probably not a day in which the Army could not have marched against the enemy, if it had been necessary." (*Christian Adv.*, ix., 522.) There is other conclusive testimony to the same effect; but equally conclusive is the evidence, that those who took the disease in the natural way suffered awfully, and that a large proportion of them died. The Bailey and Harpere houses were probably hospitals for those who had the small-pox in the natural way, which accounts for its fatality, at those places. And well might the author of *Bottle Hill, during the Revolution*, exclaim, "Very sacred, as a consequence, are the associations which gather around these spots! Very precious ought they to be in the estimation of all true American patriots!"

If we now return to Hanover, during this memorable season, we find that "Parson Green" is preaching regularly in the old Presbyterian Meeting-house, not from a "Carpenter's bench," as in former years, but from a real pulpit, built for him by Carpenter Jedidiah Beach, to which good act he had been specially incited, as is said, by the Parson's preaching on the somewhat odd subject of "the Four Carpenters,"

the main inference of which discourse was, "Why can't I have a pulpit?" That pulpit witnessed the ministrations of its worthy occupant until early in February, 1777, when the Church was converted into a temporary hospital for those soldiers "who had taken the disease—small-pox—in the natural way." Ashbel Green, eldest son of the Parson, was then almost fifteen years old, and was "training" for real battles, "in a Company of boys from ten to fifteen years old; none I think were admitted under ten, unless an individual or two of uncommon growth!" (*Life of Dr. A. Green*, 55.) It was a dismal time, in the whole region, as we may well imagine. In a valuable note appended to the autobiography of the Rev. Jacob Green of Hanover, Dr. Ashbel Green makes the following statements of facts, which he himself was witness to, in his boyhood: "After the memorable manœuvres and Battles at Trenton and Princeton, * * * Gen. Washington quartered his whole army, not a large one, in Morris-county. The small-pox had broken out among the troops, and proved *exceedingly fatal*. The Church in which the Rev. Jacob Green stately preached was used as an hospital for those who had taken the disease in the natural way; and the present writer can never forget the appalling scenes which he there witnessed, produced by the ravages of that frightful malady, now so happily disarmed of its terrors by the fortunate discovery of vaccination. The troops were distributed in the dwellings of the inhabitants, and the Surgeons of the Army inoculated both soldiers and citizens—the citizens without charge. The family of the writer's father consisted of nine individuals; and, as well as can be recollected, fourteen officers and soldiers were quartered in the same dwelling. All were inoculated together, and all had the disease in a very favorable manner. Indeed, the disease by inoculation was so slight that there was probably not a day in which the Army could not have marched against the enemy, if it had been necessary; but it providentially was not necessary." (*Christian Advocate*, ix., 522.)

All, however, did not have the disease so lightly. Little Eunice Kitchel, afterwards Mrs. Pierson, a *nouogenarian*, had the small-pox, which left traces so deep as were not effaced as long as she lived. Electa Beach, daughter of Captain Enoch Beach, afterwards married to Silas Dickerson, of Stanhope, brother of Governor Mahlon Dickerson, then to the late Colonel Joseph Jackson, of Rockaway, was apparently "sick unto death," with the same disease; and when she was near eighty years old, she told about the lamentation made over her, by

friends, and how that the Doctor tried to console them by the somewhat rugged words, "that they should not make such an ado about 'it, for if she got well, she would be so—'ugly!'"—prefixing one of his *Infernal Majesty's* derivatives. No doubt, many other families were in the same distressing situation, and, perhaps, some of them did not fare as well.

The plan for inoculating the Army produced great alarm in the community; and Doctor Green says, "My father, I well remember, went 'in a sleigh to Morristown, accompanied by 'some of the most respectable men of his congregation, to confer with General Washington on the subject.'" The representations made by these gentlemen were answered by Washington with so much force, that they "came back perfectly reconciled to the measure." He incidentally mentions the fact that "Doctor Bond of Philadelphia, then a Surgeon 'of some eminence, of rank in the Army," and Doctor Cochran, of New Brunswick, were engaged in inoculating and attending the soldiers and citizens. In this connection, he also adds: "for a short time, my father's Church 'was made a Hospital for the reception of 'those on whom the natural small-pox had appeared, before they could be inoculated; and 'more frightful and pitiable human beings I 'have never seen. The heads of some of them 'were swelled to nearly double their natural 'size; their eyes were closed; and their faces 'were black as a coal. The most of these 'died.'" (*Life of Doctor Ashbel Green*, 88-94.)

The private records of Parishes and Ministers of that day, in Morris-county, are unfortunately very scanty; and, in many cases, not a scrap is to be found. In Hanover, Mr. Green left nothing; and it is only through his son that we have anything to enlighten us in that dismal period of history. From his testimony, it appears that soldiers were quartered in every house in the Parish; and that both soldiers and citizens were inoculated, at home, and not in hospitals. It seems that a different course was pursued in Chatham and Morris Townships, where particular houses were set apart as Hospitals for inoculation, and, as is abundantly proved, in the latter place, with results far more dreadful than in Hanover. It evidently would be impossible to inoculate a whole community promptly in hospitals, so that many were exposed, whilst waiting their turn, or, through fear or some other cause, neglected the precaution, entirely.

This inference may be plainly drawn from the records of death in the *Morristown Bill of Mortality*, for the year 1777. On the twenty-fourth of January, and also on the thirty-first, occurred a death from small-pox in the Parish

of Morristown. During the month of February, Doctor Johnes attended eleven funerals in his Parish, caused by small-pox, an average of nearly three per week; in March he attended nine; in April, twenty-one; in May, eleven; in June, six; in July, eight; and in August, one—all produced by small-pox. Sometimes, as in April, he attended two such funerals in one day, as on the second, seventh, and eight of April; and on the fourteenth and thirtieth of April, this unwearied Pastor attended to the grave, each day, *three* parishoners who had died of this foul disease. The *Bill of Mortality* shows that no age, sex, or condition was exempt—the wailing infant, the child just learning to prattle, the mother of little children, the father, in the strength of manhood, the aged—two men died nearly ninety years old—the freeman and bond-servant, all were laid under fear of death, in this most awful form. Sixty-eight victims of small-pox did faithful Pastor Johnes attend to "the house appointed for all living," in that memorable year of 1777; and the most of them between the seventeenth of February and the first of August. It was the saddest year the Parish of Morristown ever saw, before or since, during which the old bell, which still tolls the hours, in the steeple of the First Presbyterian Church, tolled the departure from this life, of two hundred and five persons, residents in that community, which was one death in about every one and a half days, through the entire year!

As already intimated, "Parson Green" had too much to do to keep bills of mortality, so that we shall never know how many of those poor soldiers—"more frightful and pitiable 'human beings I have never seen'"—died in the old Hanover Church, their heart-rending moans mingling with the cold, winter winds; nor shall we know how many families were decimated by small-pox, dysentery, and putrid fever, the terrible scourges of that year. The same was true of the Bottle Hill Parish, in which Rev. Azariah Horton, recent Pastor of the Church, died of small-pox on the twenty-seventh of March, 1777. The same season, the devoted Pastor, Thomas Lewis, of Mendham, died, perhaps overtasked in visiting the sick and burying the dead. Could we have *Bills of Mortality* for each of the old Parishes in Morris-county, for that year—Hanover, Parcippany, Black River, Mendham, Succasunna, Rockaway, Pompton Plains—they would doubtless tell just such a tale as the Morristown Bill: sad, simple, afflictive, showing that that year, in Morris-county, was there a voice heard, "lamentation and great mourning."

We cannot intelligently appreciate the situation of Washington, the first Winter he spent

in Morristown, without thus bidding the past rise from the dead, to go before us, like a living drama, that we may look at things in detail—bankruptcy, disease, nakedness, death—just as they crowded upon Washington, his soldiers, and their patriotic entertainers. Never were there combinations of evil things better calculated to undermine the courage of all concerned in the struggle; and yet their faith in God never failed. Washington was not an unmoved spectator of the griefs about him; and often might he be seen, in Hanover and Lowantia Valley, cheering the faith and inspiring the courage of his suffering men. His labors were very heavy, in the South-east room of the "Arnold Tavern," urging on Congress the necessity of "tendering an oath of allegiance to all the inhabitants, and outlawing those that refuse it;" now advising and inspiring his Generals—Benedict Arnold among them, but too base to be elevated by his communion with the great spirit of the age—now hurrying forward the enlistment of troops and the collection of munitions; now teaching Lord Howe some lessons in humanity, by the law of retaliation, "although," say he, "I shall always be happy to manifest my disinclination to any undue severities towards those whom the fortune of War may chance to throw into my hands." His situation is extremely trying, for, on the second of March, he wrote, "Gen. Howe cannot have * * * less than ten thousand men in the Jerseys. * * * Our number does not exceed four thousand. His are well-disciplined, well-officered, and well-appointed. Our's raw Militia, badly officered, and under no government." The balance-sheet, thus struck, seemed to be against him; but then, Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, did not express himself too strongly in writing that very Winter to Washington, "Heaven, no doubt for the noblest purposes, has blessed you with a firmness of mind, steadiness of countenance, and patience in sufferings, that give you infinite advantages over other men." To use his own words, "there is a multiplicity of business engaging my whole attention."

There is a tradition among the old people of Morris-county, which has the semblance of probability, and may therefore be repeated. It is that, whilst Washington was at the "Arnold Tavern," he had a dangerous attack of quinsy sore throat, and, feeling serious apprehensions about his recovery, some of his friends asked him to indicate the man whom he considered the best fitted to succeed him in command of the Army; and that, without hesitation, he pointed to General Nathaniel Green. This is given as it was heard, merely as a tradition.

Tradition also states that the anxieties of the Winter were relieved with a little pleasantry, in a correspondence between the English and American Commanders-in-chief. Howe is said to have sent to Washington a copy of Watts's version of the one hundred and twentieth Psalm, containing the following amiable verses

"Thou God of love, thou ever blest,
"Pity my suffering state;
"When wilt thou set my soul at rest,
"From lips that love deceit?"

"Hard lot of mine! my days are cast
"Among the sons of strife,
"Whose never ceasing brawlings waste
"My golden hours of life.

"O! might I change my place,
"How would I choose to dwell
"In some wide, lonesome wilderness,
"And leave these gates of hell!"

To this, the same tradition states, Washington returned Watts's version of the one hundred and first Psalm, entitled *The Magistrate's Psalm*, containing the following pointed verses:

"In vain shall sinners strive to rise,
"By flattering and malicious lies;
"And while the innocent I guard,
"The bold offender sha'n't be spared.

"The impious crew, that factious band,
"Shall hide their heads, or quit the land;
"And all who break the public rest,
"Where I have power shall be suppress."

This tradition has come to me from two entirely distinct sources; but, of course, it cannot be authenticated.

During the Winter, several sharp skirmishes were fought in the region between the American and English lines. One of these is described in the *New Jersey Gazette* of March 18th, 1777, by an American Officer, in a very racy manner. The engagement took place "near Quibble or Squabbletown;" and the officer commanding two thousand of the enemy "is under arrest, for undertaking, like Don Quixote, to do impossibilities. He, instead of marching directly to Brunswick, which he might have done, must needs go fourteen miles out of the direct road, to take prisoners Gen. Maxwell and his party at Sparktown, and to make his triumphant entry into Brunswick, leading his captives in chains, like an old Roman General, in which he found his fatal mistake, when too late to remedy it, for he found that he had surrounded a nest of American hornets, who soon put his whole body to flight."

And thus wore away the Winter and Spring. The new levies from Virginia and the Middle States have reached Morristown; the small-pox is conquered; the Powder-mill has been making "good Merchantable Powder," which Benoni Hatheway has been converting into

cartridges; John Jacob Faeseh, of Mount Hope, and Charles Hoff, of Hibernia, have sent down many waggon-loads of balls and grape-shot; and, huzza! just in time for the opening Campaign, two vessels from France, arrived in port with twenty-four thousand muskets! And so, about the last of May, Washington, with his Army, left Morristown, to engage in the noble but bloody scenes of the Campaign of 1777; prominent among which are the Battles of Chad's Ford and Germantown! God speed you, noble man! We take peculiar pride in recalling the facts connected with thy sojourn among the mountains of Old Morris, during the sorrowful, yet glorious, Winter of 1776-'7!

In order to obtain a more life-like view of the facts connected with the sojourn of Washington in Morris-county, during the Winter of 1779-80, let us briefly glance at the events which transpired between May, 1777, and December, 1779.

On leaving Morristown, Washington took a strong position at Middle Brook, about nine miles from New Brunswick, and foiled Sir William Howe, who attempted to bring on a general engagement. The enemy were preparing a fleet, for the transportation of the Army, somewhere; but where, no one could tell: perhaps, to act in concert with the formidable expedition of Burgoyne, at the North, or, perhaps, to seize Philadelphia. Convinced that the latter was Howe's aim, Washington marched his Army to the Delaware; and, whilst in Philadelphia, he had his first interview with LaFayette. On the eleventh of September, was fought the battle of Chad's Ford, "in a country from which Washington could not derive the least intelligence, being, to a man, disaffected." The heavy rains destroyed much ammunition—on one occasion, "forty rounds to a man"—and so distressed his ill-protected and ill-clothed soldiers, that Washington was compelled, not only to withdraw to a strong position, but to issue peremptory orders to take blankets and clothing, if needs be, by force, from Philadelphia. Piteously does he say, "if there are any shoes and blankets to be had in Lancaster, or that part of the country, I entreat you to have them taken up for the use of the Army;" for "our dresses, in the articles of shoes, stockings, and blankets, are extremely great." One of the greatest difficulties he had to contend with, he says, is "the want of shoes;" "at least, one thousand men are bare-footed, and have performed the marches in that condition." In these hard circumstances, the Battle of Germantown was fought, on the fourth of October, "a bloody day," as Washington called it, adding "would I could add it were a more fortunate

"one for us." He lost about one thousand men; and, on the eighteenth of December, 1777, he led his troops into Winter-quarters, at Valley Forge, whither "they might have been tracked by the blood of their feet, in marching over the frozen ground."

At the North, on the seventh of October, three days after the disastrous Battle of Germantown, the Battle of Bemis' Heights was fought, Benedict Arnold performing prodigies of valor; and, on the eighteenth of that month, "the Americans marched into the lines of the British, to the tune of *Yankee Doodle*." Among the officers taken, were six members of the British Parliament. The train of brass artillery and other ordnance were immensely valuable, consisting of forty-two brass ordnance, besides seven thousand muskets, with six thousand dozen cartridges, besides an ample supply of shot, shells, etc." (Thacher's *Military Journal*, 107-109.) An aged woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Doland, died at Mount Hope, Morris-county, in 1852, more than ninety-one years old, who once told me that, when eleven years old, she was living at Walmsy's Tavern, at Pompton, when the trophies of Burgoyne's surrender were passing through, on their way to Morris-county, where they were to be stored. She had been to a neighbor's house; and, on her return, found the house in a commotion. In the bar-room, was a heap of curious brass-instruments, which belonged to a German Band, captured with Burgoyne's Army. She says that, during the three days the Band remained, she had music enough and was glad when it was gone. The artillery and stores were drawn by oxen; and Mrs. Doland says that some of the cannon required three yokes. The train passed from Pompton to Morristown, through Montville, Troy, and Hanover. It is an interesting fact that the Presbyterian Meeting-house, at Succasunna Plains, some twelve miles West of Morristown, was used a place of storage for the muskets, cannon, and other articles taken at Saratoga. There is now living—1854—a gentleman, in Morristown, the Hon Lewis Condict, who, when a child, saw these stores at that old church. The larger cannon were ranged and sheltered outside the building; and the entire church was filled with the captured munitions. On the road from Morristown to the Plains, just as you are descending the hill, was the house of a Mr. James Young; the garret of which was filled with drums, band-instruments, and other accoutrements requiring shelter. Dr. Condict says he has often, when visiting at Mr. Young's house, amused himself with beating the drums, there stored. And it may be surmised that the fact of these trophies of a British defeat being stored in Morris-county, was

one of the reasons why the enemy had such a desire to penetrate that region—a desire which was never gratified.

Without doubt, the unfortunate contrast between the disasters of the Army on the Delaware and the brilliant success of the Army at the North was the occasion of those insidious comparisons which some thoughtless or malicious person instituted between Washington and Gates, and which resulted in a plot to supplant the Commander-in-chief.

As for the Army, at Valley Forge, a Frenchman thought he had summed up their hardships and heroism, in saying, "no pay, no clothes, no rum." But we must hasten on.

The Campaign of 1778 made Monmouth a memorable spot in history. The morning of that day, as Dr. Charles G. McChesney once informed me, as Washington was hurrying on to the spot on which his terrible rebuke was to scathe, as with lightning, the Atheist and the Traitor, Lee, for his poltroonery, a patriot woman, Dr. McChesney's grandmother, ran from the house with a cup of refreshment, which she handed to him. Washington took it, and said to her, in a subdued tone of voice, "Madam, God only knows whether I shall ever drink another!" Some eight miles West of Morristown, Jacob Losey, who is still living—1854—was bathing in a mill-pond, and, ever and anon, was startled by the long, dull, heavy roar of cannon, booming, dismally, along the earth. The lion-hearted, lion-voiced, but too hasty, General Winds, of Morris-county, had led a strong detachment of Militia, as far as Spotswood, a few miles South of New Brunswick, ordered, as is said, to intercept the enemy's baggage-train and cut off their retreat. He found the bridge at Spotswood was taken up. Loud roared the cannon, showing that there was warm work about Monmouth Court-house, that hot Sabbath in June. Impetuously did he and his men begin to relay the bridge, when a sleek, pious-looking Quaker rode up, at full speed, with the intelligence that the enemy, in considerable force, was landing at Elizabeth-Town-point, intending, no doubt, to penetrate Morris-county. Winds was on fire at the news, and, without thought and without orders, made a forced march back to Elizabeth-Town, on a fool's errand, to have it said by many, that he was a coward, in which assertion there was no truth. But then it was a sad mistake for his reputation and, perhaps, for his country. That Sunday, on which the Battle of Monmouth was fought, was an "inconceivably distressing" one to our troops and horses, killing a few and disabling many, but, upon the whole, showing to Sir Henry Clinton, Howe's successor, the force of the words which, we have

said, tradition asserts Washington sent to Howe:

"The impious crew, that factious band,
"Shall hide their heads or quit the land!"

The Winter of 1778-'9, Washington spent at Middle Brook; and its hardships were relieved by occasional amusements, for instance, by celebrating "the anniversary of our alliance with France," when "a splendid entertainment was given by General Knox and the officers of the Artillery. General Washington and his lady, with the principal officers of the Army and their ladies, and a considerable number of respectable ladies and gentlemen of the State of New Jersey, formed the brilliant assembly.

"* * * * * In the evening, a very beautiful set of fireworks was exhibited; and the celebration was concluded by a splendid Ball, opened by his Excellency, General Washington, having for his partner, the lady of General Knox;" and the witness of this gallant display says, admiringly, of Washington, "his tall, noble stature and just proportions, his fine cheerful, open countenance, simple and modest deportment, are all calculated to interest every beholder in his favor, and to command veneration and respect. He is feared even when silent, and beloved even while we are unconscious of the motive." "As for Mrs. Washington, she, too, combines, in an uncommon degree, great dignity of manner with the most pleasing affability, but possesses no striking marks of beauty." (Thacher's *Military Journal*, 157)

But the Winter at Middle Brook was not devoted principally to dancing. Brave, stern Baron Steuben has been appointed Inspector-general of the Army; and, on the parade-ground, he is disciplining the men so severely that their labors amount to little less than hard service in the field. In the Spring of 1779, General Washington detached four thousand regular troops and a large body of Militia to punish the Indians for the massacres of Cherry Valley and Wyoming; and the late Colonel Joseph Jackson, then five years old, remembered that a Brigade of these troops encamped, for a night, in the field opposite his late residence. The officers were quartered in his father's house. As for the general concerns of the Campaign of 1779, it was made notorious by such piratical movements as the burning of Portsmouth and New London, as the means of "inducing the rebellious Provincians to return to their allegiance." On the fifteenth of July, "Mad Anthony" Wayne stormed Stony Point; and, in August, Major Henry Lee successfully attacked and took prisoners a body of the enemy, at Paulus Hook, as Jersey City was then called.

Thus passed that Campaign, until, early in December, Washington went into Winter-quar-

ters, at Morristown. His first letter, from Morristown, that Winter, bears the date "7 December, 1779;" and to Governor Livingston, of New Jersey, he wrote, "the main army lies within three or four miles of the town." On the fifteenth of December, he orders Brigadier-general Duportail, in conjunction with the Quarter-master-general, Greene, to "examine all the grounds in the environs of our present encampment," for "spots most proper to be occupied in case of any movement of the enemy towards us," "these spots to be large enough for the movements of ten thousand men." (*Sparks's Writings of Washington*, vi., 415-419.)

On the first of December, 1779, Washington became, in one sense, the guest of Mrs. Ford, daughter of Rev. Dr. Timothy Johnes, and widow of the lamented Colonel Jacob Ford, Junior, who died soon after Washington first came to Morristown, in January, 1777. The house in which she was residing was built in 1774, in the most substantial manner and on a scale of elegance and comfort which indicates ample means in its builder. It is a pleasing fact that the house which sheltered Washington has been changed but little since he occupied it. The same weather-boards which resisted the storms of that tremendous Winter are just where they were then. You enter a spacious hall which runs the depth of the house; and not a plank in the floor has been removed since Washington first crossed the threshold of that mansion. The same oaken double-door that opened to him opens to you, now. When he came there, "the widow Elizabeth Lindsley, the honored mother of Colonel Jacob Ford, Senior," had been dead nearly eight years. She lived to see the Ford Mansion begun; but not to live in it. Her son and grandson had been dead three years, nearly. The widow of the latter closed her life, there. Her son, the late Hon. Gabriel H. Ford, succeeded his mother in the mansion, and died at the advanced age of eighty-five years. At the present time (1871) his son, Henry Ford, Esq., is residing there; and is surrounded with his children and grand-children. So that if we reckon Mrs. Lindsley, who lived to see the house begun, it may be said that the old mansion has seen seven generations of the same family. Six generations have actually resided there, of which the first three are now gone; and yet so firmly is it built, that, a century hence, if modern vandalism can be kept from making it impossible, the stranger may open the same portal, press the same floor, wander through the same hall and rooms, and look out at the same windows, as did Washington, that memorable Winter. May it stand as long as the house in which Shakspeare was born! Except-

ing in the matters of paint and paper, the addition of a partition or two, and the filling up the spacious parlor fire-place, to accommodate a coal grate, no changes have been made. Your eye rests on the same walls, the same cornices, the same window-casements, the same doors, the same mantle-pieces, the same windows, the same hearthstones, as did *his*, in the Winter of 1779-'80. The great outlines of the landscape, once seen never to be forgotten, which *his* eye rested on, then, are the same; but the right-hand of enterprize has greatly changed the details. The eye now rests on thousands of cleared acres which, then, were covered with dense forests; and the old town itself has changed more than other things. We are naturally inclined to venerate places where great men have accomplished heroic deeds. Very finely did Daniel Webster remark, at Valley Forge, "there is a mighty power in local association. We all acknowledge, and all feel it! Those places naturally inspire us with emotion, which, in the course of human history, have been connected with great and interesting events; and this power over ingenious minds never ceases, until frequent visits familiarize the mind to the scenes. * * * * *

"The mention of Washington, the standing on the ground of his encampment, the act of looking around on the scenes which he and his officers and soldiers then beheld, cannot but carry us back also to the Revolution and to one of its most distressing periods." (*Works*, ii., 277.)

What is true of Valley Forge, is true of Morristown and, especially, of the venerable mansion in which Washington resided. It is no ordinary place; and every object which has survived the ravages of time has a sort of sacredness which one can feel better than describe. Take this old arm chair, standing in the hall, and draw it up to the old secretary, also standing in the hall. Washington was often seated in that chair, and often wrote at that secretary. Or take this plain little table, said to have been a favorite one with him, on which to write, because he could easily move it: look at the very ink-spots, which are said to have been made that Winter—spots, which, in the eye of the antiquary, are more beautiful than settings of precious stones—open now to the immortal letters which Washington wrote, that Winter, many of them at that very secretary or little table; read those letters, attentively, and let the imagination evoke the form of their great author, on whose brow are the deep tracings of anxious thought; and one must be either very stupid or very stern if he do not feel a peculiar thrill, a warm glow pervading his whole nature, as thus he beholds, not only Washington, but his dignified lady, the admi-

rable Martha Washington; the courtly and brilliant Alexander Hamilton; the apostate quaker, but splendid soldier, Nathaniel Greene; the incomparable commandant of the Artillery, Henry Knox; the giant-sized and stern Baron Steuben; the polished Kosciuszko; the elegant and accomplished Sterling; and, perhaps, an occasional member of the group, Satan in Paradise, the traitor, Arnold!

It is interesting to ascertain the arrangements of the house and the large family occupying it, that Winter. On the twenty-second of January, 1780, Washington wrote to the Quartermaster-general, Greene, whose duty it was to provide for the comfort of the Commander-in-chief, "I have been at my present Quarters since the first day of December, and have not a kitchen to cook a dinner in: * *

"nor is there a place, at this moment, in which a servant can lodge, with the smallest degree of comfort. Eighteen belonging to my family and all Mrs. Ford's are crowded together, in her kitchen, and scarce one of them able to speak for the colds they have." (Sparks's *Writings of Washington*, vi., 449.) This was in reference to the cooking department; and, soon, a log kitchen was built, at the East end of the house, for the use of Washington's family. He himself occupied the two South-east rooms of the main house, on the first and second floors. The room on the first floor, he used for a dining, reception, and sitting-room; and the one immediately above it, as a bedroom. At the West end of the house, and but a little distance from it, another log cabin was built for a general office, which Washington occupied, particularly in the day time, with Colonel Alexander Hamilton and Major Tench Tighlman. This cluster of buildings was guarded, night and day, by sentinels. In the field, South-east of the house, huts were built for Washington's Life Guards, of whom there are said to have been two hundred and fifty, under the command of General Colfax, grandfather of our Vice President.

We have already noted the principal localities of interest, in Morristown, but may here allude to two, with each of which is associated an anecdote of Washington. The first Winter he spent there, as has already been stated, it was found necessary to use the Presbyterian Meeting-house, as a temporary Hospital. During the cold weather, Doctor Johnes probably preached, principally, in private houses, in different parts of the congregation; but, when the warm weather came on, it is reported, by tradition, that public meetings, on the Sabbath, were held a few rods back of the Doctor's house. The tradition comes directly from Doctor Johnes, that, previous to holding a communion on that spot, Washington called

on him, as is stated in Hosack's *Life of Clinton*, and, "after the usual preliminaries, thus accosted him, 'Doctor. I understand that the Lord's Supper is to be celebrated with you, next Sunday. I would learn if it accords with the Canons of your Church to admit communions of another denomination!' The Doctor rejoined, 'Most certainly. Our's is not the Presbyterian's table, General, but the Lord's; and hence we give the Lord's invitation to all his followers, of whatsoever name.' The General replied, 'I am glad of it: that is as it ought to be; but, as I was not quite sure of the fact, I thought I would ascertain it from yourself, as I propose to join with you on that occasion. Though a member of the Church of England, I have no exclusive partialities.' The Doctor assured him of a cordial welcome; and the General was found seated with the communions, the next Sabbath."

This tradition is well authenticated, and is in perfect keeping with his opinions, elsewhere expressed. I do not now recall any occasion in which he ostentatiously calls himself "a Churchman," being a man of correct taste; but he was an Episcopalian, by an honest preference,—he had too just views of God, as a Spirit, and of His worship, as spiritual, to narrow down his devotion to any locality, either Mount Gerazim or Jerusalem. Once he used these words: "Being no bigot, myself, I am disposed to indulge the professors of Christianity in the Church with that road to heaven which to them shall seem the most direct, the plainest and easiest, and least liable to objections." And to "The Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church," he wrote, on the nineteenth of August, 1789, in reply to their Address: "On this occasion, it would ill become me to conceal the joy I have felt in perceiving the fraternal affection which appears to increase among the friends of genuine religion. It affords most edifying prospects, indeed, to see Christians of every denomination dwell together in more charity, and conduct themselves in respect to each other with a more Christian-like spirit than ever they have done, in any former age, or in any other nation." —Sparks's *Writings of Washington*, xii., 404.

In March, 1797, Washington, in his reply to the Address of the Clergy of different Denominations residing in and near the city of Philadelphia, uttered the following sentiment: "Believing, as I do, that *Religion* and *Morality* are the essential pillars of society, I view, with unspeakable pleasure, that harmony and brotherly love which characterize the Clergy of different denominations, as well in this, as in other parts of the United

"States; exhibiting to the world a new and interesting spectacle, at once the pride of our Country and the surest basis of universal harmony."—*Dr. Green's Autobiography*, 615.

Doctor Johnes has handed down another anecdote connected with the place already alluded to, which illustrates Washington's genuine politeness. One Sabbath he was in attendance on the Doctor's service, held in the open air, and a chair had been brought in, for his use. Just before the service began, a woman with a child in her arms came in; and, as the seats were all occupied, Washington immediately rose from his and, placing her in it, remained standing the entire service.

The other anecdote I received from P. G. MacCullough, Esq., who received it from the late General Doughty, of Morristown, who saw the incident which he related. The scene of the anecdote, General Doughty fixed as having occurred a few rods South of the ruins of the New Jersey Hotel, and where a carpenter's shop now stands. Washington had purchased a young horse of great spirit, activity, and power, but not broken to the saddle. A man in the Army, noted for his braggadocio glorification of his own horsemanship, solicited the privilege of the General to break his horse to ride. Permission was given; and the General, with some of his friends, went out to the place already mentioned, to see the horse take his first lesson. After considerable preparation, the man leaped on the back of his mettlesome pupil, who, unaccustomed to that sort of incumbrance, began a series of frantic efforts to unhorse him; and, in a very few seconds, by a judicious planting of his fore feet and a skilful uplifting of his hind feet, he succeeded in sending his rider clean over his head. As the discomfited brag was landed so unceremoniously, but unhurt, Washington threw back his head and laughed boisterously, until the tears fairly ran down his face. General Doughty was wont to say that he never met a person who had ever heard Washington laugh loud, during the two Winters he spent in Morris-county, except on this single occasion! As such, the incident is worthy of memory.

As a picture of the times, and a fact with which to compare the present and the past, let me state that, during the Spring of 1780, whilst Washington was in Morristown, Jacob Johnson, father of the venerable Mahlon Johnson, who still survives, died on Morris-plains, three miles North of Morristown. He was a fine horseman, and belonged to Arnold's troop of Light Horse, in which service he caught the cold of which he finally died. His son, Mahlon, remembers, distinctly, that a large concourse of people attended his father's funeral, and that there was only one conveyance, on wheels, among

them all, this being used to carry the corpse to the Morristown grave-yard. But there was a great cavalcade on horseback. Doctor Johnes, the minister, and the physician, each with a linen scarf on, and on horseback, led the procession; and many a horse, that day, carried a man in the saddle, and, behind him, was seated on a "riding cloth," his wife, or mother, or sister, or daughter. This was the funeral procession which attended to the grave the remains of a man of property and position, in the Parish of Morristown, in 1780. Certainly, manners and customs have undergone very considerable change, since that time; but, whether the change has been for the better, each one must decide for himself—probably, that plain, unostentatious procession contained as many warm, sympathizing, and unselfish hearts as the more courtly and better-bred processions which now visit the same "God's acre," in coaches and according to the rules of good society.

I have not spoken of the main encampment of that Winter, preferring to give a description of that and things connected with it, by themselves. To this part of the work, let us now address ourselves. On the thirtieth of November, 1779, General Greene, the Quarter-master-general, wrote from Morristown to one of the Quarter-masters of New Jersey, that "we are yet like the wandering Jews in search of a Jerusalem, not having fixt upon a position for hutting the Army;" and he says that he has described two favorable positions to the Commander-in-chief, "the one near Equackanock, the other near Mr. Kemble's, four miles from this place." The next day, he writes to the same gentleman, that "the General has fixed upon a place for hutting the Army near Mr. Kimball's, within about four miles of this Town. His reasons for this choice are unnecessary to be explained, but, whatever they are, they will prove very distressing to the Quarter-master's Department. * * * * I beg you will set every Wheel in motion that will give dispatch to business." From this, it may be interred that General Greene preferred the position near Aquackanock, as one more accessible, and also nearer to the more thickly settled Counties along the Hudson. His predictions, concerning the Commissary, were fulfilled more literally than he himself dreamed of.

The position actually chosen is one of the finest localities in Morris-county, and can be reached by two roads. The one principally travelled, that Winter, is the old road to Mendham, over "Kimbal's Hill," as it is called, to this day. The camping-ground is about four miles South-west from Morristown. Following the Baskingridge-road, four miles, through a region famous for its excellent soil and fine

scenery, with the mountain on your right, you come to the Kimbal property, now owned by H. A. Hoyt, Esq. Here you turn to the right, and ascend the highlands, for a mile, and you are on the ground which must be considered as consecrated by the unparalleled hardships of the American Army. The different camps where were quartered the troops from New England, the Middle, and the Southern States, were on the lands which then belonged to Mr. Kimbal and Mr. Wicke, including some one thousand acres. The house on the Wicke property, is still standing, very much as it was in that Winter; and it is worthy of a brief description. It is on the crown of the hill, whence you descend, westward, to Mendham and, eastward, to Morristown. In front of the house was an old black locust—cut down in 1870—at least two feet and a half in diameter; and at the East end is the largest red cedar I have ever seen. Both these trees were standing in 1780. In the immediate vicinity of the house, are several immense black cherry-trees, which belong to the same period. The house itself is nearly square, and is built in the old style of New England houses, with a famous large chimney-stack, in the centre. The very door which swung then is there still, hanging on the same substantial strap-hinges, and ornamented with the same old lion-headed knocker. Passing through this door, which fronts southward, you come into a hall some four feet deep and eight feet wide, its width being just the same as the thickness of the chimney. Turning to the right, you pass from the hall into the ordinary family-room, and to the left, into the parlor. A door from the family-room and the parlor leads you into the kitchen, which is about two-thirds the length of the house. The fire-places of these three rooms all belong to the one huge stone stack, in the centre; and everything about them remains as it then was. They would alarm modern economists, by their capacity to take in wood by the cord. The spaces above the old mantel-trees are filled up with panel-work, and, in the parlor, especially, evidently were once quite fine, especially for that day. On the North side of the parlor, is a door leading into the spare bed-room, with which is connected an amusing incident. Great difficulty was experienced, in the Spring of 1780, in procuring teams to remove the army stores, and horses for Cavalry. Mr. Wicke's daughter, Tempe, owned a beautiful young horse, which she frequently rode, and always with skill. She was an admirable and a bold rider. One day, as the preparations for removing the Army were progressing, Miss Wicke rode her favorite horse to the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. Leddel, on the road to

Mendham; and, on her return, was accosted by some soldiers, who commanded her to dismount and let them take the horse. One of them had seized the bridle-reins. Perfectly self-possessed, she appeared to submit to her fate, but not without a vain entreaty not to take her favorite from her. She then told them she was sorry to part with the animal, but as she must, she would ask two favors of them, the one was to return him to her, if possible; and the other was, whether they returned him or not, to treat him well. The soldiers were completely thrown off their guard, and the reins were released, they supposing she was about to dismount, than which nothing was farther from her intentions, for no sooner was the man's hand loose from the bridle than she touched her spirited horse with the whip, and he sped from among them like an arrow. As she was riding away, at full speed, they fired after her, but probably without intending to hit her; at any rate, she was unharmed. She urged her horse up the hill, at his highest speed, and coming round to the kitchen-door, on the North side of the house, she sprang off and led him into the kitchen, thence into the parlor, and thence into the spare bed-room, which had but one window, and that on the West side. This was secured with a shutter. The soldiers, shortly after, came up, searched the barn and the woods, in vain. Miss Wicke saved her horse, by keeping him in that bed-room, three weeks, until the last troop was fairly off. The incident, which is authentic, shows the adroitness and courage of the young lady, who, afterwards, became the wife of William Tuttle, an officer in the Jersey Brigade, during the entire War.

The descriptions of the different camps, which are to be given, are quite imperfect, but interesting; and, such as they are, are derived from the late Captain William Tuttle, who was stationed with the Jersey Troops during that Winter. It cannot be sufficiently regretted that some friendly pen was not ready to record the conversations of this fine old soldier, an officer in the Third Jersey Regiment, and perfectly acquainted with all the localities of the encampment on Kimbal-hill. He was twenty years old, at the time; and, from the conclusion of the War until his death, in 1836, he resided most of the time either on the Wicke Farm or in the immediate vicinity. Very often would he go over the ground, especially with his young relatives, pointing out the precise spots occupied by the different troops, and filling up hours with thrilling anecdotes connected with that Winter; but these conversations no one was at the pains to record, and now they are hopelessly gone. He enlisted in

the regular service, in 1777, and remained in it until Peace was declared. He suffered the exposures of Winter-quarters at Middle Brook, Valley Forge, and Kimbal-hill; was in the battles of Chad's Ford, Germantown, Brandywine, Monmouth, Springfield, and "others of less note"; was with LaFayette, in his Virginia Campaign; and was at the siege of York Town, and yet his careless relatives, culpably, have suffered his history to be shrunk into the compass of his own meager but modest affidavit, in the Pension Office.

As good fortune will have it, a former tenant on the Wicke farm occupied it several years before Captain Tuttle's death; and, in company with the old gentleman, frequently passed over the camp-grounds. Under Mr. Mucklow's direction, a small party of us passed over the various points of interest. Taking the old Wicke house as the starting point, we crossed the road, and, following in a South-west direction, came into a tract of timber, on an easy slope, and extending to a living spring brook. In the upper end of the woods, near the brook, we found the ruins of several hut-chimneys. Following the side hill, in the same direction as the stream, that is, in a South-east course, we found quite a large number of these stone chimneys; and, in some of them, the stones seem to be just as the soldiers left them. At one point, we counted two rows containing forty chimneys; some of them evidently belonging to double-huts. Just below these, we came into a fine level opening, almost bare of trees, and which may have been grubbed clean of stumps and roots for a parade ground. A few rods higher up the side of the hill, were other ruins, extending with some degree of regularity around the face of the hill, in a curve, until the row was terminated at a brook, on the East side, which puts into the stream already mentioned. On the crown of the hill is another row of ruins; and Captain Tuttle informed our guide that the cleared field, on the hill, was once covered with similar remains. Thus far, we counted one hundred and ninety-six of these; and had been over the ground occupied by the Jersey Brigade. Frequently did Captain Tuttle relate the fact that he had seen the paths, leading from the Jersey camp to the Wicke house, marked with blood from the feet of the soldiers without shoes!

On the same side of the road, and near to it, is a cleared field. In this field a spring-brook rises, around which the hill slopes in the form of a horse shoe. On the North side of this was a slaughter-house; and a little lower down, on the same side, are the remains of the huts built for the Commissary-department, and in the vicinity of a beautiful spring. On the opposite

side of the brook, we found several ruins, which, with those just mentioned, amounted to twenty-three. On the ground of the slaughter-house, Mr. Mucklow ploughed up an old bayonet.

Crossing the road, directly opposite this point, we came into a cleared field which is in the Southern slope of Fort Hill. Along the road fence, is a row of stones which were in the hut fire-places, and which were drawn off to clear the ground for ploughing; but higher up in the woods are several remains. East of this lot, and lower down the hill, is an open field, in which we saw several rows, in regular order, containing sixty fire-places; and thence, following the curve of the hill, in a North-east course, in regular rows, we counted one hundred more. We were informed that the remains are to be seen around the entire hill; but want of time forbade our pursuing the inquiry farther.

We now ascended Fort-hill, around the sides of which we had been walking for some time. It is shaped like a sugar-loaf; and, from the North-east to the South-east, its sides are very steep, making the ascent not a little difficult. I was on this point, in the Spring, before the leaves had put out; and the view from it is surpassingly beautiful. Fort Hill, is one of the most commanding points in Morris-county. Westward, you can see the Schooley's Mountain range and, as I fancied, the mountains along the Delaware. Southward, is a fine range of highlands, in the midst of which is Baskingridge, (where General Lee was captured) so distinct that, with a glass, you can tell what is doing in its streets. South-east of you, Long-hill and Plainfield Mountain stretch far in the distance, from the top of which, you may see from New York to New Brunswick, if not to the Delaware. East of you, are the Short-hills, so famous as the watch-tower of freedom, during the Revolutionary War, and on which, night and day, sentinels were observing the country along the Hackinsac, Passaic, and Raritan, and even to New York and the Narrows. North-east, you can see the two twin mountains, in the vicinity of Ringwood; and, beyond that, the blue-tinged mountains, towards Newburgh. Between these prominent points are intervening landscapes, beautiful as the eye ever rested on. But of this, more in another place.

At the East and North-east, on the top of Fort-hill, are some remains not like those we had previously examined. They evidently were not the ruins of breast-works, but seem to have been designed to prepare level places, for the free movements of artillery; and a close inspection shows that cannon stationed at those

two points, on the hill top, would sweep the entire face of the hill, in case of an attack. This, undoubtedly, was the design. In the immediate vicinity, are the remains of quite a number of hut-chimneys, probably occupied by a detachment of artillery-men.

Passing down the West side of Fort-hill, towards the old house, we came into what has always been called the Jockey Hollow-road, at a place which tradition points out as the spot where Captain Billings was shot, when the Pennsylvania troops mutinied, on New Year's day, 1781. The aged mother of Mr. Robert K. Tuttle of Morristown, pointed out a black oak tree, by the roadside, as near the spot where the unfortunate man was shot down, and buried in the road where he was killed. Mrs. Tuttle was, at the time, living on a part of the Wicke farm, so that the tradition is undoubtedly true.

We now returned to the house in order to visit Hospital Field, as it is still called, and also the Maryland Field, so called because the Maryland troops were there encamped, during the Winter of 1779-'80. These fields are about half a mile North from the house. Hospital Field is on the slope of a high hill, facing East and South-east; and, at the bottom, is a fine spring-brook, in the vicinity of which were huts for the hospitals. Of these there are no remains, as the plough has long since obliterated them: but, near by, is a most interesting place, marked by a grove of locust trees, planted to protect the graves from the plough. Here are two rows of graves where were buried those who died at the hospitals, that Winter. A granite monument ought to be built, immediately, there, to commemorate those unnamed men, who died whilst in the service of their country. The length of space occupied by the graves, as far as can now be seen, is about one hundred and seventy feet, thus making a single row of graves about three hundred and forty feet long. The graves evidently are near together, so that quite a large number must have died in the hospitals, that Winter. Whether there was any other burying-ground used, it is impossible now to determine; but it is very probable, that the hill-sides, in the vicinity, contain many graves which will remain unknown until the morning of the resurrection.

Directly East from Hospital Field, on a hill opposite, the Maryland troops and, perhaps, the Virginia were "huttet;" but we were assured that no remains are left, as the ground has all been ploughed, so that we did not visit it. In all, we had counted three hundred and sixty-five chimney foundations, marking the sites of as many huts, besides many which, inadvertently, we omitted to count. We must

have seen more than four hundred in all; and I am thus particular in describing their positions, because a few years more may entirely obliterate all traces of the camps on Kimbal-hill.

If we return to the top of Fort-hill, and cast the eye over the prominent points already mentioned, we shall perceive how admirably they are adapted for the purpose of spreading alarm by means of beacon-fires. The ranges of the Short and Long-hills and Plainfield Mountain, on the South-east and East, Schooley's Mountain, on the West, the mountains near Ringwood and along the new York line, on the North and North-east, all are as distinct as light-houses. Very early in the War, there was a beacon-station, on the Short-hills, near the country residence of the late Bishop Hobart; but, in the Winter of 1778-'9, Washington communicated to the Governor of New Jersey a plan for establishing these beacons throughout the State; and, in accordance with his request, on the ninth of April, 1779, General Philemon Dickinson, one of the most able Militia officers in the State, was instructed to carry the plan into effect. Hitherto, no traces of a written plan have been found, but there can be no doubt as to some of the locations. That on the Short hills is remembered by persons still living—1854—from whom the Rev. Samuel L. Tuttle derived the account he gives of the matter. "On that commanding elevation," writes Mr. Tuttle, in his *Lecture on Bottle Hill during the Revolution*, "the means were kept for alarming the inhabitants of the interior, in case of any threatening movement of the enemy, in any direction. A cannon, an eighteen-pounder—called in those times 'the old sow'—fired every half hour, answered this object in the daytime and in very stormy and dark nights; while an immense fire or beacon-light answered the end at all other times. A log-house or two * * * * were erected there for the use of the sentinels, who, by relieving one another, at definite intervals, kept careful watch, day and night, their eyes continually sweeping over the vast extent of country that lay stretched out like a map before them. The beacon-light was constructed of dry wood, piled around a high-pole; this was filled with combustible materials; and a tar-barrel was placed upon the top of the pole. When the sentinels discovered any movement of the enemy, of a threatening character, or such tidings were brought them by messengers, either the alarm-gun was fired or the beacon-fire kindled, so that the tidings were quickly spread over the whole region. There are several persons still living in this place, who remember to have heard that dismal alarm-

gun, and to have seen those beacon-lights sending out their baleful and terrific light from that high point of observation; and who also remember to have seen the inhabitants, armed with their muskets, making all possible haste to Chatham-bridge and the Short-hills."

That there was a system of beacon-lights, there can be no doubt, although, unfortunately, the most of those are dead who could give us information about it, and there are no documents describing the various points where these lights were kindled. Of one, we have some knowledge. Seven miles North of Morristown, near the present Rail-road Depot, at Denville, is a mountain which rises abruptly to a considerable height, from which you can see the Short-hills. On this point, there was a beacon-light, managed by Captain Josiah Hall, whose descendants still reside in the vicinity. A fire from this point would be seen from the top of Green Pond mountain, several miles farther North; and a fire on that mountain would probably reach the portion of Sussex-county where the brave Colonel Seward, grandfather of Senator Seward, resided. Tradition says, that such was the case; and that, often, at night, the tongue of fire might be seen leaping into the air on the Short-hills, soon to be followed by brilliant lights on Fort-hill, on the Denville-mountain, the Green Pond-mountain, and on the range of mountains on the Orange-county line. To many, it has seemed inexplicable, and it was so to the enemy, that they could not make a movement towards the hills of Morris, without meeting the yeomen of Morris, armed and ready to repel them. I have conversed with several old men who have seen the roads converging on Morristown and Chatham, lined with men who were hurrying off to the Short-hills, to drive back the invaders. The alarm-gun and the beacon-light explain the mystery; and, as an illustration of scenes frequently witnessed, I may give an incident in the life of an old soldier, by the name of Bishop, who was living at Mendham. He was one morning engaged in stacking his wheat, with a hired man, when the alarm-gun pealed out its warning. "I must go," exclaimed Bishop. "You had better take care of your wheat," said his man. Again they heard the dull, heavy sound of the alarm-gun; and instantly Bishop slid down from the stack, exclaiming, "I can't stand this. Get along with the grain, the best way you can. I'm off to the rescue!" Hastily, he packed a small budget of provisions; and, shouldering his musket, in a few minutes, he was on the way to Morristown. He says that, on his way there, he found men issuing from every road, equipped just as they left

their fields and shops, so that, by the time he reached town, he was one of a large company. Here they were met by a messenger who said the enemy was retreating. It was by such alacrity that it came to be a boast of the Morris-county people, that the enemy had never been able to gain a footing among these hills. They frequently made the attempt, but never succeeded. Once, as it is said, for purpose of exchanging prisoners, a detachment did reach Chatham-bridge, which was guarded by brave General Winds, to whom the braggart Captain sent word that he proposed to dine next day in Morristown. The message called out the somewhat expressive reply, that "if he dined in Morristown, next day, he would sup in —" (the place infernal) "next night!"

So far as possible, let us now relate the facts which show the sufferings and heroism of our soldiers, on Kimbal-hill, the Winter of 1779-'80. On the ninth of December, General Greene wrote, "Our hutting goes on rapidly, and the troops will be under cover in a few days. The officers will remain in the open field until the boards (from Trenton) arrive, and as their sufferings are great, they will be proportionably clamorous." The New England troops, on the ninth of that month, were at Pompton; and Doctor Thacher, in his *Military Journal*, says, "On the fourteenth, we reached this wilderness, about three miles from Morristown, where we are to build huts for Winter-quarters." The severity of the Winter may be inferred from Doctor Thacher's description. "The snow on the ground is about two feet deep and the weather extremely cold; the soldiers are destitute of both tents and blankets, and some of them are actually bare-footed and almost naked. Our only defence against the inclemency of the weather consists of brush-wood, thrown together. Our lodging, the last night, was on the frozen ground. Those officers who have the privilege of a horse can always have a blanket at hand. Having removed the snow, we wrapped ourselves in great coats, spread our blankets on the ground, and lay down by the side of each other, five or six together, with large fires at our feet, leaving orders with the waiters to keep it well supplied with fuel during the night. We could procure neither shelter nor forage for our horses; and the poor animals were tied to the trees, in the woods, for twenty-four hours, without food, except the bark which they peeled from the trees." "The whole Army, in this department, are to be engaged in building log-huts for Winter-quarters. The ground is marked, and the soldiers have commenced cutting down the timber of oak and walnut, of which we have great

"abundance. Our baggage has, at length, arrived; the men find it very difficult to pitch their tents, in the frozen ground; and, notwithstanding large fires, we can scarcely keep from freezing. In addition to other sufferings, the whole Army has been seven or eight days entirely destitute of the staff of life; our only food is miserable fresh beef, without bread, salt, or vegetables." (*Military Journal*, 176, 177.)

The general fact that that Winter was one of terrible severity is well known; but we may obtain more vivid ideas of this fact by a few details. In the *New Jersey Gazette* of February 9th, 1780, published at Trenton, the editor says, "The weather has been so extremely cold, for near two months past, that sleighs and other carriages now pass from this place to Philadelphia, on the Delaware, a circumstance not remembered by the oldest person among us." As early as the eighteenth of December, 1779, an officer, who visited some of the smaller encampments along the hills, in the vicinity, writes, "I found the weather excessively cold." (*New Jersey Gazette*, December 22, 1779.) On the fourteenth of January, Lord Stirling led a detachment against the enemy, on Staten Island; and, on the morning of the fifteenth, he crossed on the ice, from Elizabethtown-Point. (*Life of Stirling*, 206; *Sparks's Writings of Washington*, vi., 447.) The Hudson was so bridged with ice as to permit foot-passengers to cross from New York to Hoboken and Paulus Hook.

But the unparalleled depth of snow added to the intense sufferings of the soldiers. On the fourteenth of December, as Thacher says, the "snow was two feet deep." On the twenty-eighth of December, an officer says, in the *New Jersey Gazette*, "while I am writing, the storm is raging without." But the great storm of the Winter began on the third of January, when the greater part of the Army were not protected by the huts, which were not yet ready for occupation. Doctor Thacher thus describes the storm (*Military Journal*, 181); "On the 3d inst" [January, 1780] "we experienced one of the most tremendous snow storms ever remembered: no man could endure its violence many minutes without danger to his life. Several marquees were torn asunder and blown down, over the officers' heads, in the night, and some of the soldiers were actually covered while in their tents and buried, like sheep, under the snow. My comrades and myself were roused from sleep by the calls of some officers for assistance; their marquee had blown down, and they were almost smothered in the storm, before they could reach our marquee, only a

"few yards, and their blankets and baggage were nearly buried in the snow. We (the officers) are greatly favored in having a supply of straw for bedding; over this we spread all our blankets, and with our clothes and large fires at our feet, while four or five are crowded together, preserve ourselves from freezing. But the sufferings of the poor soldiers can scarcely be described; while on duty they are unavoidably exposed to all the inclemency of the storm and severe cold; at night, they now have a bed of straw on the ground and a single blanket to each man; they are badly clad and some are destitute of shoes. We have contrived a kind of stone chimney, outside, and an opening at one end of our tents gives us the benefit of the fire within. The snow is now from four to six feet deep, which so obstructs the roads as to prevent our receiving a supply of provisions. For the last ten days, we received but two pounds of meat a man, and we are frequently for six or eight days entirely destitute of meat and then as long without bread. The consequence is, the soldiers are so enfeebled from hunger and cold, as to be almost unable to perform military duty or labor in constructing their huts. It is well known that General Washington experiences the greatest solicitude for the sufferings of his Army and is sensible that they in general conduct with heroic patience and fortitude."

This storm continued for several days, accompanied with violent winds, which drifted the snow so that the roads were impassable. So deep was the snow, that, in many places, it covered the tops of the fences, and teams could be driven over them. Under date of "January 22d, 1780," an officer on Kimball-hill wrote the following lively description of the condition of the Army, in consequence of this storm: "We had a Fast, lately, in Camp, by general constraint, of the whole Army; in which we fasted more sincerely and truly for three days, than we ever did from all the Resolutions of Congress put together. This was occasioned by the severity of the weather and drifting of the snow, whereby the roads were rendered impassable and all supplies of provision cut off, until the officers were obliged to release the soldiers from command, and permit them to go in great numbers together, to get provisions where they could find them. The inhabitants of this part of the country discovered a noble spirit in feeding the soldiers: and, to the honor of the soldiery, they received what they got with thankfulness, and did little or no damage." (*New Jersey Gazette*, January 26th, 1780.)

The manuscript letters of Joseph Lewis,

Quarter-master at Morristown, prove this description to be truthful. On the eighth of January, he wrote, "We are now as distressed as want of Provision and Cash can make us. The soldiers have been reduced to the necessity of robbing the inhabitants, to save their own lives." On the next day, he wrote, "We are still in distress for want of provisions. Our Magistrates, as well as small detachments from the Army, are busy collecting to relieve our distresses; and I am told that the troops already experience the good effects of their industry. We are wishing for more plentiful supplies." And, in real distress, he writes under the same date, "the sixty million dollars lately collected by tax, must be put into the hands of the Superintendent for the new purchases. You will therefore have but little chance of getting Cash until more is made. If none comes sooner than by striking new emissions, I must run away from Morris and live with you at Trenton or some other place, more remote from this, to secure me from the already enraged multitudes."

On the eighth of January, General Washington wrote from the Ford mansion, the comforts of which must have made the sufferings of his soldiers seem the more awful: "The present state of the Army, with respect to provisions, is the most distressing of any we have experienced since the beginning of the War. For a fortnight past, the troops, both officers and men, have been almost perishing for want. They have been alternately without bread or meat, the whole time, with a very scanty allowance of either, and frequently destitute of both. They have borne their sufferings with a patience that merits the approbation, and ought to excite the sympathy, of their countrymen. But they are now reduced to an extremity no longer to be supported." (Sparks's *Writings of Washington*, vi., 439.) This letter, which was addressed to "the Magistrates of New Jersey," is one of the noblest productions of his pen; and right nobly did those, thus feelingly addressed, respond to the appeal. And in this, none were superior to the people of Morris-county, on whom, of necessity, fell the burden of affording immediate relief, and whose efforts did not cease when this was effected. On the twentieth of January, Washington wrote to Doctor John Witherspoon, that "all the Counties of this State that I have heard from, have attended to my requisition for provisions, with the most cheerful and commendable zeal;" and to "Elbridge Gerry, in Congress," he wrote, "the exertions of the Magistrates and inhabitants of this State were great and cheerful for our relief." (Sparks's *Writings of Washington*, vi., 448,

456.) In his *Military Journal* (page 182), Doctor Thatcher speaks, with enthusiasm, of "the ample supply" of food furnished by "the Magistrates and people of Jersey;" and Isaac Collins, Editor of the *New Jersey Gazette*, on the nineteenth of January, says, "With pleasure, we inform our readers, that our Army, which the unexpected inclemency of the season and the roads becoming almost impassable, had suffered a few days for want of provisions, are, from the spirited exertions now making, likely to be well supplied."

It was during this season of distress, that Hannah Carey, wife of Captain David Thompson, of Mendham, one day, fed troop after troop of hungry soldiers; and as they told her they had no means of paying her, she said to them, "Eat what you want; you are engaged in a good cause; and we are willing to share with you, what we have, as long as it lasts!" and Hannah Carey Thompson was only one of a great company of women, like-minded with herself. It is true, she gave an impudent Tory such a reception of scalding water, on a certain occasion, as made him roar with pain and, in future, abstain from such acts; but then her heart was large towards the suffering defenders of her country. In Whippany, the potatoe-bin, the meat-bag, and the granary of Uzal and Anna Kitchel always had some comfort for the patriotic soldiers; and the ample farm of old General Winds, of Rockaway, had not borne harvests too good for him to bestow on his brethren-in-arms. Often, the soldiers, goaded by hunger, would go several miles to beg or steal a little food; and, in some such excursion, it happened that Elizabeth Pierson, second wife of Parson Green, of Hanover, "particularly lamented the loss of a fat turkey that had been reserved for a Christmas dinner;" but her husband, although his son, Ashbel, never remembered to have seen him smile, perpetrated quite a scriptural joke, "when he rather excused what the soldiers had done, by quoting these words from the *Book of Proverbs*, 'Men do not despise a thief, if he steal to satisfy his soul when he is hungry!'" Provisions came, with a right hearty good will, from the farmers in Mendham, Chatham, Hanover, Morris, and Pequannock; and not only provisions, but stockings and shoes, coats and blankets. Over on Smith's Hammock, as it was called, beyond Hanover Neck, Ralph Smith's mother assembled the patriot women to sew and knit for the soldiers. In Whippany, Anna Kitchel and her neighbors are at the same good work; and, in Morristown, "Mrs. Parson Johnes" and "Mrs. Counsellor Condict," with all the noble women in the town, made the sewing and knitting-neededles.

fly on their mission of mercy. The memory of the Morris-county women of that day is yet as delightful as the "smell of a field which the "Lord hath blessed!" and this tribute to their worth is not woven up of fictions, but of facts, gathered from living lips, and, therefore, never may those women perish from the memory of their admiring and grateful descendants.

The generosity of which we have spoken is much enhanced by the fact, that the people supposed themselves to be *giving*, and not *selling*, their provisions. According to the prices—Continental Currency—affixed to various articles, by the Magistrates of Morris-county, in January, 1780, they gave away thousands of dollars to soldiers at their tables; and as for provisions, nominally sold, they were paid for either in Continental bills or certificates, both of which they considered as nearly worthless. Their opinion of the bills was not wrong, since, after the War, hundreds of thousands of dollars were left on their hands, which were never redeemed; but many of them made a serious mistake in their estimate of the certificates which were redeemed with interest. Yet many of these men threw these certificates away, as worthless, and esteemed themselves as doing an unpaid duty to their country.

It is interesting to ascertain the prices of various articles used in the Camp, that Winter. On the twenty-seventh of January, Quarter-master Lewis wrote: "The Justices, at their meeting, established the following prices to be given for Hay and Grain throughout the County [*of Morris*], from the 1st of December, 1779, to the 1st of February next, or until the Regulating Act take place.

" For Hay, 1st Quality, £100 per ton.	
" " " 2d " £ 80 " "	
" " " 3d " £ 50 " "	
" " for one horse, 24 hours, 6 dollars.	
" " " " per night, 4 " "	
" Wheat, per bushel, 50 " "	
" Rye, " " 35 " "	
" Corn, " " 30 " "	
" Buckwheat and Oats, 20 " "	

This, certainly, is rather a startling "Price Current;" but it was only in keeping with such significant advertisements as frequently appeared in the papers of that day: "ONE THOUSAND Dollars Reward" for the recovery of "my negro man, Toney;" or "THIRTY Spanish Milled Dollars," for the recovery of my runaway "Mulatto Fellow, Jack." "Forty" paper dollars were worth only one in specie;" and the fact increases our wonder, alike at the patriotism of the people and soldiers, which

was sufficient to keep the Army from open mutiny or being entirely disbanded.

To leave this gloomy side of the picture, a little while, it is well to record the fact that, on the twenty-eighth of December, 1779, whilst the snow "storm was raging," Martha Washington passed through Trenton, on her way to Morristown; and that a troop of gallant Virginians, stationed there, were paraded to do her honor, being very proud to own her as a Virginian, and her husband also. She spent New Year's Day in Morristown; and now, in the Ford mansion, you may see the very mirror in which her dignified form has often been reflected. The wife of the American Commander-in-chief received her company, did the honors of her family, and even appeared, occasionally, at the "Assembly Balls," that Winter, dressed in American stuffs. It is a pleasing anecdote, which was once told me by the late Mrs. Abby Vail, daughter of Uzal and Anna Kitchel. Some of the ladies in Hanover, and, among them, "the stately Madame Budd," mother of Doctor Bern Budd, dressed in their best, made a call on Lady Washington, and, as one of them afterwards said, "we were dressed in our most elegant silks and ruffles, and so were introduced to her ladyship. And don't you think, we found her with a *speckled homespun apron on, and engaged in knitting a stocking!*" "She received us very handsomely, and then resumed her knitting. In the course of her conversation, she said, very kindly, to us, 'whilst she made her needles fly, that American ladies should be patterns of industry to their countrywomen; * * we must become independent of England by doing without those articles which we can make ourselves. Whilst our husbands and brothers are examples of patriotism, we must be examples of industry!'" "I do declare," said one of them, afterwards, "I never felt so ashamed and rebuked in my life!" It is very possible that Martha Washington, with her knitting-needles and homespun dress, might not be admitted into the same circle with our modern "Potiphars;" and yet she *does* shine beautifully, in this little scene, proving herself the worthy companion of the illustrious Washington.

From documents, not very important in themselves, we sometimes derive impressive lessons. The original of the following subscription for Assembly Balls in Morristown, that Winter, is still in possession of the Biddle family, on the Delaware: "The subscribers agree to pay the sums annexed to their respective names and an equal quota of any further expence which may be incurred in the promotion and support of a dancing Assembly to be held in Morristown, the present

"winter of 1780. Subscription Moneys to be paid into the hands of a Treasurer hereafter to be appointed.

"Nath. Greene	400 dolls paid
"H. Knox	400 ditto paid
"John Lawrence	400 dolls paid
"J. Wilkinson,	400 dolls paid
"Clement Biddle	400 dolls paid
"Robt. H. Harrison	400 dolls paid
"R. K. Meade	400 dolls paid
"Alex. Hamilton	400 dolls paid
"Tench Tighlman	400 dolls paid
"C. Gibbs	400 dolls paid
"Jno. Pierce	400 dolls paid
"The Baron de Kalb	400 dolls paid
"Jno. Moylan	400 dolls paid
"Le Ch. Dulingsley	400 dolls paid
"Geo. Washington	paid F. D. (\$400.)
"R. Clairborne	pd 400 dolls.
"Lord Stirling	pd 400 dolls
"Col. Hazen	pd 400 dolls
"Asa Worthington	pd 400 dolls
"Benj. Brown	pd 400 dolls
"Major Stagg	pd 400 dolls
"James Thompson	pd 400 dolls
"H. Jackson	pd 400 dolls
"Col. Thomas Proctor	pd 400 dolls
"J. B. Cutting	pd 400 dolls
"Edward Hand	pd 400 dolls
"William Little	pd 400 dolls
"Thos. Woolford	pd 400 dolls."
"Geo. Olney	400 dolls paid
"Jas. Abeel	400 dolls paid
"Robert Erskine	400 dolls paid
"Jno. Cochran	400 dolls paid
"Geo. Draper	400 dolls paid
"J. Burnet	400 dolls paid."

The amounts thus "paid" constitute the somewhat imposing sum of thirteen thousand, six hundred dollars "for the support of a "dancing Assembly the present winter of 1780." Now I frankly confess that this paper produced an uncomfortable sensation in my mind, by the somewhat harsh contrast between the dancing of the well-housed officers, at O'Hara's tavern, and the "hungry ruin" at Kimbal-hill. The Assembly was not so well set off with gas-lights and fashionable splendor as many a Ball in our day. No doubt it was rather a plain affair, of its kind; and yet it reminds one that, while these distinguished men were tripping "the light fantastic toe," in well-warmed rooms, there were, at that very time, as Captain William Tuttle often told it, a great many tents in which there were soldiers without coats and barefooted, shivering and perishing in the fearful storms and cold of that same "present winter of 1780;" and that there were paths about the camps, on Kimbal-hill, that were marked with real blood expressed from the cracked

and frozen feet of soldiers who had no shoes!

However, I do not allude to this contrast as peculiar to that place and those men, for feasting and starvation, plenty crowned with wreaths of yellow wheat and gaunt famine wreathed in rags and barefoot, dancing and dying, are facts put in contrast in other places beside O'Hara's and Kimbal-Hill, and at other times than "the present winter of 1780."

The principal object of introducing the subscription-paper here is to show the kind of currency on which our Revolution was compelled to rely. Here we find the leading men in Morristown, paying a sum for the dancing-master and landlord, the ministers of a little amusement, which, nominally, is large enough for the high figures of Fifth Avenue *millionaires*; but a closer inspection shows that the sum of thirteen thousand dollars was not worth as much as three hundred silver dollars. Doctor Thacher says, significantly, "I have just seen in the "newspaper an advertisement offering for an "article forty dollars. This is the trash which "is tendered to requite us for our sacrifices, "sufferings, and privations, while in the service "of our country. It is but a sordid pittance, "even for our common purposes, while in camp; "but those who have families dependent on "them, at home, are reduced to a deplorable "condition." The officers of the Jersey troops, in their Memorial to the Legislature of New Jersey, declare "that four months' pay of a "soldier would not procure for his family a "bushel of wheat; that the pay of a Colonel "would not purchase oats for his horse; that a "common laborer or express-rider received four "times as much as an American officer."

If such were their circumstances, let us rather admire than condemn these brave men, at Morristown, who were striving to invest the stern severities of that Winter with something of the gayer and more frivolous courtesies of fashionable life.

As for fighting, there was but little, the principal expedition being the descent of a detachment on Staten Island, under Lord Stirling. The expectations raised by this expedition are quite flatteringly told in an unpublished letter of Joseph Lewis, Quarter-master. He writes, under date of "January 15th 1780," that he had orders from General Greene "to procure "three hundred sleds or sleighs to parade Friday Morning at this post and at Mr. Kimble's * ° * * . I did not fail to exert "myself on the occasion, and the Magistrates "gained deserved applause. About five hundred sleds or sleighs were collected, the majority of which were loaded with troops, "artillery, &c. These sleds and as many more "are to return loaded with stores from the

"British Magazines, on Staten Island, except some few that are to be loaded with wounded British Prisoners. About 3000 troops are gone, under the command of Lord Stirling, with a determination to remove all Staten Island, bag and baggage, to Morristown!" (*MS. Letter of Joseph Lewis.*)

This expedition failed of realizing its object, because the enemy, by some means, had been put on his guard. Still, Collins of the *New Jersey Gazette*, was sure it would "shew the British mercenaries with what zeal and alacrity the Americans will embrace every opportunity, even in a very inclement season, to promote the interests of the country by harassing the enemies to their freedom and independence." (*New Jersey Gazette*, January 19th 1780). And, on the twenty-second of that January, Quarter-master Lewis wrote in quite a subdued tone, "I suppose you have heard of the success of our late expedition to Staten Island. It was expensive but answered no valuable purpose. It shewed the inclination of our inhabitants to plunder." (*MS. Letter J. Lewis.*) This expedition was at a time when "the cold was intense," and about five hundred of the soldiers had their feet frozen.

The enemy, by way of retaliation, on the twenty-fifth of January, crossed to Elizabethtown and burnt the Town-house and Presbyterian Church. They also "plundered the house of Jecaniah Smith." The same night, another party "made an excursion to Newark, surprized the guard there, took Mr. Justice Hedden out of his bed, and would not suffer him to dress; they also took Mr. Robert Niel, burnt the Academy, and went off with precipitation." Rivington's *Royal Gazette* speaks of this Justice Hedden as "a rebel magistrate remarkable for his persecuting spirit." (*New Jersey Gazette*, February 2^d and 16th 1780). It was marvellous that Hedden survived that march, in such weather, from Newark to New York; but the tough man was nerved thereto by his brutal captors.

But have the troops enough to eat? General Greene's letter to "the Colonel of the Morristown Militia" gives us a most sorrowful answer. "The Army," writes Greene, in January, "is upon the point of disbanding for want of provisions; the poor soldiers having been for several days without any, and there is not being more than a sufficiency to serve one Regiment in the Magazine. Provisions are scarce at best; but the late terrible storm, the depth of the snow, and the drifts in the roads prevent the little stock from coming forward, which is in readiness, at the distant Magazines. This is, therefore, to request you to call upon the Militia-officers and men of

"your Battalion to turn out their teams and break the roads, from between this and Hackensacktown, there being a small quantity of provisions, there, that cannot come until that is done. The roads must be kept open by the inhabitants, or the Army cannot be subsisted. And, unless the good people immediately lend their assistance to forward supplies, the Army must disband. The direful consequences of such an event I will not torture your feelings with a description of; but remember the surrounding inhabitants will experience the first melancholy effects of such a raging evil." (*Johnston's Life and Correspondence of Nathaniel Greene*, i., 146.)

On the eleventh of January, Greene wrote, "such weather as we have had, never did I feel," and the snow was so deep and drifted "that we drive over the tops of the fences." He then describes the sufferings of the soldiers, and adds, "they have displayed a degree of magnanimity, under their sufferings, which does them the highest honor." (*Ibid*, 148.) On the tenth of March, Joseph Lewis tells his superior officer, "I should be happy to receive about fifty thousand dollars to persuade the wagoners to stay in Camp until May, which will prevent the troops from suffering." And on the twenty-eighth of the same month, he again writes, "I am no longer able to procure a single team to relieve the distresses of our Army, to bring in a supply of wood, or forward the stores which are absolutely necessary. * * * * I wish I could inhabit some kind retreat from those dreadful complaints, unless I had a house filled with money and a Magazine of Forage to guard and protect me." "Good God! where are our resources fled? We are truly in a most pitiful situation and almost distracted with calls that it is not in our power to answer."! (*MS. Letter of J. Lewis.*)

But there is another fact which adds a deeper shade to this picture of suffering, since, from Thacher's *Military Journal*, we have this sentence, in which, with no little exultation, he says, "having to this late season—February 14th—in our tents, experienced the greatest inconvenience, we have now the satisfaction of taking possession of the log-huts just completed by our soldiers, where we shall have more comfortable accommodations;" and yet, in March, he says, "our soldiers are in a wretched condition for want of clothes, blankets, and shoes; and these calamitous circumstances are accompanied by a want of provisions." (*Thacher's Military Journal*, 187.)

From these letters, written by actual witnesses, we are able to gather enough of facts to

aid us in appreciating the condition of the Army.

I may appropriately close this historical monograph with an original letter of Washington, which has never yet been published, and which is a very striking commentary on the difficulties of his position the last Winter he was in Morristown. It was found among some old papers, in the possession of Stephen Thompson, Esq., of Mendham, New Jersey, a son of Captain David Thompson, who is referred to in this article. It will be remembered that the great snow-storm which caused such distress in the camp, began on the third of January, 1780. The famine which threatened the Army, caused Washington to write a letter "to the Magistrates of New Jersey," which is published in Sparks's editions of the *Writings of Washington*. A copy of that letter was inclosed in the letter which is now published for the first time. It is a valuable letter, as showing that Washington's "integrity was most pure, his justice most inflexible."

"HEAD-QUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, *January 8, 1780.*

"SIR,—The present distresses of the Army, with which you are well acquainted, have determined me to call upon the respective Counties of the State for a proportion of grain and cattle, according to the abilities of each.

"For this purpose, I have addressed the Magistrates of every County, to induce them to undertake the business. This mode I have preferred as the one least inconvenient to the inhabitants; but, in case the requisition should not be complied with, we must then raise the supplies ourselves in the best manner we can. This I have signified to the Magistrates.

"I have pitched upon you to superintend the execution of this measure in the County of Bergen, which is to furnish two hundred head of cattle and eight hundred bushels of grain.

"You will proceed, then, with all dispatch, and, calling upon the Justices, will deliver the inclosed Address, enforcing it with a more particular detail of the sufferings of the troops, the better to convince them of the necessity of their exertions. You will, at the same time, let them delicately know that you are instructed, in case they do not take up the business immediately, to begin to impress the articles called for throughout the County. You will press for an immediate answer, and govern yourself accordingly. If it be a compliance, you will concert with them a proper place for the reception of the articles and the time of the delivery, which, for the whole, is to be in four days after your application to

them. The owners will bring their grain and cattle to this place, where the grain is to be measured and the cattle estimated by any two of the Magistrates, in conjunction with the Commissary, Mr. Vorhes, who will be sent to you for the purpose, and certificates given by the Commissary, specifying the quantity of each article and the terms of payment. These are to be previously settled with the owners, who are to choose whether they will receive the present market price—which, if preferred, is to be inserted—or the market price at the time of payment. Immediately on receiving the answer of the Magistrates, you will send me word what it is.

"In case of refusal, you will begin to impress till you make up the quantity required. This you will do with as much tenderness as possible to the inhabitants, having regard to the stock of each individual, that no family may be deprived of its necessary subsistence. Milch cows are not to be included in the impress. To enable you to execute this business with more effect and less inconvenience, you will call upon Colonel Fell and any other well-affected active man in the County, and endeavor to engage their advice and assistance. You are also authorized to impress wagons for the transportation of the grain.

"If the Magistrates undertake the business, which I should infinitely prefer, on every account, you will endeavor to prevail upon them to assign mills for the reception and preparation of such grain as the Commissary thinks will not be immediately needful in the Camp.

"I have reposed this trust in you from a perfect confidence in your prudence, zeal, and respect for the rights of citizens. While your measures are adapted to the emergency, and you consult what you owe to the service, I am persuaded you will not forget that, as we are compelled by necessity to take the property of citizens for the support of the Army, on whom their safety depends, you should be careful to manifest that we have a respect for their rights, and wish not to do any thing which that necessity, and even their own good, do not absolutely require.

"I am, Sir, with great respect and esteem,

"Your most obedient servant,

"G^o. WASHINGTON.

"P.S. After reading the letter to the Justices you will seal it.

"LT. COL. DE HART."

II.--GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN.*

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

In looking over some family papers, lately, we found the annexed scrap; it appears to have been the commencement of some memoranda, addressed, we believe, to General Henry Lee, of Virginia, as we remember, that, in the year 1800, this gentleman was calling upon the old officers to furnish him with materials for a work, which he has since published, under the title of a *History of the Southern Campaign*. It is written by the late General Daniel Morgan, of Winchester, in Virginia; and contains a part of the attack on Quebec, by Montgomery. It is a hasty thing, and the production of a man who wielded the sword better than the pen; who could marshall his forces for an engagement, better than he could arrange materials for a history. We regret that we cannot find the remainder of the letter.

"DEAR SIR,

"To give you my history during the War, I must begin in 1774, when I served an active and hard campaign under Lord Dunmore, against the Indians. After we had beat them, and reduced them to order, and were on our return home, we heard, at the mouth of the Hockhocking, on the Ohio, that hostilities were offered to our brethren, the people of Boston. We, as an Army, immediately formed ourselves into a society, pledging our honours to assist the Bostonians, in case of a serious breach, which did take place on the 19th of the following April, at Lexington. I was appointed a Captain, by Congress, on the 22^d of June, 1775, to raise a Company of Riflemen to march in haste to Boston. I recruited 96 men in a few days; set out for Boston; and reached that place in 21 days, bad weather included, nor did I leave a man behind. We remained at that place, inactive, 16 weeks, the enemy being shut up in Boston; I was then detached, at my own request, to Quebec, at the head of three Rifle Companies, viz:—my own, and two, from Pennsylvania, under Captains Smith and Hendricks, the latter fell in the attack on the garrison. I was placed under the command of General Arnold; and led the van through the woods. For a description of this march I refer you to the Journal of Col. William Heth, who was a Lieutenant in my Company. We arrived in Canada, I think, on the 3^d of November, in a most distressed situation, destitute of provisions, and every

"kind of comfort. We marched to Point Levee, refreshed the troops, and on the night of we crossed the river in some small craft which we found drawn up in some guts, and some bark canoes, (which we purchased from the Indians,) we passed between two men of war, in point blank shot; but we slipped through, undiscovered. I led the *forlorn hope*; I marched up General Wolfe's Cove, and formed on the Plains of Abraham, where I expected to be attacked. We, however, remained undiscovered. We then marched to Caldwell's house, in which strong building, the enemy had posted a considerable force. We carried it, sword in hand. Here I also commanded the *forlorn hope*. We then besieged the place, for some days, but finding the ammunition wet, we raised the siege and marched to Point aux Tremble, 20 miles from Quebec; here finding the powder of the rifles dry, I marched back, with my three Companies, and renewed the siege.

"On my return, I took several prisoners. I kept up the siege, till the arrival of General Montgomery, when we meditated an attack on the town; this was carried into effect, a few days after. Here I was again appointed to the command of the *forlorn hope*, on the river St. Charles, under the orders of General Arnold.

"This officer being wounded in the leg, under the wall, before we got into the town, I sent him off, with two of my men, and took his place, for, although there were three field officers present, they would not take the command, alledging that I had seen service, and they had not. This, I think, reflected honour on their characters. I had to attack a two-gun battery, supported by Captain M'Leod and 50 regular troops. The first gun that was fired missed us, the second flashed, when I ordered the ladder, which was on two mens' shoulders, to be placed; (every two men carried a ladder.) This order was immediately obeyed, and, for fear the business might not be executed with spirit, I mounted myself, and was the first man who leaped into the town,* among M'Leod's guard, who were panic struck, and, after a faint resistance, ran into a house that joined the battery and platform.

"I lighted on the end of a heavy piece of artillery, which hurt me exceedingly and perhaps saved my life, as I fell from the gun upon the platform, where the bayonets were not directed.

"Col. Charles Porterfield, who was then a Cadet in my Company, was the first man who

* From *The Pittsburgh Gazette* for July 10th, 1818. Edited by Morgan Neville, a grandson of General Daniel Morgan.

We are indebted, for this interesting scrap, to our respected friend, William M. Darlington, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

*General Lee has made a mistake, in stating that Colonel Heth and Porterfield jumped over first.

"followed me; the rest lost not a moment, but
 "sprang in as fast as they could find room; all
 "this was performed in a few seconds. I order-
 "ed the men to fire into the house and follow
 "up their fire with their pikes (for besides our
 "rifles, we were furnished with long espontoons)
 "this was done, and the guard was driven into
 "the street.

"I went through a sally-port at the end of
 "the platform; met them in the street; and
 "ordered them to lay down their arms, if they
 "expected quarters; they took me at my word
 "and every man threw down his gun. We
 "then made a charge upon the battery and took
 "it, and everything that opposed us, until we
 "arrived at the barrier-gate, where I was or-
 "dered to wait for General Montgomery, and a
 "fatal order it was, as it prevented me from
 "taking the garrison, having already made
 "half the town prisoners. The sally-port
 "through the barrier was standing open; the
 "guard left it; and the people came running,
 "in seeming platoon, and gave themselves up,
 "in order to get out of the way of the confu-
 "sion that was likely to ensue. I went up to the
 "edge of the upper town, with an interpreter,
 "to observe what was going on, as the firing
 "had ceased. I found no person in arms at all.
 "I returned and called a Council of War of
 "what officers I had, for the greater part had
 "missed their way, and had not got into the
 "town. Here I was overruled by hard reason-
 "ing; it was stated that, if I went on, I would
 "break an order, in the first place; in the next
 "place, I had more prisoners than I had men;
 "that if I left them, they might break out, re-
 "take the battery, and cut off our retreat; that
 "General Montgomery was certainly coming
 "down the River St. Lawrence, and would join
 "us in a few minutes, so that we were sure of
 "conquest if we acted with caution. To these
 "arguments I sacrificed my own opinion and
 "lost the town.

"General Montgomery had cut down an out
 "picket, and was marching up to the two gun
 "battery, when he was killed. Captain
 "Cheeseman, Major McPherson and some other
 "officers fell with him. Col. Donald Campbell,
 "Quarter-master-general, undertook to order a
 "retreat, which order was obeyed. We were
 "then left to shift for ourselves; but we did not
 "yet know the misfortune, for it was still in our
 "power to have taken the garrison."

* * * * *

The remainder of the letter is lost; but the
 party under Morgan, when they found the
 American army had retreated, took possession
 of a waste house, where they made a desperate
 resistance, but were finally forced to surrender.
 Sir Guy Carlton offered Captain Morgan a Col-

onel's Commission in the British Army, which
 was indignantly refused. He was shortly af-
 terwards exchanged, and placed at the head of
 the Rifle corps.

III.—THE STATE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, IN PENNSYLVANIA, IN 1704.

AS REPRESENTED BY REV. EVAN EVANS, D.D.,
 IN A MEMORIAL TO THE VENERABLE SOCIETY.*

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. WILLIAM STE-
 VENS PERRY, D.D.

THE STATE OF THE CHURCH IN PENNSYLVANIA
 MOST HUMBLY OFFERED TO THE VENERABLE
 SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE
 GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

As it was my Zeal for God's Glory and the
 Earnest desire I had of Propagating the Gos-
 pel in foreign Parts; That were the great mo-
 tives y^t Engaged me in this Mission, so God
 has been graciously pleased to bless my honest
 Endeavours & Labours this way with A Suitable
 Success in the Church of Philadelphia in Pen-
 sylvania and as if this had been the Philadel-
 phia menconed in the Revelations, God has out
 of the Abundance of his Goodness hitherto
 verified that Promise made to it *Rev. 3: 8*:
 Behold I have set before thee an Open Door
 and no man can shut it. For from a very weak
 and infant state it is now exceedingly increas-
 ed and strength'ned by those numbers y^t have
 been gained Over it; And from hence the mar-
 velous Light of the Gospel has been spread &
 diffused not only unto the adjacent Churches

* From the original MS., preserved among the Bishop
 White papers, belonging to the General Convention of the
 Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Evan Evans, D.D., was, as his name would imply,
 of Welch descent, and a graduate of Brazen-Nose-college,
 Oxford. Appointed to Philadelphia, in the year 1700, by
 the Rt. Rev. Dr. Compton, then Bishop of London, and
 succeeding the Rev. Thomas Clayton, his ministry was
 eminently successful, and his labors extended over a wide
 circuit of country. In 1716, he resigned his charge, in
 Philadelphia, and, two years later, the Mission at Oxford
 and Radnor, to which he had been appointed by the vener-
 able Society. Removing into Maryland, he was presented
 to St. George's Parish, in Baltimore, now Harford, County,
 where he ministered until his death, which occurred in the
 year 1721.

Notices of his life and labors are scattered through the
 pages of the several volumes of New York, Pennsylvania,
 and Maryland MSS., in the Archives of the General Con-
 vention, and occur, in print, in Sprague's *Annals of the*
American Episcopal Pulpit, 22-25; *Historical Collections*
of the Protestant Episcopal Church, i., 35, 49; Anderson's
Colonial Church, ii., 436; iii., 256, 257; Hawkin's *Mis-*
sions of the Church of England, 107, 108, 277; Dorr's *His-*
tory of Christ Church, Philadelphia, 24, 281, 282, 408, 410,
 413, 415, 416; Bolton's *History of Westchester County*,
N. Y., ii., 58; Gadsden's *Life of Bishop Dehon*, 8, 9; Bol-
 ton's *Westchester Church*, 35, 148, 167, 171, 172, 174, 177,
 188, 218, 227, 228, 416; Beardsley's *Connecticut Church*, 23;
Episcopal Magazine, i., 17; and elsewhere.—W. S. P.

but also to some of y^e Neighbouring Provinces and that Church which first seemed to be but A private Conventicle is now become truly the Catholick Church of those Parts.

But tho' God has thus Prospered the Affaire of his Church in Pensylvania Yet I am far from Arrogateing any thing to my selfe on the acco^t of my Performance ffor I glory not in any thing but in the Lord, Nor can it well be possible that so good A Cause shou'd miscarry wⁿ it is promoted & Countenanced by A S^et of such Extraordinary men as the Venerable Corporation for Propagateing the Gospel in Foreign Parts; And here I must humbly crave leave to make the most Sincere and gratefull Acknowledgm^{ts} to y^e Venerable Society both in Behalfe of my selfe & my Congregation for the Expence it has been at in paying for Her Mat^{rs} Grant of 50^l per Anum to the Church of Philadelphia and 30^l to the School.

Nor must J Omit among the Number of our Benefactors y^e Noble and generous Col. Nicholson who has by his large Contributions and other Remarkable Instances of his Zeal for the Glory of God and Good of Souls shown of what Advantage to Religion the Influence & Example of One good man is; But because A more Minute & Particular Account of the Churches Affaires in Pensylvania & some of the Adjacent Provinces may in some Respects be Useful as well as Satisfactory to the Venerable Society.— I will have lay before it all that Occurs to my Memory at this Distance & will shew by what Steps and Methods the Church in Philadelphia, and the Adjacent Parts came to be formed and Established as it now is.

To Proceed therefore, J was sent over Missionary in the year 1700 by the Right Honable & Right Rev^d the Lord Bishop of London to Philadelphia the Province of Pensylvania, where J preached the Gospel and administred the Ordinances of Christ, with Equal Comfort to my selfe, as well as Advantage to Others; And God was in A little time pleased to prosper my Labours to that Degree, as that J had in less then three years after my Arival a very numerous Congregation Consisting for the most Part of Persons brought over from the Quakers and other Sectaries to the Church of England: And the true Religion (by the frequent Resort of Persons from remote Parts to Philadelphia) did so spread and the Number of Converts did encrease so fast that J was Obligated to divide my selfe among them as often and as Equally as J could till they were formed into Proper Districts & had Ministers Sent over to them by the Venerable Society.

For this reason I went frequently to Chichester w^{ch} is 25, Chester or Upland 20, Maidenhead 40 (where J baptized 19 Children at one time)

Concord 20 Evesham in West Jersey 15, Montgomery 20 and Radnor 15 miles distant from Philadelphia, All which tho' Equally fatiguing and Expensive J frequently went to & preached in, being by all means determined to lose none of those whom I had gain'd, but rather add to them till the Society otherwise Provided for them.

But Montgomery and Radnor next to my own beloved Philadelphia had the most considerable share in my Labours where J preach'd in Welch Once A fortnight for 4 years till the Arival of M^r Nichols Minister of Chester in 1704. About which time also the Rev^d M^r John Thomas my late Assistant came for England; By this Gent^s Departure the Service of y^e Church of Philadelphia intirely devolved upon my selfe in all its parts, so y^t I was obliged to an Uneomon Application & Labour in the Supply of my Cure in all it's Branches.—

While M^r Thomas Continued in Philadelphia we had an evening Lecture twice every month, One preparatory to the holy Sacam^t y^t last Sunday of the Month; The other to a Society of young men that met together every Lord's day, after evening Prayer to read the Scripture, & sing Psalms, and I being alwaies present at those meetings unless hindered by the Public Service of the Church, Or by Visiting persons in Violent Sickness or Calamitous Circumstances, read some select Prayers out of the Public Liturgy of the Church, alwaies begining with this Collect; Prevent us O Lord in all our Doeings &c and Concludeing with the benediction, carried them with me to the Church, where M^r Thomas read and I preached upon Subjects suitable to the Occasion, particularly I insisted upon those Texts. Rejoyce O young man. Wherewithall shall A young man cleanse &c; And we discovered A Visible Benefit from those Evening Lectures; For those Quakers that Durst not Appear in the Day at the Public Service of the Church, for fear of Disobligeing their Parents or Masters woi'd Stand under the Church Windows at Night, till many of them pluckt up so much Courage, as to Come to the Church it selfe, & at last by the blessing of God upon the Word preached, submitted to the holy Ordinance of Baptizm & Continued Stedfast in the Comunion of the Church of England, And here after w^t I have said concerning the Benefit of those monthly evening Lectures and the number of Converts and the Extent of my District and the great work that in all Respects lies on my hands: It might be expected that I shou'd say something concerning the Necessity and Usefulness of an Assistant to me in the Discharge of my Duty; But when I Consider the Dangers that may Arise from haveing two Ministers in One Church es-

pecially where there is not A Bishop where both parties may speedily Resort, and be concluded by, and how apt Some young Missionaries are to run into Factions, and to Vye with those, to whom they should on all acco^{ts} pay a Just Regard and Deference, Of which there has been a late unhappy Instance in those parts.

I cannot bring my selfe to Entertain A thought of this kind till A Bishop or at least a Suffragan be established or settled in those parts. For the Peace and Unity of any Church is too Vallue able a blessing to be easily or slightly parted with, And if Divisions of this kind shou'd happen (w^{ch} may easily enough fall out, in A Church where all its Minist^{rs} are yet upon A Level, and not the least Shew or Shadow of Authority To restrain or keep them within Bounds) how inconsiderable would all those other Avantages be y^t may be reaped from an Assistant tho' he preach't and acquitted himselfe like an Angel in all the other parts of his Function.

As for the Number of Adult persons and Children that I baptized during my Mission, I take 'em by A modest Computation to amount to 750, Or rather 300 in Philadelphia, and in all the forenamed Places. —

The Welch at Radnor and Merioneth in the Province of Pennsylvania have addressed my Lord of London (haveing A hundred hands to their Petition) for A Minister to be settled Amongst them, that understands the British Language there being many Ancient People among those Inhabitants that do not understand the English; And cou'd A sober and discreet man be procured to Undertake that Mission, he might be Capable by the blessing of God to bring in, A plentiful harvest of Welch Quakers; that were Originally bred in the Church of England, but were unhappily perverted, before any Minister in Holy Orders, that cou'd preach to 'em in their owne Language was sent into Pennsylvania; But I believe they are not irrecoverable, had they an itinerant Missionary, who wou'd use Application & diligence to reduce 'em to the Comunion of the Church.

There is Another welch Settlement called Montgomery in the County of Philadelphia, 20 miles distant from the City where there are Considerable Numbers of Welch people, formerly in their Native Countrey of y^e Comunion of the Church of England; But about the year 1698 Two years before my Arival in that Countrey most of them Joyned with the Quakers, but by God's Blessing some of them were reduced & I have baptized their Children, and preached often to them, especially while my late Assistant Mr Thomas continued with me.

I Visited them & prevailed upon them to

meet every Lord's Day About 40 in Number, where One that can understand the Language well, & is A sober discreet man, reads the Prayers of the Church every Lord's Day, the Proper Psalms and Lessens, Omiting only the Absolution & what properly belongs to the Priests Office, and then reads some Portion in A Book of Devotion to the People; I met with several good Books translated into the welch Language among my Countrey People, Particularly the Whole Duty Of man in Welch, and the Practice of Piety: As for the Christian monitor, Dorrington's Familiar Guide to the Lord's Supper; The Advice of A Minister to his Parishoners, All in Welch, what I received, were faithfully dispersed, but were so few that A greater Number is still much wanting.

There is A welch settlement betweene Appoquinomy & New Castle to which the Rev^d Mr George Ross has preached frequently in the English Tongue Since his Arival; but that Gentleman not Understanding their Native language is not Capable to Answer the End, As the Rev^d Mr Jenkins would be, who is going Missionary to Appoquinomy, who has A Competent knowledge in the Welch Tongue; And if the most Honourable Society would be pleas'd to give it him in Charge to Visit those people as oft as may be, It would be A meanes by God's help to keep those in the Comunion of the Church y^t are already Joyned with it, and to reduce others that have been seduced

There is a large and fair structure, built for divine Worship at New Castle 40 miles from Philadelphia, finished within & without where I preached the begining of December last, and found A Considerable Congregation, Considering the Generality of the People was gained over from other persuasions; Their Minister, the Rev^d Mr George Ross is esteemed A Person that is Ingenious and well learned as well as Sober & prudent & I doubt not but by the Blessing of God upon his good Endeavours the Church of New-Castle will continue to Encrease,

In Chester 20 miles from Philadelphia upon Delaware River, they have A good Church, built with Brick finished, where Mr Henry Nichols is Minister. I preach't the middle of December last in that Church to A Congregation Consisting of About 150, But when I preach'd the Sumer before I found A more Numerous Congregation, Our Winters being very severe in those parts, detains many from Church, whose Plantacons lye at A distance, & for y^t reason Mr Nichols preaches sometimes at Concord in y^e weeke days.

Trinity Church in Oxford Township lies in y^e County of Philadelphia 9 miles from the City, where for the 4 first years after my Arival

in Philadelphia, I frequently preached and Administred both the Sacraments, And had when I preached last in it about 140 people, most of the people brought over to the Church of England from Quakers, Anabaptists & other Perswasions. I shou'd now put an End to my Memorial, were it not that y^e want of a B^p amongst us canot be pas't over in Silence; Tis A dismal thing to consider how much y^e want of One has retarded the Progress of the true Religion in America.

The Spaniards were in the begining of their Settlements in these Indies Sensible of those DisAdvantages, and therefore they wisely remedied any inconveniences that might happen on this Score, by Erecting Several Bishopricks in their Dominions in that Part of the World, And why we shou'd not Copy after them especially in so Useful & necessary A point I doe not understand? since what is good for them in this Respect cannot be bad for us

Fas est et ab hoste doceri.

It can be no shame for us to imitate their Prudence & conduct on this Occasion and tho' we had no such Instance or Example to direct or influence in an Affair of this kind; yet the Evident Necessity of the thing it selfe loudly calls for Supply and Releife.

I will only mention A few things which Points at this defect and then the Venerable Society will Judge whether the English Americans have not reason to press for & demand the Constant Residence of A Mitred Head among them.

I take it for granted that the Ends of the Mission can never be rightly answered without Establishing the Discipline as well as the Doctrine of the Church of England in those Parts; for the One is A Fortress & Bulwark of defence to the other, and Once the Outworkes of Religion come to be slighted & dismantled it is easy to foresee without the Spirit of Prophecy what the Consequence will be.

1. As to A ready and Constant Supply of Ministers or Missionarys (which is of the last Consequence to the well Being of the American Churches) this can never be hoped for, without A Resident Bishop among them to whom upon the Death or Notorious and Scandalous imorality of any Clergy-man, Applycation may in A little time be made. And the wants of such Cure may be ssupplied by his Ordaining such P^{ersons} as shall be found capable of labouring in God's Vineyard; Such I presume A Resident Bishop wou'd seldom or never want there.

For to establish A Bishoprick wou'd be in effect the establishing A College in those parts Or at least it wou'd draw many of our young Students thither from Great Britain and Ireland

in hopes both of Ordination & Preferm^{ts}. Whereas by sending to great Britain A vast deal of time is lost, nor can the true State of Ecclesiastical things or Persons be ever so well known As By A Bishop who lives upon the Spott, and who Consequently can best See into All the Secret Causes and Springs of things.

2. A Bishop is Absolutely necessary to preside Over the American Clergy, & to oblige them to do their duty & to live in peace & Unity one with Another.

The Missionarys of America are like other men, & they may sometimes fall Out and differ, among themselves and give great Offence thro' their unnecessary Heats and Animosities to the People.

The Contention betweene Paul and Barnabas was so sharp & grew so high that they fell out and parted upon it, & can we thinke that American Missionarys are bett^r arm'd or less expos'd to Accidents of this kind then those two great & holy men were. And if this shou'd be the Case of the American Missionarys, as it has sometimes been How fatal must the Consequencess of such an Unhappy Strife & Contention be, where there is no Superiour to Controul them, or to take A Cognizance of any Affair of this kind into his hands, Religion in this Case must bleed & fall A Victim to the Factions and unruly humours of A few Turbulent & indiscreet persons, nor indeed humanly speaking, Is it possible it shou'd be otherwis when there was no King in Israel, the Childreⁿ of Israel did that which was Right in their own Eyes, and can it be expected, that it will be otherwise with y^e Clergy of America wherel there is no B^p to put A Stop to their career, Or to keep them wth in those bounds of Decency, Respect and Mutual forbearance, which they so much owe to One Another; Wheresover Presbytery is Established there they have the face and Appearance of An Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction & Authority after their way to resort to, upon All Occasions: But Our Clergy in America are left destitute of Any Advantage of this kind, & are exposed to the mercy and Conduct Own, very often unreasonable Passions and Appetites which are by many Degrees the worst Masters they can truckle under.

I will only in the third place meneon the DisAdvantages the Laity lie under for want of Bishop, and put an End to this tedious Memorial.

The Minister's Subsistence & Livelihood being in all places in America more or less depending upon the bounty of y^e people by Contributions & Acts of Assembly, it is A difficult matter for 'em wth out y^e Countenance & Authority of A Bishop to put A Stop to y^e prophaness & imorality of their several parishoners,

for to touch y^e more Topping & considerable men of 'em either in publiq or private is to draw y^e fury of y^e whole Congregation upon y^e Missionary & to deprive himsele of y^t Salary or Maintenance wth he has from them. It were to be wished that the Clergy's Salarys & maintenance in America were Settled and Adjusted by Act of Parliam^t in Great Britain, & then they would be the more bold & resolute in doeing their duty: But as bad as things are in this Respect yet a Bp would to a great Degree Remedy All Inconveniencies of this kind. For if the Missionary either could not or durst not do his Duty, then the Bishop would; And the Laity would in A little time be brought to pay A greater Regard to their spiritual guides, & then they wou'd by degrees submit to Church discipline & Censure wth out wth tho' A Church may be planted & gathered yet it can never be of any long growth or Continuance. But now nothing of this kind is heard of or Attempted there, and men Commit Adultery Polygamy, Incest, and A Thousand other Crimes, Of which the Ministers can hardly Admenish them in private, without Manifest Hazard & dis Advantage to himsele, because there is no ecclesiastical jurisdiction established in those parts, and tho' there were, there are no Laws in Being which make the Inhabitants of those Countreys lyable and Obnoxious to it. No Statute of the 23^d H: 8: No Writt de Excommunicato Capiendo to Oblige Spiritual Delinquents to Sulmit to the Censures of the Church for the Good of their own Souls.

Add to this that the want of A Bishop to Confirm in those Parts is A great Trouble to the American Clergy; For they are bound by the Rubrick not to administer the Sacram^t of the Lord's Supper, but to such as are Confirmed; which Prohibition Notwithstanding they are forced to break thro' in this Case of Necessity. Many other reasons may be Assigned for the Erecting A Bishoprick in y^e English America But I am afraid I have trespassed already too much On the Venerable Society's Patience, nor should I have presumed to have menconed any thing of this kind; But y^t y^e Necessities of the Church in foreign Parts are so pressing that it was not possible for me to Avoid giving this short hint (which I doe with the most profound Humility and Submission) without incurring the Sin of Concealing that, which I know to be necessary to the Good of the Chnrch and so agreeable to the Desires of all the poor Clergymen and Protestants of America, as Easily appears by the several Addresses which have been made on this Account; But As for the Way or Method of Erecting A Bishoprick, in those parts; The Venerable Society is the best Judge of that. To whose most pious & pru-

dent care & Conduct J humbly submit and leave it. And do most earnestly beseech God to bless and preserve this Venerable Society in all its Religious and Charitable Undertakings.

I have been concerned in this Mission above seaven years, and do want by God's Grace to spend more of my time and paines in the propagation of the Gospel in these Parts.

EVAN EVANS.

LONDON
18th September 1707

IV.—AARON BURR, AS A SOLDIER.

A LETTER FROM JUDGE YOUNG, OF WESTCHESTER-COUNTY. N. Y.*

MOUNT PLEASANT Jan'y 25th 1814

DEAR SIR,

Your letter of the 30th ulto., asking for some account of the Campaign in which I served under the command of Col. Burr, during the Revolutionary war, was received some days ago, and has been constantly in my mind. I will reply to it with pleasure, but the compass of a letter will not admit of much detail.

I resided in the lines, from the commencement of the Revolution until the Winter of the Year 1780, when my father's house was burnt by order of the British General. The County of Westchester, very soon after the commencement of hostilities, became, on account of its exposed situation, a scene of the deepest distress. From the Croton to Kingsbridge, every species of rapine and lawless rapine prevailed. No man went to his bed but under the apprehension of having his house plundered or burnt, or himself or family massacred, before morning. Some, under the character of Whigs, plundered the Tories; while others, of the latter description, plundered the Whigs. Parties of marauders assuming either character, or none, as suited their convenience, indiscriminately assailed both Whigs and Tories. So little vigilance was used on our part, that the emissaries and spies of the enemy passed and repassed, without interruption. These calamities continued, undiminished, until the arrival of Col. Burr, in the Autumn of the year 1778. He took command of the same troops which his predecessor, Col. Littlefield, commanded. At the moment of Col. Burr's arrival, Col. Littlefield had returned from a plundering expedition, (for to plunder those called Tories was then deemed lawful) and had brought up horses, cattle, bedding, clothing, and other articles of easy transportation, which he had

* We are indebted for this important letter to our friend and neighbor, S. S. Randall, LL.D., of this village.—EDITOR HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

proposed to distribute among the party, the next day. Col. Burr's first act of authority was to seize, to secure, all this plunder; and he immediately took measures for restoring it to the owners. This gave us much trouble, but it was abundantly repaid by the confidence it inspired. He then made known his determination to suppress plundering. The same day, he visited all the guards, changed the position, dismissed some of the officers whom he found totally incompetent, gave new instructions. On the same day, also, he commenced a Register of the names & characters of all who resided near and below his guards—distinguishing, by secret marks, the Whig, the timid Whig, the Tory, the horse-thief, and those concerned in or suspected of giving information to the enemy. He also began a map of the country in the vicinity of the fort.—of the roads, bye roads, paths, creeks, morasses, &c., which might become hiding places for the disaffected or for marauding parties. This map was made by Col. Burr, himself, from such materials as he could collect on the spot, but principally from his own observations. He raised and established a Corps of horsemen from among the respectable farmers and young men of the County, of tried patriotism, fidelity, and courage. These also served as aids & confidential persons, for the transmission of orders. To this Corps I attached myself, as a Volunteer, but did not receive pay. He employed discreet & faithful persons, living near the enemy's lines, to watch their motions and give him immediate intelligence. He employed mounted Videttes, for the same purpose, directing two of them to proceed together, so that one might be dispatched, if necessary, with information to the Col., while the other might watch the enemy's movements. He established signals throughout the lines, so that, whether by night or by day, instant notice might be had of an attack or movement of the enemy. He enforced various regulations for concealing his positions and force from the enemy.

The laxity of discipline which had before prevailed, enabled the enemy, frequently, to employ their emissaries to come within the lines and to learn the precise state of our forces, supplies, &c. Col. Burr soon put an end to these dangerous intrusions, by prohibiting all persons residing below the lines, except a few whom he selected, such as Parson Barstow, Jacob Smith, & others whose integrity was unimpeachable, from approaching the outposts. If any one had a complaint or request to make of the Colonel, he procured one or more of the persons he had selected, to come to his quarters, on his behalf. This measure prevented frivolous & vexatious applications and the still more

dangerous approach of enemies, in disguise. All these measures were entirely new, and, within eight or ten days, the whole system appeared to be in complete operation, and the face of things was totally changed.

A few days after the Colonel's arrival, the house of one Gedney was plundered in the night, and the family abused and terrified. Gedney sent his son to make a representation of it to the Colonel. The young man, not regarding the orders which had been issued, came to the Colonel's quarters, undiscovered by the sentinels, having taken a secret path through the fields for the purpose. For this violation of orders, the young man was punished. The Colonel immediately took measures for the detection of the plunderers; and, though they were all disguised and wholly unknown to Gedney, yet Colonel Burr, by means which were never yet disclosed, discovered the plunderers, and had them all secured within 24 hours. Gedney's family, on reference to his Register, appeared to be Tories; but Burr had promised that every quiet man should be protected. He caused the robbers to be conveyed to Gedney's house, under the charge of Capt. Benson, there to restore the booty they had taken; to make reparation in money for such articles as were lost or damaged and for the alarm and abuse, the amount of which the Colonel assessed; to be flogged ten lashes; and to ask pardon of the old man. All which was faithfully and immediately executed. These measures gave universal satisfaction; and the terror they inspired effectually prevented a repetition of similar depredations. No further instance occurred during the time of Col. Burr's command.

The measures adopted by him were such that it was impossible for the enemy to have passed their own line without his having immediate knowledge; and it was these very measures which saved Major Hull, or whom the command devolved, for a short time, when the state of Col. Burr's health compelled him to retire.

These measures, together with the deportment of Col. Burr, gained him the love and veneration of all devoted to the common cause, and conciliated even its bitterest foes. His habits were subject of admiration. His diet was simple and spare in the extreme—seldom sleeping more than one hour at a time—without taking off his clothes, or even his boots—he was on a blanket or a mattress, before the fire. Between midnight & 2 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by two or three of his Corps of horsemen, he visited the quarters of all his Captains and their picket guards, changing his route, from time to time, to prevent notice of

his approach. You may judge of the severity of this duty, when I assure you that the distance which he thus rode, every night, must have been from 16 to 24 miles, and that, with the exception of two nights only, in which he was otherwise engaged, he never omitted these excursions, even in the severest and most stormy weather. Except the short time necessarily consumed in hearing and answering complaints and petitions from persons both above and below the lines, Col. Burr was constantly with the troops. He attended to the minutest article of their comfort—to their lodgings—to their diet—for those off duty he invented sports—all tending to some useful end.

During two or three weeks after the Colonel's arrival, we had many sharp conflicts with the robbers & horse thieves, who were hunted down with unceasing industry. In many instances, we encountered great superiority of numbers; but always with success. Many of them were killed & many taken.

The strictest discipline prevailed, and the Army felt the fullest confidence in their Commander and in themselves; and, by these means, became really formidable. During the same Winter, Gov. Tryon planned an expedition to Horseneck, for the purpose of destroying the Salt Works erected there; and marched with about 2000 men. Col. Burr received early information of their movements; and sent word to Gen. Putnam, to hold the enemy at bay, for a few hours, and he, Col. Burr, would be in their rear and be answerable for them. By a messenger from him, Col. Burr was informed by that General, that he had been obliged to retreat; and that the enemy were advancing into Connecticut. This information, which, unfortunately, was not correct, altered Col. Burr's route towards Mamaroneck, which enabled Tryon to get the start of him. Col. Burr then endeavoured to intercept him, in East Chester, according to his first plan; and actually got within cannon shot of him. But Tryon ran too fast, and, in all haste, left most or all of his cattle and plunder behind him, and many stragglers, who were picked up.

I will mention another enterprize which proved more successful, though equally hazardous. Soon after Tryon's retreat, Col. De Lancey, who commanded the British Refugees, in order to secure themselves against surprize, erected a Block House, on a rising ground, below De Lancey's bridge. This, Col. Burr resolved to destroy. I was in that expedition, & recollect the circumstances. He procured a number of Grenades, also rolls of Port fire & canteens filled with inflammable materials, with contrivances to attach them to the side of the Block House. He set out, with his troops, early in

the evening, and arrived within a mile of the Block House, by 2 o'clock in the morning. The Col. gave Capt. Black the command of about 40 volunteers, who were first to approach—20 of them to carry the Port fires, &c., &c. Those who had hand grenades, had short ladders, to enable them to reach the port-holes, the exact height of which Col. Burr had ascertained. Col. Burr gave Capt. Black his instructions, in the hearing of his Company, assuring him of his protection, if they were attacked by superior numbers—for it was expected that the enemy, who had several thousand men, at and near Kingsbridge, would endeavour to cut us off as we were several miles below them. Burr directed those who carried the combustibles to march in front, as silently as possible—that, on being hailed, they should light the hand grenades, &c., with a slow match, provided for the purpose, and throw them into the port holes. I was one of the party that advanced. The sentinel hailed and fired. We rushed on—the first hand grenade that was thrown in drove the enemy from the upper story; and, before they could take any means to prevent it, the Block House was on fire, in several places. Some few escaped, and the rest surrendered, without our having lost a single man. Though many shots were fired at us, we did not fire a gun. During the period of Col. Burr's command, but two attempts were made by the enemy to surprize our guards, in both of which they were defeated.

After Col. Burr left this Command, Col. Thompson, a man of approved bravery, assumed it; and the enemy, in open day, advanced to his head quarters, took Col. Thompson, & took, killed, & wounded all his men, with the exception of about thirty. My father's house, with all his outhouses, were burnt. After these disasters, our troops never made an effort to protect that part of the country. The American lines were afterwards changed and extended from Bedford to Croton Bridge, and from thence, following the course of that river, to the Hudson. All the intermediate country was abandoned and unprotected, being about 20 miles in the rear of the ground which Col. Burr had maintained. The year after the defeat of Col. Thompson, a brave and, in many respects, a valuable, officer took the command, making his head quarters at Danford's, about a mile above the Croton. The position was well-chosen; but Col. Greene omitted to inform himself of the movements of the enemy and, consequently, was surprized—himself, Maj. Flagg, & other officers were killed; and a great part of the men were either killed or taken prisoners. Yet these officers had the full benefit of Col. Burr's system.

Having perused what I have written, it does not appear to me that I have conveyed any adequate idea of Burr's military character. It may be aided a little by reviewing the effects it produced.

The troops of which he took command were undisciplined, negligent, and discontented. Desertions were frequent. In a few days, these very men were transformed into brave, honest, defenders—orderly, contented and cheerful; confident in their own courage; and loving, to adoration, their Commander, whom every man considered as his personal friend. It was thought a severe punishment, as well as a disgrace, to be sent up to the Camp, where they had nothing to do but to lounge and eat their rations.

During the whole of his command, there was not a single desertion—not a single death, by sickness—not one made prisoner by the enemy—for Col. Burr had taught us that a soldier, with arms in his hands, ought never, in any circumstances, to surrender: no matter if he was opposed by thousands, it was his duty to fight.

After the first ten days, there was not a single instance of robbery. The whole country under his command enjoyed security. The inhabitants, to express their gratitude, frequently brought presents of such articles as the country afforded; but Col. Burr would accept no presents. He fixed reasonable prices, and paid, in cash, for everything that was received: and, sometimes, I knew that these payments were made with his own money: whether these advances were repaid, I knew not.

Col. Simcoe, one of the most daring & active partizans in the British Army, was, with Col. Emerich & De Lancey, opposed to Burr, on the lines; yet they were completely held in check.

But, perhaps the highest eulogy on Col. Burr is, that no man could be found capable of executing his plans, though the example was before them.

When Burr left the lines, a sadness overspread the country; and the most gloomy forebodings were too soon fulfilled, as you have seen, above.

The period of Col. Burr's command was so full of activity that every day afforded some lesson of instruction.

But you will expect only a general outline; and this faint one is the best in my power to give.

I am, with real esteem,
Your obedt Servt.,
SAMUEL YOUNG.

To R. V. MORRIS, Esq^r.
Mem: of Assembly.

V.—LANSINGBURGH. *

ITS EARLY HISTORY, OLD SETTLERS, SCHOOLS, MARKETS, ETC.—*Continued.*

VI.

DOCTORS, DRUGGISTS, BREWERS, ETC.

Old Robert Montgomery built the house where Mrs. Burton now lives: it was considered to be the best-built house in town. It was first occupied by Dr. Willard. Dr. Taylor came to town, quite early: he taught school as well as practised. Calvin Baker kept a very large Drug-store where Peter Smith now is; and William Montgomery kept the same kind of wares, in an old building which stood where Esmond now is. Up town, in the Aden-court-house, Elias R. Parmelee sold Drugs and Medicines. In a later day, the Parmelees had a large Brewery, also a Soap and Candle-factory, on Olivet-church corner. On the site occupied by Mr. Dauchy, Fitch Skinner had an extensive Cabinet-shop; and, where the Bebee-house now is, he had a very large ware-room. For a number of miles up the river, sawmills were erected; and, during the freshets, large quantities of floodwood came down; and our numerous boatmen were ever on the alert to replenish their wood-piles. Many families depended entirely upon this source, to supply themselves with fuel; and the quantities caught would, now-a-days, seem incredible. Moreover, at the subsidence of the water, the several islands, above here, would be left covered with chips, slabs, pieces of joists, etc.; and many boat-loads were brought down, of this welcome kindling.

TANNERIES.

Another feature of the burgh was the number of the tanneries. John Topping kept a Currier's-shop, where the news-room now is; Keating Rawson had a Tannery, where Brooker now lives; Cornelius Lansing was a Tanner, and had a number of vats just North of Facon's old place: he had a brick house there. A brook came down where Noyes's coal-yard now is; and this was the outlet of the swamps and ponds, in the eastern part of the Village. Forsyth had a Tannery on this brook, just South of Tracy's malt-house. Asa Burt carried on the business where Colburn was, in after years.

NEWSPAPERS.

Tracy & Bliss had a Bookstore, and published the *Lansingburgh Gazette*, in the old Webster House, on the corner. The *Northern Budget* was published in the house where George Lally now lives: Francis Adencourt was the editor. It was, in after years, removed to Troy.

*From the *Lansingburgh Gazette*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Farmer's Bank was kept in a building near where Lown's store is now—but then it was in Lansingburg, but afterwards it was removed to Troy. Where Fox's paint-shop is, on State-street, Robert Getty kept Tavern; and where the Public Library is kept, a passage was open through, to the sheds in the rear. Where Vail's farm-house now is, was a Tavern kept by Golden. Where Mrs. Bliss lives, on Congress-street, was a two-story school-house. William Powers taught there, and so, also, did Joseph Comstock. The school taught was on the plan recommended by an Englishman named Lancaster; and hence called Lancasterian. The school-house, North of Alfred McMurray's house, was abandoned, I think, in 1818. In 1824, the school-house on Bunker-hill, as it was called, was built. This was erected mainly through the efforts of Dr. Spafford, an old-time citizen. The old Baptist Church stood on the corner East from the Academy: this was subsequently torn down, and a weathercock, representing a bird, which surmounted the steeple, now decorates the barn of Henry Van Arnum, over in Brunswick. The old burying-ground was a source of attraction, in the former time; and young men and maidens strolled thither, in great numbers, on pleasant Summer afternoons. It was better cared for, then, than now.

INDIANS.

The Red Men visited us quite often in old times: sometimes they encamped in the vicinity, and drove a thriving trade with the villagers, in bows, arrows, bead-work, etc. In 1823 or 1824, I have forgotten which, a large number encamped on an island opposite Waterford. Here they erected several bark wigwams, and maintained their primitive habits, undisturbed. They had a number of bark canoes; and did a profitable trade, carrying passengers back and forth, attracted by curiosity. I visited them, one afternoon, with the Rev. Mr. Dorr, the then Episcopal Minister. They remained there, several weeks. Their detention was due to the sickness of their Chief, Captain John Shilol-o-quish—he died there; and his remains were borne to the vicinity of Albany, for interment. A short time after this, an Indian applied for free passage across Union-bridge: he was refused; and, in attempting to swim the river, he was drowned. His body was subsequently recovered: on it were a number of healed bullet wounds: he was buried in the old burying ground in Waterford.

"OLD HOLLYHOCK."

An old colored man lived in the Village, in

the olden time, named "Hollyhock." He was a dissipated old fellow; yet he did washing, errands, and, in various ways, made himself useful to the old families. Scarcely a family but knew "Hollyhock," and had been called upon to contribute a penny to hear him spell "Phil-um-a-del-phia"—the final vowel run out with emphasis. He would enter a house, where he was acquainted, and help himself to any article of food he might find in the cupboard. The relations existing between the old families and the colored people were very different from what they are at the present time. Old "Hollyhock" was a large man, and had a very high head, which ran up like a sugar-loaf: this head, from base to summit, was covered with small curls, or cells. One Saturday, a lady had baked a dish of pork and beans for her Sunday dinner, and set the dish on a swing shelf, in the cellar, leaving the outer door, on the sidewalk, open. The old darkie, coming up the street and seeing the cellar door open, went down to see what he could find. He soon espied the dish of beans; and, taking off his old slouched hat, which served not alone for covering but as a receptacle for supplies, as well, he emptied a good portion of the beans into it. Replacing the hat on his head he went up, the inside way, to the kitchen. Here Mrs. C. asked if he would have some broken victuals, and brought out a plate. He, forgetting himself, removed the hat from his head, when lo! such a sight appeared as is rarely, if ever, witnessed. Each curl or cell was filled with beans, to the top of his head; and, in spite of her impatience, she burst into a loud peal of laughter. Of course, scolding was out of the question. He went, always, to the poor-house, in the Fall; but, in the Spring, "when de sun crosses de noxions, and de blue bird peep," he returned to the Village.

Quite a number of slaves were kept here and in Waterford, in the former days.

OLD MAN.

VII.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1784, an Act was passed by the Legislature, to enable Congregations to organize for religious purposes other than denominational, and to hold property. In 1792, Levinus Lansing, John Leavitt, John D. Dickinson, James Dole, Jonas Morgan, and Shubael Gorham met and organized a religious society. At the second meeting, they ordered a Bible and Psalm Book. There was no regular preaching, neither had they a settled Minister or house of worship. Their public meetings were held, for the most part, in the old red school-house, before

spoken of, with occasional prayer-meetings at private houses.

In 1794, the old brick Church on the Green, was built upon land donated by the Lansing family. This family had donated a large plot of land to the Village, with the proviso that a portion should be occupied by a Church. The man who built this Church was from the East: and Seth Seelye (who, in latter years, carried on Cabinet-making, where Mason & Son now are) made the sash. He was a Carpenter, and came to the Village with the man that built the Church.

In 1799, the Society organized itself into a Presbyterian Church, with James Hickock, Depui Rosecrans, Michael Henry, James Morgan, Elijah Janes, and Thomas Bissel, as Trustees. This "Tommy Bissel," as he was called, prided himself on his musical abilities and, generally, led the singing in the old Academy and in the new Church.

About this time, there was a preacher, in Troy, named Coe—Jonas Coe—an arrangement was entered into, with him, whereby he was to divide his time between Troy and Lansingburgh. In 1804, a change was made; and Lansingburgh and Waterford became one charge, presided over by Dr. Samuel Blatchford, an Englishman. He was a strong character, and a man of marked ability; and, in his case, the Church needed no Ruling Elder. During his pastorate, he taught in the Academy; and many of our old citizens, to-day, remember their training under Dr. Blatchford. In Waterford, the services, in the old time, were conducted in what, to-day, is known as Knickerbocker Hall. He could not abide either cats or cheese; and, at a house where he was entertained, it was necessary to put both these articles well out of the way. I remember his coming to our house, one afternoon, to tea, and, after remaining a short time, under much embarrassment, he withdrew. A cat was subsequently found sleeping under the bed. He was a fine scholar and an able preacher, and contributed greatly to the establishment of the society. He died in 1828, leaving a large family, some of whom became noted men, in their day and generation. He was buried here. His successor was the Rev. Isaac McIlvaine, who remained but about two years, and was followed by John M. McCullough. He remained four years; and, in 1834, the Rev. Henry Benedict took the parish; but feeble health compelled him to resign. He was a man of excellent spirit; and his withdrawal was mourned by the congregation. The Rev. Mr. Phelps, who followed Mr. Benedict, remained but a few months, when failing health drove him to a warmer clime, where he soon died. He was

loved by his congregation; and, although here but a short time, he left-warmed friends behind. In 1840, came the Rev. J. H. Symms. He remained three years; and was followed by Rev. Villeroy Reed, in 1844. He was raised here, being the son of Ketchel Reed. For some time, he taught the Academy in Waterford; and, by his urbane manners, won the love of his pupils. Under his pastorate, the present church-edifice was erected, and the old Church, on the Green, sold and destroyed. Mr. Reed won the regard of his people in an eminent degree; and, when he felt it his duty to remove, his resignation was accepted with unfeigned sorrow. I learn he has since become a D. D. The present Pastor, Rev. Mr. Beverage, came in 1858, and still remains. It can be truly said of him, that none among his predecessors obtained a more lasting hold upon the hearts of the members. During his ministry, the Church has been much enlarged and beautified.

For many long years, Mr. Editor, I have watched the progress of this Society. I sat in the old school-house, under the preaching of Dr. Blatchford: I saw the church foundations laid, broad and deep, by men of culture and sound religious principles. Very many of my old acquaintances, in that Church, have been laid away, awaiting the resurrection morning; but the truth of God remains, and the Church, to-day, is a power for good in this community. No Society with which I am acquainted, possesses so many working young men and women—in fact, to me, it seems a peculiarity; and, as a result, we find a flourishing Mission organization, in Batestown, sustained mainly by the people of this Society. May its future be like its past—and yet more glorious—showing to sister Churches, that its mission is not to teach the theology of him of Geneva, but to inculcate the maxims and emulate the life of Him of Nazareth.

OLD MAN.

VIII.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

About the first of January, 1804, a call was issued for a meeting of all persons in the Village, attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church, to meet, on the fifth of said month, at the house of David Smith, father of the present Sidney D. Smith, for the purpose of organization.

They came together, according to call, and elected John Young and David Smith, Wardens, and John Rutherford, William Bradley, Stephen Ross, John Walsh, Joseph S. Mabbett, John Stewart, Jonathan Burr, and Henry Davis, Vestrymen. This was the beginning of the

Episcopal Society, in this Village. I remember them all; and, to-day, not one of them is alive.

On the thirtieth of April, of the same year, a Committee was appointed to purchase lots on which to erect a church-edifice; and, in May, a Committee was raised to procure plans and estimates. On the fourteenth of the same month, a seal was adopted, having for a device a ship and star. The Church, forty-five by fifty-five feet, was erected the same year. On the nineteenth of June, the Rev. David Butler was called; he to receive three hundred dollars for three-eighths of his time, the remainder being devoted to the Parish of St. Paul's, in Troy. Toward building the Church, Trinity Church, in New York, contributed twenty-five hundred dollars.

In 1806, it was resolved that the rental of the pews should be fixed at three hundred dollars per annum. Dr. Butler was a man of mind and of muscle, and eminently calculated to rear an infant Church. He was a gentleman of the old school; and we old folks well remember the high-topped boots and magisterial step of the Dominie. "Do you think there is much practical piety in your Church?" said Dr. Beman to Dr. Butler. "None to boast of," was the prompt reply.

In 1807, the churchyard was enclosed. In 1842, Dr. Butler died, and was buried in the churchyard, and the Rev. Parker Adams called in his stead. In 1818, Timothy Leonard, father of the present Dr. Leonard, died, and left to the Church one thousand dollars. In the same year, Mr. Adams resigned; and the Vestry extended a call to the Rev. George W. Upfold, afterward Bishop of Illinois, which call was accepted. He was to receive three hundred dollars for half his time; and, the connection with Troy having been severed, the other half was to be devoted to Waterford, with which Parish a connection had been established. I do not remember when Dr. Upfold resigned, but I think it was about 1826. He was succeeded by the Rev. Benjamin Dorr, of whom I have before spoken, in one of my former letters. Mr. Dorr resigned in 1829. He was much admired by his parishioners; and was very able in the pulpit. He was the author of a very readable book entitled *A History of a Prayer Book*. Resolutions of esteem were passed by the Vestry, and of regret at his removal; and a Resolution to continue his salary, until the end of the current quarter. A copy of these Resolutions was forwarded to the Vestry of Utica, to which place Mr. Dorr had removed.

During the same year, the Rev. Phineas W. Whipple was called to the Parish, and remained until 1840. He was a man who preached the Gospel and lived according to its precepts.

The connection between this parish and that of Waterford had been severed before he came; and he gave his whole time to his charge. He won the respect of the other denominations, in a great degree; and was instrumental in the growth of the parish. In 1830, Bishop Hobart died; and, out of respect to his memory, the Church was draped in black. Resolutions of respect and of sorrow were presented to his family. In 1831, the Trustees of the Village received permission to place a town clock in the belfry of the Church. During the administration of Mr. Whipple, several legacies were received by the Church, amounting to one thousand dollars.

In 1840, the Rev. A. T. Twing was called to the Parish. Dr. Upfold was a man of noble presence, and his voice was as the sound of a trumpet, while reading the service or preaching; but Mr. Twing was the most impressive reader and speaker that ever presided over this Parish. I have heard them all. A noble presence, a just apprehension of the meaning of words, a fine voice, and a reverential manner—these were the gifts freely vouchsafed to Mr. Twing. He had scarcely an enemy in the Parish, and among the people he was a universal favorite. He was a man of great benevolence; and, whenever a poor man needed help, for body or soul, however unseasonable the hour, he could count upon this most Christian Minister. He contributed largely to the growth of the Church; and his removal was sincerely mourned by numbers in and out the pale of his own Communion. During his Pastorate, the Church was enlarged and rebuilt. He left, in 1863, to assume a position of great responsibility in the Church; and, since that time, has resided in New York.*

The next Rector was the Rev. William H. Cooke, who remained four years. Mr. Cooke drew many to his Church by the beauty of his singing; and, in this direction, he was peerless. He was very popular with the young people of his Congregation; and his reputation as a preacher was high for one of his years. He resigned, in 1867, to accept a lucrative position in the Parish of Trinity, New York, where he is at present officiating.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Byran Hall, the present Rector, who, soon after his induction, was compelled to witness the burning of the church-edifice. This was a severe blow to the Society. A building hallowed to the membership by many a solemn rite. The aged had worshipped in it, for sixty years. Their chil-

* Rev. Doctor Twing is now one of our neighbors; and we can readily understand the force of all that is here said of him. Every body respects him.—EDITOR HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

dren had been baptized at its altar—had knelt at its chancel-rail for Confirmation—had been united in wedlock by its white-robed Priests—and, when death had claimed its victims, the solemn Burial Service had been read over their remains—"Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," had often been heard within the shadow of its sacred walls. A new stone edifice now crowns the sacred spot; and the aisles that had echoed to the tread of a Butler, an Upfold, and a Twing, exist only in the domain of memory.

OLD MAN.

VI.—THE EARLY BAPTISTS, IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.

BY REVS. A. HOSMER AND J. LAWTON.

[This article is a careful re-print of an early pamphlet of great rarity, for which we are indebted to Rev. CHARLES AYER, Pastor of the Baptist Church, at Morris, N. Y.; and we incline to the belief that the possession of a copy of this venerable work will afford much pleasure to many of our readers.]

In re-printing this interesting local, we have studiously followed the original, from the first line to the last; and, in order that it may be properly used by those who shall follow us, we have noted the pages of the original throughout the re-print.

It is proper to say that the original is an octavo of thirty-eight pages; poorly printed, on coarse blue-tinted paper; with untrimmed edges; and that we know of no other perfect copy.—EDITOR HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.]

[*Title-page.*] A | View | of the | Rise and Increase | of the | Churches, | composing the | Otsego Baptist Association. | By A. Hosmer and J. Lawton.—

Combin'd in love, the new-born churches stand,
In growing order, in this western land;
In principle, and practice uniform,
Built on the Rock, they bravely stand the storm.

BOSTWICK.

Whitestown : | Printed by Warren Barnard. |
—1800— |

[*Back of Title-page.*] Advertisement. | If this book should meet with acceptance, the authors propose to proceed in their collections of materials for publishing an account of the remainder of the Baptist churches in this western country, with other matters now necessarily omitted. We do earnestly request all those that feel disposed to grant us their assistance, to communicate such materials as they shall conceive necessary. |

[3] BUTTERNUTS CHURCH.

IN the month of June, A. D. 1778, Ebenezer Knap and Increase Thurstin, removed with their families and settled on the Butternut

Creek* about fourteen miles from its mouth where it empties into the Unadilla river, about twenty miles nearly southwest from the head of Susquehanna river. At this time there was no English settlement to the westward of them nearer than Niagara, in the province of Upper Canada, which is upwards of two hundred miles distance, the intermediate space was filled with several tribes of the aborigines, nor any inhabitant in any direction within sixteen miles. A few more persons came on the same summer, and made some improvements, but in the winter they returned (excepting Benjamin Lull, jun. who had married Elizabeth the daughter of Ebenezer Knap and lived in the family with him) and those two families lived alone through the winter. Ebenezer Knap and his wife were members of the Baptist church in Warwick under the care of Elder James Benedict. These persons notwithstanding their local situation, and their distance from civilized people, were not unmindful of the duties of religion; but upon their arrival in this inhospitable wild they set up a religious meeting, which was held at the house of Ebenezer Knap, in which they attended to singing, exhorting and praying. But without any visible effect on the minds of their children until the February following, when on one Friday evening Elizabeth Lull, wife of Benjamin Lull, jun. arose from her bed in great distress of mind, and coming down stairs she repeated the following words:

"Shall Simon bear thy cross alone,
"And other saints go free;
"Each saint of thine shall find his own,
"And there is one for me."

"I have lived sixteen years; and never had a good thought, spake a good word, or did a good deed." This made an impression on the mind of her sister Martha, and likewise upon her husband. Thus the work of the Lord began. Ebenezer Knap was gone from home† and they had no earthly instructor than their mother. They continued in this exercise of mind until April, when Mrs. Lull and her sister Martha were brought into liberty. In the course of the ensuing summer seven more families moved into the settlement and united with them in their religious meetings. This summer was a comfortable time with them, in the former part of which Increase Thurstin's wife was brought to rejoice in the Lord, together with Caleb Lull son of Benjamin Lull,

* This Creek is so called from the circumstance of three Patents cornering on the bank thereof, at which place grew three Butternut trees, which were marked.

† He went away from home in December, and returned in April.

senior, and many others appeared under deep exercises of mind on account of their souls. It continued a comfortable season with them until the summer following.

In June 1775, one Jackson was killed by an Indian on the Butter[4]nut Creek about two miles from the settlement: it was supposed the Indian murdered him for his money.

In A. D. 1776, the inhabitants began to be distressed by the war, and had no more peace until they were deprived of most of their effects and forced to break up their settlement and retire to the interior of the country.

In the course of this year a party of men were sent by the authority of the state, who obliged the inhabitants to take the oath of neutrality and disarmed them.

In A. D. 1777, a party of the British came into the settlement, and obliged the inhabitants to swear not to take up arms against the King of Britain.

In 1778, in consequence of a suspicion that the inhabitants had violated their oath, and supplied the enemy with provision, Two companies were sent from the garrison at Cherry-Valley, who took the principal men prisoners, and drove away all the cattle they could find. The prisoners were carried to Cherry Valley and examined, then sent to Albany and confined. In September the same year a party of the Oneida Indians came and took away all the men that were left, except one who was absent; and carried them to Fort Stanwix, and delivered them as prisoners to the garrison under pretence that they took them on their way to Niagara. The women and children were now left alone surrounded by hostile savages and howling beast of prey.

In a few days after the Indians were gone, Elizabeth, the wife Benjamin Lull, senior being deprived of her family (which consisted of her husband and five sons, who were all taken prisoners) formed the resolution of leaving the place; accordingly she set out (accompanied with another woman, who carried with her two small children) through the wood for Cherry-Valley, where they arrived after two days travel, in which they endured great distress, on account of the ruggedness of the way, continual fears of the enemy, and the inclemency of the weather, for a great part of the time it rained exceeding hard, and at night they took up their lodging in an old hut and made their bed of some oat-straw. The distance they travelled was about thirty-two miles. Mrs. Lull was at this time about 57 years of age, and carried a pack that was judged to weigh about thirty weight.

In a short time after this the prisoners were released, as there was nothing found against

them. They immediately removed their families back into the old settlements. Thus were these people driven from their habitations after passing through scenes of anxiety and distress, which must affect the feeling heart with exquisite sensations.

But through all their distress and danger, kind providence protected them, so that no lives were lost except Jackson's aforesaid. In 1783 Benjamin Lull with his wife and one son returned to the settlement and lived alone through the winter.

In 1784, four more families returned. In 1785 they again set up religious meetings. About the year 1787, they had preaching part of [5] the time and were baptized by Elder Comstock who had collected a small church in Cooper's patent, but he dying soon after, his church became extinct.

In A. D. 1792, Elder Crow from Greenfield visited them, preached and baptized two persons; May 16, 1793 a number of Baptist professors met at the house of Mr. Joseph Lull, in Unadilla* for conferences after an agreeable interview in which they found a union of sentiment respecting doctrine and discipline, they adjourned their meeting.

June 1793, they again met and after further conversation they read and adopted a covenant, and agreed to call a council.

August 28th, 1793 a council consisting of the Elder and delegates from Greenfield church met, and after inspecting their doings, gave them fellowship as a church in sister relation: Their number was five males, and five females. This church lies southwesterly from Springfield about thirty-five miles.

Ebenezer Knap and his wife are yet members of the church and they have the pleasure of seeing their two daughters (their only surviving children) one of their sons in law, and six of their grand children) in the same church with them.

SPRINGFIELD.

IN 1787 there was a collection of nine Babbist professors in the town of Springfield, but were not regularly organized as a church: they continued in this situation until 1789, when Elder Furman removed to that place, whose labor in the Gospel (by the divine blessing) proved successful. In February the same year the work of the Lord began, and on the 13th day of March following Elder Furman, with twenty more, united with them in Covenant, and now

* This settlement, with the adjacent country was then known by the name of Unadilla, but is since divided into four towns.

considered themselves a gospel church, and in the words of Elder Furman, "this was a beautiful sight, a glorious day in the wilderness." They were now thirty in number walking together in union and harmony: This was the first Baptist Church erected in this once howling desert. The work of God still continued and before the end of January following, thirty-six more were added to the church.

In 1793 God again visited them with a small revival, and seven were added to the church.

In 1796 the Lord was pleased to pour out his spirit among them again, and fourteen were added to the church. This church from the beginning has been in a flourishing condition, and favored with additions yearly. Elder Furman still continues his labours among them, and we have received information that God is again visiting them, and a work of reformation is going on in that place.

FIRST CHURCH BURLINGTON.

ON the 27th of November A. D. 1793, a number of Baptist professors met at the house of Brother E. Leonard in the easterly part of Burlington for conference. Part of these were members of churches in the older towns, others had been members of a church which arose here under the auspices of an Elder Comstock, but he dying, they lost their visibility. From this time they continued their conferences; and heard the relations of those who were unbaptized, until the 4th of January, 1794, when they voted to send for a council. March 28th, 1794 the council consisting only of the Elder and messengers from the church in Springfield, convened, and after examining their articles and covenant, gave them fellowship as a sister church. Their numbers were ten. This church lies southwesterly from Springfield, distant about 24 miles.*

FAIRFIELD AND PALATINE.

IN March 1793 Elder Butler removed his family to the Royal Grant. In April following set up conferences to see if they could be agreed to come together as a gospel church, they continued until July 1794, when they entered into covenant and were fellowshiped by Elder Cornell. Their number was 14. Lies north from Springfield 22 miles.

* This church has never been in very flourishing circumstances, owing as we conceive, to some injudicious conduct in the person who had the lead at the time of its formation.

NORWICH FIRST CHURCH.

ON the 9th of June, A. D. 1792, a number of Baptist professors living on the Governor's purchase upon the west side of Unadilla river, met in conference chose a moderator and clerk, proceeded to give a relation of their Christian experience; and made other inquiries necessary to the gaining an acquaintance and obtaining fellowship with each other. These conferences were continued; and such fellowship obtained, that on the 27th of November 1793, they agreed to send for a council to meet at the house of Simeon Camp on the Unadilla river, on the 20th of January 1794; on said day Elder Joseph Crow and one Brother from Greenfield church † attended (the other churches failed) where after inquiring into their doings, gave them fellowship as a church in gospel order, which is now known by the name of the First Church in Norwich. Their numbers were eleven. This church lies southwesterly from the church in Springfield about forty-two miles.

SECOND CHURCH IN BURLINGTON.

IN the beginning of the year 1794, the inhabitants on Wharton creek, in the town of Burlington, generally attended a meeting of the [7] Methodist order. About the first of March 1794, Deacon Martin Luther removed into this place, when he and Brother J. Vaughn had conversation on the propriety of setting up a meeting of the Baptist denomination, and agreed to appoint a conference at Brother Vaughn's on the 13th day of March 1794. Accordingly a number of the inhabitants met at the time and place appointed; when after duly considering of the matter, those of the Baptist sentiment agreed to set up a meeting, which was cordially acceded to by the Methodists.—At the next conference which was held soon after a number of persons gave a relation of their experiences which was very satisfactory; and was a very comfortable time, for it appeared evident that the Lord was present by the gracious influence of his holy spirit, and pleasing symptoms of an approaching reformation were discoverable.

On the 29th of March 1794, a number of the Brethren and Sisters conventioned together as a church of Christ.

April 20th 1794 they voted for a council, in order to obtain their fellowship as a sister church.

May 16th 1794, a council consisting of the following churches, viz. Springfield, First in

† This church belongs to the Shaftsbury Association, and is distant from this place about 100 miles.

Burlington, and Unadilla, convened at the house of Paul Gardner, where after proper inquiries respecting their faith and practice proceeded to give them the right hand of fellowship.—their number was nine. From the 5th of April to the 18th of May, meetings were frequently held, and at every meeting there were some who gave a relation of their experience, so that on the said 18th day Elder Furman visited them, preached, baptized 23 persons and brake bread to the church. From this time there was an increasing attention among the people. At almost every meeting some gave a relation of their experience, until the 29th of June, when Elder Caleb Nichols from the Shaftsbury association visited them, preached, baptized 28 persons, and brake bread to 116, a number of whom were members of the churches in this vicinity. The work was carried on with power until the October following when their number increased to ninety-eight. This church lies southwesterly from Springfield, distant 28 miles.

THIRD CHURCH IN BURLINGTON.

IN March 1793, Jonathan Pettit and Stephen Taylor set up a religious meeting on the Lord's day, in the northwest part of Burlington, and continued the same until December following, when Elder Furman visited them, baptized two persons, and advised them to attend religious conferences for the purpose of obtaining acquaintance and union in order for coming into church order; accordingly, on the 8th of March 1794, they met in conference and eleven persons related their experience, gave mutual satisfaction and union was obtained. They kept up their conferences until May 11th 1794, when they voted to call a council, having before covenanted together. A council consisting of messengers from the following churches, viz. Springfield, [8] First and Second in Burlington, convened at Brother Timothy Taylor's in Burlington, where after examining their articles and covenant, the council unanimously gave them fellowship as a church in gospel order. Their numbers were eleven. The church lies southwesterly from Springfield distant about 30 miles.

RICHFIELD *alias* EXETER.

A NUMBER of Baptist professors from different places, having moved into that part of Richfield now called Exeter, did on the 28th of December 1793, agree to set up a meeting on the Lord's day for religious worship. On the 24th of April 1794, they met at Brother Thomas Hedge's to confer on the propriety of forming a

church in gospel order; but many of them, not having as yet received letters of dismission from the churches to which they belonged, they concluded to adjourn until the 14th of June 1794, to meet at the same place.—Accordingly on said day they met, and finding an agreement, they voted to consider themselves as a church in gospel order. The church in Springfield and the first church in Burlington, having been previously invited, met, by their delegates and formed a council for the purpose of inspecting their doings; when, after a candid examination, they gave them fellowship as a church in gospel order. Their number nine. This church lies west from Springfield, distant about seventeen miles. Fifteen members were added within fifteen months from this time.

STEWART'S PATENT, *alias* FIRST OTSEGO.

A NUMBER of persons living on Stewart's patent, in the town of Otsego, did on the 12th of March, 1794, set up a religious meeting. On the 10th of April the same year, they met in conference and began to tell their experiences to each other, and entered into a covenant together to keep up the public worship of God, and family prayer. July 18th 1794, they proceeded to receive others into their society upon their giving a relation of a work of Grace upon their souls.—November 30th 1784, Elder Furman preached and baptized five persons. In conference on the 10th of December 1794, they proceeded to examine the articles and covenant which had previously been drawn up, when finding a good agreement, they voted to send to Springfield church to come and inquire into their faith and order. December 18th 1794, Elder Furman and four Brethren with him, came and examined into their claims and gave them fellowship as a church of Christ.—Their number twelve. This church lies west from Springfield church, distant about seven miles.

SECOND CHURCH OTSEGO,

IN the year 1791 a number of persons set up a religious meeting. The year following, Elder James Bacon came into the place and began to preach to the people, baptized some, and continued with them for [9] the space of two years; and then returned to Connecticut. About this time B'r John Bostwick began to improve by way of doctrine among the people. On the 20th of May 1795 they met in conference and deliberated on the propriety of forming a church. On the 4th Wednesday of June following they again met in conference, and consulted on the subject of church govern-

ment, and a covenant was agreed to, and they voted to call a council to give them fellowship. On the 19th of August 1795 pursuant to a request, a council consisting of the following churches, (viz) Springfield and Franklin, convened and gave them fellowship as a church in gospel order. Their number was 12. This church lies southwesterly from Springfield, distant about 20 miles.

OTEGO FORMERLY SECOND UNADILLA.

IN the year 1790 three Baptist professors moved into the town of Unadilla, near the mouth of Otego creek, and soon set up the worship of God on Lord's day: the country being new rendered it difficult for the people to assemble, especially on evenings, on which occasions they made use of torches to light them through the Indian paths to their habitations. At a certain time a number of rude persons made an agreement to break up their meeting; but before the time came they were convinced of the impropriety of such conduct, and desisted from their purpose. About this time they were involved in some trials by reason of false brethren, who came in among them. In the years 1792 and 1793 some ministers visited them, a small reformation took place and five persons were baptized. In 1794 several professors moved into the place and united with them in the worship of God. In 1795 they met and gave a relation of their Christian experience to each other, and obtained fellowship, agreed upon articles and covenant, and voted to send for a council. August 20th 1795 A council consisting of Springfield and Franklin churches convened and gave them fellowship as a church. Their number was 15. It lies southwesterly from Springfield distant about thirty-five miles.

OTSEGO ASSOCIATION.

IN the year 1789 Elder William Furman removed with his family into the town of Springfield, in the county of Otsego, state of New York. This town lies at the north end of Otsego lake, and about 15 miles south of Mohawk river; and about 60 miles west of Albany. At this time there was no Baptist church in all this extensive country. Eld'r Furman was at this time about forty years of age, he is of a middling stature, robust constitution, fitted to endure hardships, naturally of a mild and gentle disposition, affable in conversation, meek and winning in his preaching; sound in doctrine, in exhortation excels, his gifts seem to be mostly of the exhortative kind; yet, he is

capable of handling a text doctrinally to the satisfaction of the lovers [10] of truth. He is of deep penetration and sound judgment, which renders him eminently useful in councils. He was the first minister who was settled in this wilderness, who was particularly useful in planting churches, and promoting the rise of this Association. Having the glory of God in view, and desirous of the increase of the Redeemer's kingdom, he spared no pains, but exerted himself to the utmost for the accomplishment of those glorious purposes. He may with propriety be said to be the father of these churches, God has remarkably blessed his labors with abundant success. He now rejoices to see the happy effects of his unwearied pains in the service of his Lord.

In the spring of the year 1794 he proposed to the churches to meet in a conference, to consult the propriety of forming an Association of these churches. Accordingly seven churches met by their delegates on the 4th day of September 1794, at the house of B'r Wm. Go Burlington. Eld'rs Werden, Cornell and C belonging to the Shaftsbury Association being present, took seat with them. After an agreeable conference on the subject, they adjourned until the 2nd Thursday in January, 1795, to meet at the house of Paul Gardner, in Burlington.

January 8th, 1795, the churches again pursuant to adjournment, and two more were added. Sentiments of an Association and the platform thereof were read, and agreed to refer them to the churches, requesting them to appoint delegates to meet at the meeting house in Springfield, on the 2d day of September next, invested with power to decide on the propriety of forming an Association.

Adjourned.

September 2d 1795.

The delegates from the churches met.

Introductory Sermon, from Luke xxiv. 26, by Elder Ashbel Hosmer.* A Moderator and Clerk were chosen. Letters from the churches were read, and the following list taken:

<i>Churches.</i>	<i>Ministers,</i>	<i>Numbers.</i>
Springfield,	William Furman,	56
1st Burlington,	_____	22
2d Burlington,	Ashbel Hosmer,	101
3d Burlington,	_____	10
Norwich,	_____	30
1st Unadilla,	_____	17
Richfield,	_____	22

* He was at this time a member of a church in Connecticut, but having removed his family into Burlington, and residing with the second church in that place, was sent as one of their delegates to this Conference.

Stuart's Patent,	_____	21
Schuyler,	John Hammond,	63
Charlestown,	Elijah Herrick,	24
[11]Norway Palatine,	Joel Butler,	31
2d Unadilla,	_____	15
Otsego,	_____	12
13 Churches.	5 Ministers.	424

Note the three last mentioned churches had not before attended the conference.

Eld'rs Cornell and Finds by appointment from the Shaftsbury Association being present, took seat in the conference. Adjourned until 8 o'Clock to-morrow morning.

Sept. 3, 8 o'Clock.

Sermon by Eld'r Cornell from Timothy II. 3. After a short intermission proceeded to business. A Platform and plan of union for these churches was read and unanimously agreed upon.

The delicate circumstances in which the infant churches, in this extensive territory were placed, rendered them liable to impositions from artful and designing men; and several such of dangerous principles and corrupt practices having already obtruded themselves upon these new settlements, it became indispensably necessary that some method should be devised to prevent such impositions in future, and to keep out of our connexion all persons sustaining such characters. Therefore the conference appointed Eld. Cornell to examine each church respecting their faith and practice, and each minister concerning his character. After which the aforementioned churches and minister being found in a circumstance to unite, they UNANIMOUSLY voted to consider themselves at this and future meetings as an Association, by the name of the Otsego Association. The Elders and brethren present gave them fellowship as an Association.

Voted to open a correspondence with the Shaftsbury and Danbury Associations.

Voted to meet annually on the first Wednesday in September at 10 o'Clock A. M.

This being the first interview of this nature ever enjoyed in this western country, it was apparently crowned with a divine blessing.—The presence of Jehovah was really felt, and the souls of God's people expanded with joy. Some who came to the meeting with a resolution to oppose the forming of an Association, were constrained to acknowledge that God was with them; and their souls rejoiced in the union of these infant churches. Indeed it was a pleasing and interesting scene, to behold the little churches scattered throughout this exten-

sive land, coming up out of the wilderness and uniting together in an Associate capacity, thereby exhibiting what the Lord had done and was still doing in this once howling desert.

In order to give the reader an idea of the state of the churches in this connexion, we shall present him with some extracts from their [12] yearly letters to the Association, so far as we are able.

Extracts of letters to the Association for 1795.

Butternuts alias 1st Unadilla. "It seems to be a winter season with us, yet at our last conference we had a very comfortable time.—Our frozen hearts began to thaw; and our cold affections began to flame. We felt a little of our first love, and our desire is that the bleeding cause of God may be built up; that Zion may travel and Satan's kingdom may fall to the ground."

1st Otsego alias Stuart's Patent. "We have to bless God that when we put our trust in him he never proves a barren wilderness to our souls, but is as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. We have gone through some trials at times; but the Lord has helped us. We have some encouragement—many attentive to hear the word and convicted we trust. We wish that brotherly love may continue."

Exeter alias First Richfield. "We have reason to bless God that not only peace and harmony abound, but we have some additions and it appears that the Lord is at work on the minds of others."

Springfield. "Approves of the platform, and desires the association of the churches."

Third Burlington. "Peace and harmony among us."

Schuyler and Whitestown. "Wishing that practical Godliness may be zealously attended by the churches—we have reason to speak of the goodness of God that we have additions to the church, while we lament that some have of late left us and embraced heretical principles."

Second Burlington. "The church in comfortable circumstances, pray for the upbuilding of the cause of truth."

Second Otsego. "Desirous of union."

Norway and Palatine. "We rejoice that God has put it into the heart of any of his people to seek for the advancement of his glory, and the building up of Zion in the world."

Otsego alias Second Unadilla. "In comfortable circumstances, desirous for the

‘advancement of the Redeemer’s kingdom.’

Charlestown. “Small and feeble, recommend themselves to the prayers of God’s people.”

First Norwich. “In a comfortable state.”

(*To be continued.*)

VII.—FLOTSAM.

“WHAT’S IN A NAME?”—Among recent miscellaneous items in the *Transcript*, I have noticed the following:

“Mr. Stickerly, a happy parent in Ohio, named his children ‘One,’ ‘Two,’ ‘Three,’ &c., as they arrived, without regard to sex. General Two Stickerly was a successful Brigadier during the War of the Rebellion.”

The “Mr. *Stickerly*” referred to was Mr. B. F. *Stickney*; not, originally, “a happy parent in Ohio,” but in New Hampshire, near my native town. My boyish remembrance of him was as the keeper of a country tavern—a man of many reputed peculiarities—one of which was the inscribing on his tavern-sign, besides the usual painting of his name and a spread-eagle, or head of Washington, perhaps, the words, “A bad harbor is better than none.” From this came the unfortunate designation of “*bad harbor*,” in connection with his establishment, which, contrary to his expectation, lost him some custom.

Another whim of his was the numbering of his children: not, as is stated, “without regard to sex,” but as confined to the boys—for one of the girls, as I remember, was named Indiana; and I think the name of some State was given to each of the others. I recollect seeing, and talking with, *Two* Stickney, when he was a boy, visiting his relatives in New Hampshire, more than half a century ago; and have, since and before our War of the Rebellion, heard of him as somewhat distinguished in the border troubles that once existed between Michigan and Ohio. The father, Benjamin F. Stickney—who was early appointed by our Government as Indian Agent at the West, and left New Hampshire for that section of country—I met and passed an evening with, about twenty years ago, near his residence on the Maumee-river, in Ohio. I found him quite intelligent, although, of course, far advanced in age.

Mr. Stickney’s first wife, and the mother of his children, was a daughter of General John Stark, of Revolutionary memory. He had married again; and his last wife was the widow of one of the early printers and publishers of Washington City. The peculiarity of numbering the children was always ascribed to the

father. But it is rather a singular fact (there being no blood affinity between them) that a whim, almost as peculiar, should have actuated a brother-in-law, a Mr. Cameron of Caledonia-county, Vermont, who married another daughter of General Stark, in giving a daughter born to them the name of Thomas Jefferson. G. K. —*Boston Transcript*, May 13, 1871.

JOHN C. CALHOUN’S FOGYISM.—The following anecdote of John C. Calhoun is told by William Schouler, on the authority of the late Hon. Abbott Lawrence: “Some time before 1840, Mr. Calhoun wrote to Mr. Lawrence that he had been adding to his landed estates, and would like to obtain a loan of ten thousand or fifteen thousand dollars, in Boston, where money was more plenty than in South Carolina, and the rate of interest not so high, for the payment of which he would give his notes and a mortgage upon his estate, which would be ample security. Mr. Lawrence said he consulted Mr. Nathan Appleton and one or two other wealthy citizens of Boston upon the subject; and it was agreed to raise the money for him, and take no security for the payment but his own note. Mr. Lawrence informed Mr. Calhoun of the arrangement which he had made; and expressed his gratification that it was in the power of himself and a few of his friends to do a kindness to one so distinguished, whose life had been devoted to the service of his country. Mr. Calhoun immediately wrote back, declining the offer and withdrawing his original request. He said it did not agree with his sense of propriety to accept a loan upon such terms; that in the discharge of his public duties he did not wish to be embarrassed by a sense of obligation to any one.”—*Albany Argus*.

ANTIQUITIES OF IREDELL-COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—One mile, North of the Placebo Houston homestead, on the waters of Bryant-branch and Kennedy-creek, were discovered “prospect-holes,” which, we think, were dug long before our ancestors moved to this section of the country.

We never heard any of our forefathers say anything about miners *ever* having been in this country, hunting for gold, in their day.

The “prospect-holes,” on the hill-side, near Bryant-branch, are not more than ten feet apart; higher up on the ridge, however, they are some fifty feet apart, or probably more. The “lead” or “lode” can be traced to the Yadkin-county line, a distance of about two miles.

The "lead" runs North-east and South-west, as is the case in the Rocky Mountains. Some of the pits, or "prospect-holes," we opened. The most prominent feature of which is, that there is a hard, blue rock bottom, which is very heavy, and which, we think, contains some precious metal.

It is our opinion, that this "lead" contains silver or some other valuable metal, which has not yet been discovered, as the miners, who have been introduced into this section, have always been told to "hunt for gold," and thus, in hunting for gold, lost sight of the other precious metals. We are of the opinion that the heaps of rock which have generally been designated as Indian graves, were thrown up by persons who visited this country, centuries ago, when it was a vast prairie, as land-marks by which they could retrace their steps to their headquarters or boats; for, in those days, mathematics had not been reduced to practical use, as they now are.

Such conclusions we never could have drawn, had not a gentleman, who has been engaged in the mining business, for several years, in the West, suggested it.

The miners, whoever they were, operated just as the miners of the present day. We also think that we can discover traces of a trench which conveyed water into a sluice-box; and, judging from the suitability of the situation and the pits, there is no doubt but that we are right in our conjectures. Large trees have grown up in some of the pits and upon the mounds composed of the earth thrown up.

Now, what are we to conclude? Somebody has been here. Who and where from?—*Statesville, N. C., American.*

THE AMERICAN CROMWELLS.—A correspondent of the London *Times* lately declared that "the historic name of Cromwell has had no 'living representative since 1799," meaning, we suppose, that neither Thomas Cromwell, Henry VIII's Minister, nor Oliver Cromwell, his greater kinsman, have any descendants of that name now living. This is very likely to be true; but there are, in this country, descendants of Oliver Cromwell who do not bear the name, as the Chenoweths, descended from a daughter of Richard Cromwell, who settled in Virginia, and others of various names.

As for the Cromwells in this country, it is not necessary to suppose that they are descended from Oliver, for there was a family of the name, settled in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, while Oliver was living. Argentine Cromwell, a daughter of Giles Cromwell, of Newbury, married and lived near Exeter, N. H.,

in the seventeenth century, and has many descendants in the country, of various names. Of the male descendants of Argentine Cromwell's father we know little; but Captain Cromwell of Cincinnati may be one of them.

As Rev. John Wheelwright, the first Minister of Exeter, was a personal friend of Oliver Cromwell, for many years, it is possible that he brought with him, from England, among his parishioners and friends, a kinsman of Oliver; but we believe there is no evidence of this, though there was a tradition that Argentine Cromwell was akin to the Protector.

Any antiquarian who can trace the wanderings of John Wheelwright, from 1627 to 1636, when he landed in Boston, may throw light on several interesting points in New England history. He was a Lincolnshire man; five years older than Cromwell; but was at Cambridge with him; and his Lincolnshire Parish was not far from Cromwell's home in Huntingdon. —*Congregationalist.*

POSITIVELY THE LAST SLAVE SOLD.—The *Norfolk Journal* says that it may not be generally known that the last sale of a Slave, in the South, occurred in Virginia. News had just reached the Valley of the retreat of Lee's army from Petersburg, when a gentleman offered a slave to a farmer of Augusta-county. After some higgling, the bargain was closed by bartering the negro off for *one hundred Cabbage-plants.*

THE CHEROKEE ALPHABET.—This alphabet was invented by a full-blooded Cherokee Indian, known among white people of Chahooaga-county, Georgia, by the name of Dick Guess.

When advanced in years, without any knowledge of the English language, he had wondered at seeing the white man "talk on paper." After a long study, he undertook to open the way for his countrymen to the same accomplishment. He went to work making different characters upon the ground, exciting the surprise of all who observed him, and creating the general impression that he was *non compos mentis*. When he had brought his studies to practical results, he announced to his countrymen that he could talk on paper. This was received with contemptuous laughter. He was unable to induce any of his tribe to learn his alphabet, which consisted of about one hundred rude syllabic characters. He then went to the Cherokees, settled in Arkansas, and was more successful in inducing them to learn his alphabet. He taught a number of these Indians to write; and, on his return to Georgia,

brought with him letters written by his pupils and read them to the old Cherokees. The latter were now convinced that he had discovered the method of talking on paper, and became his pupils. This alphabet was afterward improved by Bondinot and others; but Dick Guess was its real father. His home was in what is now Knox's Quarter, near Alpine, Georgia.—*Doylestown Democrat*.

—THE history of the well-known "Bartlett Pear" is thus given by the Boston *Traveller*. Mr. Enoch Bartlett, who owned the Bartlett estate in Dorchester, now Boston Highlands, was Vice-president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for many years, and was an eminent horticulturist. Some forty years ago, he brought from this estate to one of the meetings, a choice pear, never before seen by the members. Mr. Bartlett and the members of the Society supposed it to be a seedling pair; and, out of regard to Mr. Bartlett, it was named the "Bartlett Pear." But, in point of fact, this was merely an old English pear, well known there as "William's Good Christian;" and it had been imported by Mr. T. Brewer, who built the Bartlett house and laid out the grounds, some time about the year 1815. But the estate having been, after a few years, sold, and passing into other hands, the history of the tree was not known until Mr. Bartlett's introduction of it to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society made it famous.—*Albany Argus*.

—The old Presbyterian-church, at Easthampton, Long Island, where Drs. Buel, and Lyman Beecher, and others delivered the Gospel, in years long gone by, has at last been levelled to the earth. When the new house of worship was erected, nearly twenty years ago, the old one was sold; and it has been decaying and unused ever since. At last, the frame has been taken down, and the place that knew it will know it no more, forever.

It was erected in 1717. Its history would be the record of glorious displays of the power of God, in the preaching of his Word, revivals of religion, conversions of multitudes, and the growth of successive generations of intelligent Christians. It was in this church that Dr. Buel, when speaking of the aggravated guilt of those who would perish under such privileges as they there enjoyed, once said. "In the 'last day, when the world is assembled before its Judge, the cry will go up, 'Make room! 'make room! an Easthampton sinner has 'come to judgment!'" It was in this church that Dr. Lyman Beecher preached some of his

early and powerful Sermons. Near it, several of his children, now famous, were born. The pulpit of the Church is in the possession of the Long Island Historical Society, in Brooklyn.—*N. Y. Observer*.

VIII.—NOTES.

KID, KIDNAPPER.—The following definitions, from Bailey's *Dictionary*, have an historical interest as well as a philological one. They show some of the popular impressions that prevailed in England, at the beginning of the last century.

"KID, formerly, one trepanned" [i. e. *entrapped*] "by kidnappers; now, one who is "bound apprentice, here," [*England*,] "in order to be transported to the *English* colonies "in *America*."

"KIDNAPPER, a person who makes it his "business to decoy either Children or young "Persons, to send them to the *English* plantations in *America*."

S. A. G.

BOSTON.

OLD POINT MONUMENT.—In 1689, Sebastian Rasle, a man of good sense, sound learning, and address, belonging to a respectable family in France, was appointed a Jesuit Missionary to the Norridgewock Indians. He consented to relinquish the pleasures of refined and polished society, and to live with the Indians, thirty-five years, in their rude huts and on their scanty fare.

He was killed and scalped, and his Church, built by the Government of Massachusetts, of hewn timber, was burned, on the twenty-third of August, 1724. His body was buried by some of his converts, who escaped the general destruction of their tribe; and a wooden cross erected over the grave, near the place of the altar. This cross was standing, in 1774, when this place was first settled by a small Colony from Massachusetts. The place was often visited by travellers of distinction, such as Governors, Judges, and men of distinguished reputation. But, as all vestiges of the spot had nearly disappeared, the Honorable Edward Kavenau, a native of France; a gentleman of talents; who had been educated a Catholic; who had come to this country, before Maine became a State, and become an adopted citizen; and, when Maine became a State, whose services were appreciated by the people and he was repeatedly chosen Senator for the large County of Lincoln; and, at last, was chosen President of the Senate. He became the acting Governor of the State, after the death of

Governor Lincoln, and discharged the duties of his various offices with ability and fidelity, to the satisfaction of all parties.

In January, 1833, being a member of Congress, he projected a splendid monument to be erected over the grave of Rasle, at Old Point, near the Northwest corner of Norridgewock; procured an artist to make a drawing of it; and sent a copy to the Selectmen of this town. It was to be eight feet square at the base; with a marble slab inserted, on the front side, to receive the inscription; and to be seventy feet high. He sent a copy likewise to Bishop Fenwick, of Boston. The Bishop approved of having a less costly monument erected; but was opposed to that projected by Mr. Kavenau, on account of the violent prejudices that then existed against the Catholics. A mob in Boston, which could not be restrained by the police, had, not long before, demolished and burnt their Church in that city. That, if a costly structure were erected over the grave of Rasle, it might excite the existing prejudice so as to cause its destruction, even if erected by Mr. Kavenau. That, if it were practicable, he would have a stone from the quarry with no mark of a hammer on it—the more Indian-like the better—but, as that could not be done, he would assume the whole cost of the purchase of a lot, to contain an acre, on which Rasle was buried, and erect a monument, to be four feet square, at the base, covered with a granite slab, six inches thick, four feet and six inches square, with a granite shaft, four feet square at the base, and *eleven* feet high, tapered to a round point, with an iron cross inserted in the top; the whole to be seventeen feet high; the front stone, in the upper part of the basement, to be hewn smooth to receive an inscription. All which was done, and Bishop Fenwick paid the bill; and the monument was erected on the twenty-third of August, 1833, in presence of a large concourse of people, including a large delegation of Indians, from Penobscot.

A company from Boston went to see it, two years afterwards, and one, in a boisterous manner, said that it would not be permitted to stand a week, in that vicinity. This excited the prejudice of some who heard it; and, after a few days, it was thrown down. But it was soon after replaced by Samuel Searle, Esq., and one or two others, at their expense, being indignant that the reputation of the town should thus be invaded. All prejudice gradually subsided, except with some one who defaced the Latin inscription and deposited filth about it.

In the fall of 1848, a rum-seller in a neighboring town, being prosecuted for selling rum in this town, to revenge himself, threw down the monument, a second time, and stole the

iron cross, as we have good reason to believe.

In 1861, a party from Skowhegan and Norridgewock had a pic-nic at Old Point; raised a contribution; and had it erected a third time; and it still remains, a harmless memento of the place where the Indian Church once stood. The inscription being unintelligible, a copy in English is as follows:

“Rev. Sebastian Rasle, a native of France, “a Missionary of the Society of Jesuits, at “first preaching, for a few years, to the Illinois “and Hurons, afterwards, for thirty-four years, “to the Abnaquies, in faith and charity; a true “Apostle of Christ. Undaunted by the danger “of arms; often testifying that he was prepar- “ed to die for his flock; at length, this best “of Pastors fell amidst arms, at the destruction “of the Village of Norridgewock and the ruins “of his own Church, in this very place, on the “twenty-third day of August, A. D. 1724.

“Bishop Fenwick, Bishop of Boston, has “erected this monument and dedicated it to “him and his deceased children, on the twenty- “third of August, A. D. 1833, and to the “greater glory of God.” WILLIAM ALLEN.
NORRIDGEWOCK, ME.

SOME OF THE DEVICES PRACTISED IN THE LATE WAR, BY THOSE LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE, TO AVOID GOING INTO THE ARMY.—According to the custom of the ancients, in similar cases, some mutilated some of the fingers of their right hands; some scalded their shins, to produce bad sores; and some bound copper cents to their feet, until they produced that result. One woman endeavored to screen her son by bringing the record of his birth in her Bible, to show that he was under age; but she happened to have a copy, according to its date, printed later than the entry with the pen. In some cases, the date of the book had been altered by the hand. One man made himself a place of concealment, by digging into the side of a bank of earth, where he amused himself by playing on the violin, by the sound of which he was detected. Some others found a small stream running between some hills, and crossing a public road. From this, to avoid leaving any track, they waded up the stream and dug into the bank, on the side of a hill, in an upward direction, carefully concealing the dirt. At the farther end of their den, they made an opening to the surface. Over this, in its natural position, they placed a large hollow tree, for a chimney. Under this, they could have a fire, at night, when, mostly, they frequented their burrow. During the day, they lurked among some pine bushes, on the opposite hill. One man put a partition across his house, not far from the wall of one end, in which was no

window. He had a trap-door, under a bed, in the main apartment, and another through the floor of his closet. His ingress and egress were through these; and, here, he kept goods for sale, to those of like sentiments with himself and who could keep his secret. When his hiding-place was discovered and the officers threatened to shoot through his partition, he surrendered. In one instance, a man had a large bin for grain, with a double bottom and with a sufficient space between the two for him to occupy, through the day. An opening was made for him to enter, in the backside, which could be pushed up to the wall. His wife betrayed his secret, by always seeming to keep near the box, when the recruiting officer was present. One man burrowed under the manger of his stables. The outer opening of his hole was under a pile of manure, in the yard.

In unfrequented places and remote from public roads, *men* assumed the garb of women and, in Summer, worked in the fields. Some had hiding-places under stacks of hay or straw; some between the weather-boarding and ceiling of their log houses; and some over the piazzas, with openings through the walls, to enter.

In one instance, a man found a very large hollow tree, broken off some distance from the ground. He made a light ladder that would reach near the top; threw down a quantity of dry leaves, inside; took up the ladder and let it down on the inside; and descended to the bottom. By making a small hole in the rind of the tree, he admitted light enough to work at the trade of a shoe-maker. He took up and let down his ladder, each way, as he went in and out of his place of confinement.

A great variety of diseases was feigned—some of them very strange ones, and such as cannot well be spoken of in print. One person told the Surgeons he had “a *confliction* of diseases as great as any man ever had.” One said he had a very dirty disease—he did not like to name it; and it was with difficulty he could be brought to do it; when it proved to be something like the piles. Others, acquired the ability to assume the appearance of these, at pleasure. One soldier, with a very dark skin and very much resembling a negro, though not of that origin, with great concern, consulted with a friend as to what he should do to avoid conscription to the Army. The friend advised him to put in the plea of colored blood—he did so, and escaped. Some men affected to have kidney-diseases, which they were never known to have before. Some alleged impotence; some, being affected periodically, like the female sex.

Thus, there was almost no end to the stratagems, devices, and pleas, to avoid entering the Army, in addition to the multiplied Govern-

ment contracts, for numberless articles of use in the tented-field.

OBSERVER.

NORTH CAROLINA.

IX.—QUERY.

Can any one tell me the name of the author of the following extract, and where it may be found?

S. A. D.

“Literature is a ray of that wisdom which pervades the universe. Like the sun, it enlightens, rejoices, and warms. By the aid of books, we collect around us all things, all places, men, and times. By them, we are recalled to the duties of human life. By the sacred example of greatness, our passions are directed and we are aroused to virtue. Literature is the daughter of heaven, who has descended upon earth to soften the evils of life. Have recourse, then, to books.”

X.—REPLIES.

THE BELL OF ST. REGIS, (*H. M. II. vii. 407*).—The story of the Bell of St. Regis first appeared, I think, in one of the *Annals*, which it was formerly the custom to publish. It was a very nice story, but it is hardly history. There are a few difficulties in regard to it, which, at the time it was written, were not so glaring as the mere general knowledge of Canadian matters make them now.

FIRST. In 1704, there was no individual known as St. Regis. This name is a short form for St. John Francis Regis. He was not canonized till 1737; and the name “Saint” was not affixed to his name till then.

SECOND. The Iroquois village of St. Regis was not begun by Father Gordon, till about 1760; and the French were a little too busy, just then, as well as too poor, to send to France for a bell for Father Gordon’s log Chapel, erected for the hard cases whom he took to the new village, to get them away from the *cabarets* (liquor-stores) of Montreal.

THIRD. The attack on Deerfield, in 1704, was made by Lieutenant Hertel de Rouville, with Abenaki Indians, chiefly—the New Englanders having first attacked the Abenakis. The Rev. Mr. Williams was taken, at the time; and his *Redeemed Captive* shows an entire absence of any allusion to the bell, its capture, or transportation, overland.

The story, then, is certainly out of the way, in making any “St. Regis,” in 1704; in making one in Canada, in 1704, and in making a bell, carried to any such place, from Deerfield, in 1704.

J. G. S.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

NORTH CAROLINA.—[*H. M.*, II., ix., 122.]—Hon. D. L. Swain was appointed Historical Agent of the State of North Carolina, by authority of a Resolution of the Legislature, in 1854-5. He reported to the Governor, on the twentieth of November, 1855, and on the first of December, 1856. In 1857, a Resolution was adopted, continuing the agency and authorizing the Agent to examine the public archives and other sources of information of sister States, as well as the mother country. Under this Commission, he visited Charleston and Columbia, S. C., but did not cross the ocean.

Governor Swain was active in making historical collections to the end of his life; but most of them remain in private hands, with the exception of a MS. copy of Governor Tryon's Letter-book, obtained from Harvard University, and deposited in the Executive Office, in Raleigh.

The Colonial historical documents which were ordered to be printed by the Legislature, in 1861, were the MS. records in the archives at Raleigh. The Resolution was rescinded by the Convention, which met that Spring; and the volume has never been printed.

F. P. B.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

XI.—BOOKS.

A.—PRIVATELY PRINTED BOOKS.

[Publishers and others sending Books or Pamphlets for the Editor of THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, are respectfully requested to forward the same, either direct to "HENRY B. DAWSON, MORRISANIA, N. Y.," or to MESSRS. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., Booksellers, 654 Broadway, New York City, as shall be most convenient for them.]

1.—*Captain John Cleves Symmes*. Sine loco, [*Cincinnati?*] sine anno. [1871?] Octavo. pp. 28.

In a recent issue of the MAGAZINE, we called the attention of our readers to the recent publication, by Messrs. Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, of two elegant volumes of *Pioneer Biographies*, written by the late venerable James McBride of Hamilton, Ohio; and, in the elegant tract before us, we find one of that series of biographies—that of Captain John Cleves Symmes—separately printed, evidently for private circulation.

There was enough in the character and career of Captain Symmes to entitle him to this distinction; and the venerable biographer's very carefully prepared and very useful memoir will assume, in this separate form, its proper place on the Catalogues of Libraries, as an im-

portant addition to the local historical, the military, and the scientific literature of the country.

It is very beautifully printed and will ornament any library table.

B.—PUBLICATIONS BY SOCIETIES.

2.—*Catalogue of the Museum and Gallery of Art of the New York Historical Society*. 1871. New York: Printed for the Society. 1871. Octavo, pp. iv., 72, 68.

A new edition of the Society's Catalogue, with the proper references to the various additions which have been made to its Museum and Galleries, during the past few months.

There is nothing particularly noteworthy in the work; but collectors and others of our readers will be interested in the knowledge of its appearance.

3.—*Ancient Earth Forts of the Cuyahoga Valley, Ohio*, by Col. Chas. Whittlesey, President of the Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society. Published for the Society by a Gentleman of Cleveland. Cleveland: 1871. Octavo, pp. 40.

We have already noticed, in the MAGAZINE, the commendable beginning which Colonel Whittlesey has made to bring his floating contributions to American history and American science—which have been common plunder, year after year, for every one who has been disposed to steal from others instead of producing for himself—into such shapes as shall secure for him as their author, the credit, to which he is justly entitled; and we suppose the tract before us is one of that series of productions.

It contains, FIRST, a sketch of the *History of the Surveys*; SECOND, a brief essay on the *Ancient Inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley and the Lake Regions*; FOURTH, a *Comparison of the Pre-historic Races, in Europe and America*; FIFTH, careful descriptions of the various earth-forts of the Cuyahoga-valley, in Ohio, illustrated with well-executed plates and maps; SIXTH, similar descriptions of the ancient Pits, or Caches, and the Rock inscriptions, also illustrated, and of other relics of the by-gone races who have inhabited the western country.

No more interesting and important service could be done for American Archaeology and History than this, which Colonel Whittlesey has done in this tract; and the completeness and evident accuracy of his descriptions, so amply and judiciously illustrated, induce us to hope that other works, of like character, will soon be forthcoming.

The tract, in all its parts, is very neatly executed.

4.—*Constitution, By-laws, and List of Members of the Georgia Historical Society.* Savannah: 1871. Octavo, pp. 27.

There is no Society of this class which is more richly entitled to the respect of those who regard the history of the United States with any favor, than is the Georgia Historical Society, chartered in 1839; and we welcome this excellent evidence that "it still lives," in very fact, with a fine list of Resident Members and every appearance of reasonable prosperity.

We notice some errors in the list of Honorary Members—our venerable and honored friend, Colonel Thomas Aspinwall, of Boston, for instance, is marked as "Deceased"; and so are Colonel Brantz Mayer, of Baltimore, and President Woods, of Brunswick, Maine; while Rev. Doctor Bethune, of New York; Rev. Joseph B. Felt, of Salem; Hon. George Folsom, of New York; Albert G. Greene, of Providence; Doctor Robert W. Gibbs, of Columbia, S. C.; Rev. Doctor Jenks, of Boston; Doctor Usher Parsons, of Providence, and Hon. William Willis, of Portland, considered as among the living, are, alas! no more on earth.

The Society has our best wishes for its continued prosperity.

C.—OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

5.—*Statistics of Minnesota, pertaining to Agriculture, Manufactures, Population, &c., &c. For 1870.* Being the Second Annual Report of the Commissioner of Statistics to the Governor. Made according to Law. Saint Paul: Press Printing Co. 1871. Octavo, pp. 187.

A few months since, we referred to the admirable manner in which the Assistant Secretary of State of Minnesota had discharged the duties recently imposed upon him, in making him the statistician of the State; and commended his First Report, in terms which we certainly considered were justly called for, by its unquestionable merits. In the volume before us, we have the second volume of the series, which, if possible, surpasses the first, in the completeness of its details and the admirable manner in which they are arranged.

A more perfect picture of Minnesota, as that young State was, a few months since, cannot be conceived; and the ability and industry of the officer who constructed it are worthy of all praise.

D.—TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

6.—*Drawing Book for Schools and Beginners.* Designed and Drawn by M. H. Holmes. Parts I-IV. Elementary. New York: Harper & Bros. Sine anno. Oblong.

A new series of Drawing Books, extending, in its examples, from a straight line to a flight of steps, in perspective, and, as far as we can judge, admirably adapted to lead the beginner,

whether in a school or elsewhere, from the first step, in drawing, to a moderate respectability in that useful accomplishment. The examples are admirably lithographed; and the books, in every respect, are very neatly gotten up.

7.—*The Institutes of Medicine.* By Martyn Paine, M.D., LL.D., etc. Ninth Edition. New York: Harper & Bros. 1870. Octavo, pp. xvi, 1151.

The author of this portly volume is one of "the Old Guard" of medical science; and wherever he is seen or heard, no child's play need be expected. He has become celebrated, the world over, as a leader, if not the head, of that particular school of Allopathy which recognizes the supremacy of the *Vital* rather than that of the mere *Chemical* power; and, in defense of his peculiar system, he wields a pen of unusual power and with a resolution of purpose and an evident conviction of his truthfulness which are seldom seen.

We are not expected to know enough of the subjects discussed to allow us to become a party in the contest; but we cannot fail to be impressed with the untiring industry with which Doctor Paine has collected his material, the remarkable skill with which he has employed it, and the positive earnestness with which he presents it to the world, in opposition to what he conceives to be the radical errors of his own professional brethren. Indeed, there is so much boldness, both in the man and the manner, that no one can mistake either the entire sincerity of the one or the entire originality of the other; and, whether agreeing or disagreeing, the careful, honest, intelligent reader—and no other need attempt to fathom the mysteries of his tremendous *seven-page sentences, unbroken by a single full stop*—will lay down the volume with astonishment and respect.

The volume is made for service rather than ornament; and it makes no claim whatever to typographical beauty.

8.—*Anteros.* A Novel. By the author of *Guy Livingstone*, etc. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Octavo, pp. 165. Price 50 cents.

Ralph the heir. A Novel. By Anthony Trollope. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros. Octavo, pp. 282.

A Life's Assize. A Novel. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Octavo, pp. 157. Price 50 cents.

The Monarch of Mincing Lane. A Novel. By William Black. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Octavo, pp. 153. Price 50 cents.

Her Lord and Master. A Tale. By Florence Marryat. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Octavo, pp. 117. Price 50 cents.

Five works of fiction, by eminent authors, printed very neatly, and sold at low prices.

9.—*Bench and Bar*: a complete digest of the Wit, Humor, Asperities, and Amenities of the Law. By L. J. Bigelow. With portraits and illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Octavo, pp. 532.

This is a new and much enlarged edition of a work which we noticed when it first appeared; and we have glanced over the pages, both those of the reprint and those now first printed, and been amused with some of the funny paragraphs which we find there. We have been surprised to find, however, how much of a partisan work it is; and how much pleasure its author sometimes enjoys in contradicting himself, when it becomes necessary to do so in order to make a point against a political opponent—contrast, for instance, what he said of Judge Taney and the rights of negroes, on page 126, with what he said, on the same subject, on page 130. The proof-reader, also, by reason of his oversight, has helped to make the volume still less acceptable—a feature which is seldom seen in a book from the Harpers.

10.—*The Wonders of the Heavens*. By Camille Flammarion. From the French, by Mrs. Norman Lockyer. With forty-eight illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. iv., 289.

Wonderful Escapes. Revised from the French of F. Bernard and original Chapters added. By Richard Whiting. With twenty-six Plates. Duodecimo, pp. vi., 308.

The Wonders of Engraving. By George Duplessis. Illustrated with thirty-four wood engravings. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 333.

Wonders of European Art. By Louis Viardot. Illustrated with eleven wood engravings. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. vii., 235.

Four additional volumes of the wonderful *Library of Wonders* which this excellent house, during the past two years, has been scattering over the country.

As a home library, for instruction as well as entertainment, we know of nothing which is more attractive; and as twenty-two volumes have been issued, it is a library in itself, such as few families already possess.

11.—*Life and Times of Henry, Lord Brougham*, written by himself. In three volumes. Vol. I. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 350.

Who does not know of Lord Brougham—the acute lawyer, the sturdy advocate, the merciless reviewer, the astute Judge, the clear-headed politician, whose unequalled sarcasm and ugly phiz have served to increase what, without either of these and even without the help of *Punch*, would have made their possessor one of the most famous of modern notables?

In the volume before us, we have the first installment of this remarkable man's remarkable *Autobiography*, bringing down his record, as written by himself, to 1810; and we have seldom seen a work in which appears so perfect a

picture of the Scottish and English society of that period—1778 to 1810—as this. It is exceedingly minute and circumstantial; and to those whose tastes lead them to remember the *personnel* of British high life, a century since, this volume will be unusually attractive. The succeeding volumes will be more interesting to us; and we shall look for them with unusual interest.

12.—*The Ogilvies*. A Novel. By the author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 421. Price \$1.50

Olive. A Novel. By the author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 428. Price \$1.50

The Head of the Family. A Novel. By the author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 523. Price \$1.50

Motherless; or A Parisian Family. From the French of Madame Guizot DeWitt. By the author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*, for Girls in their teens. With illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 253. Price \$1.50

Fair France. Impressions of a Traveller. By the author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 212. Price \$1.50

Miss Mulock is so widely and so favorably known, through her writings, that we need say nothing on the subject beyond a mere announcement of what, to some extent, is an uniform edition of her writings—if those may be called *uniform* which, except in their height, are very often, entirely different.

All, however, are very neatly printed and bound; and all, we doubt not, will find a most hearty welcome among those of our readers whose tastes lead them, also, to the lighter literature of the day.

13.—*Science for the Young. Heat*. By Jacob Abbott. With numerous engravings. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 306.

Light. By Jacob Abbott. With numerous engravings. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 313.

These well-printed and carefully illustrated volumes form the opening works of a series, for the instruction of youth in the principles of science; and they are clothed in narrative, in order that those for whom they were written may not only receive their teachings in an agreeable form but be taught the fundamental principles of the several sciences treated of, more thoroughly and accurately than is usual.

The author acknowledges the assistance he has enjoyed, while preparing these volumes for the press, from recent European works; and the publishers have certainly seconded his efforts by the liberal outlay of illustrations with which the volumes are ornamented.

The series certainly ought to be successful and we hope it will be.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. X. SECOND SERIES.]

JULY, 1871.

No. 1.

I.—FROM BROOKLYN TO BRANDYWINE.

A SKETCH OF THE CAMPAIGNS OF GENERAL WASHINGTON, FROM SEPTEMBER, 1776, TO SEPTEMBER, 1777.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE, NOVEMBER 11, 1869.
BY WILLIAM T. READ, ESQ.

The Battle of Brooklyn [August 27th, 1776,] was fought and lost. The victors, in grim repose, awaited the dawn of the twenty-ninth, to storm the American lines; but that dawn showed to the astonished foe these lines evacuated. So skilfully was conducted this retreat, as honorable to Washington as a victory, that not a sound indicated to the British sentinels the movement; not a soldier was left behind; all the military stores and most of the provisions brought off; and all the guns, except a few of a large calibre, which the state of the roads made it impossible to remove—and the fog, unusually dense, at that season, let fall, “I believe, by divine providence,” to hide from the British war-ships the retreating Army, did not lift till the transports, bearing its vanguard, entered the harbor of New York.

The city of New York could not be held, such was the overwhelming superiority of the British Army, in number, equipment, and discipline. It was evacuated. Several positions were then taken by the American Army; the strongest at King's-bridge. From Howe's movements, it was evident that his object was to gain Washington's rear; force him to fight; and, in the event of defeat, precluding retreat, make it certain that he must surrender at discretion or be cut to pieces; and, therefore, York Island was evacuated. Both armies moved towards the White Plains, where a camp had been formed and occupied by Militia, to guard a deposit of provisions, there. The American Army was marshalled in a series of entrenched camps, on several hills, for ten or twelve miles from Valentine's-hill, near King's-bridge, to White Plains, fronting the British and the river Bronx, which separated them. Howe avoided skirmishing—his desire was to bring on a great battle; while that of Washington was to

avoid it and protract the campaign, preserving his Army, soon to be dissolved by the expiration of their term of service, till replaced by a new one to be raised.

Howe marched slowly and cautiously, with compact encampments, well guarded by the artillery.

On the first of October, 1776, Gunning Bedford, Lieutenant-colonel of the Delaware Regiment, who died in 1797, Governor of Delaware, wrote, from the American camp, to his brother-in-law, George Read:—“The chief part of our time, since leaving Long Island, we have been encamped on the heights of Morrisano, on the other side of King's Bridge, two miles apart. By information lately received, and which the General acquainted us with in General Orders, they [the enemy] are meditating something speedy, which has put us on our guard, for the few nights past, the army parading and marching down to the lines, two hours before day, and when the lines are completed (and they are very forward) I think our situation will be a very good one—should the enemy attempt to carry them they will suffer greatly. Our army, in general, is much reduced by sickness, or something else, as our Regiment appears equal to any two I have yet seen in the service; and we want seventy to complete us, and have one hundred sick. Our army suffers much for many things, the sick particularly, as there appears to be no medicines, anywhere. I know it to be the case with our Regiment and many others. Upon the whole, I think it has been a discouraging Campaign, and a hard one. I have not been well till within these few days. I feel better since I left Philadelphia, though I have lost no duty. Colonel Haslett and the Major are both unwell. The Colonel is in the country, about five miles off, otherwise I think I should go to Philadelphia shortly to provide some winter-clothing for our people and blankets, which near two hundred of them are without.”*

* *Life and Correspondence of George Read, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Chapter III—Unpublished.*

General Howe, on the twenty-eighth of October, attacked the American lines. The engagement was spirited on both sides; and the loss of both from three to four hundred. The only advantage of the British was their carrying a hill, held by General McDougal, to cover the right flank of the American Army. The British Army lay on their arms, through the night succeeding the Battle of White Plains, on the ground they had carried.

Colonel Bedford wrote to George Read, on the second of November: "Since our leaving York Island we have been in perpetual motion. The enemy moving has likewise caused our Regiment to do so. I have now slept five nights without a tent or anything but the bare ground to lie upon, and not a blanket to cover us, our baggage being ten miles from us and our station advanced toward the enemy, which is always our case. I have very little convenience of writing, at present, being obliged to sit on the bare ground, and use the back of a letter. I would inform you of the occurrences, lately. About ten days since Colonel Haslet, Major Green of the Virginias, and myself were ordered, with six hundred men, to march and attack Colonel Rogers (the famous Major Rogers formerly) and his Regiment, which was supposed to be about three hundred strong, or his out-guard. Accordingly, we proceeded, but, instead of meeting with his main body, our guides brought us (about eleven o'clock at night) on their picket guard, consisting of about seventy men, thirty-six of whom we brought off and about fifty muskets, and as many blankets, the rest, I believe, were chiefly slain, as several deserters from their Corps—they are called Royal Rangers—say but two escaped. We had two men killed. Major Green, who had the chief merit on that occasion, made the first attack, with one hundred and fifty men, was wounded through the shoulder near the socket (but hope he will recover) and six or seven men wounded. The place we attacked was about ten miles from our camp, and called Merrymack. Instead of three hundred, they had six hundred men, and fled on the alarm. Last Monday, the enemy advanced near our lines on the White Plains. Our Regiment was ordered to reinforce General McDougal's Brigade, which occupied an advantageous hill.† The enemy soon made preparations to gain it, and at last succeeded, after our defending it in the best manner we could, with our small number, in comparison with the enemy and a large train of artillery. They cannonaded us with their whole force,

"which I suppose was as great as any brought against us, which forced a retreat. Our Regiment lost about fifteen killed and as many wounded. Captain Adams, of our Regiment, we fear, is killed, as he is missing.

"We had an Ensign Hazard shot through the arm, which is broken. Captain Caldwell is slightly wounded in the wrist, and myself in the arm, but am now quite well of it, as is Caldwell. The night before last, our lines at White Plains were evacuated, and the enemy took possession. We are but five miles from them, and expect them here next, probably, to-morrow. We have just received orders, while I am writing this, to fortify this post. There is only Lord Stirling's Brigade here. We are on the right of the whole army, and it is supposed the enemy mean to surround us, which can only be done by forcing their way on our right."

Washington, Howe not having followed up his partial success, at White Plains, as expected, changed position, in the night, to the hills of North-Castle, five miles distant, to which his baggage had been sent. Howe, judging it too hazardous to attack the American lines, then changed his plan of operations, directing them against Fort Washington, on the Hudson, which was taken, and then moved to New Jersey, pushing through that State to reach the Delaware and then Philadelphia. Washington retreated into New Jersey, and then slowly through it, his feeble Army not more than four thousand in number, weakened by the withdrawal of the Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland troops, whose terms of service had expired, or were about to do so, by sickness and desertion, hoping, if reinforced, to battle the British General. On the first of December, he reached the river Delaware; and, on the second of December, in boats, his foresight secured, his remaining military stores and baggage were transported across the river, with his sick, who were sent to Philadelphia. Washington remained, with the remnant of his Army, on the North side of the Delaware; and they were destitute of tents, blankets, and utensils, some of them almost naked and without shoes.

Criticism, too often malignant, pursued Washington, in his retreat, after the Battle of Brooklyn. The sneer of Lee—that he conducted his campaign with the pickaxe and the spade—passed from mouth to mouth of the clique, inside of Congress and outside of it, who sought the elevation of Lee to the command of the American armies. In the gloomy state of our affairs, at that time, they probably believed that, almost in his grasp, was the baton of supreme authority, about to fall from the imbecile hand of an incompetent General, who would

† Chatterton's—*Writings of Washington*, 210-211.

hide his mortification in the groves of Mount Vernon.

Lee was not without military talent, but, with over-weening opinion of himself, he was inordinately ambitious, intriguing, unscrupulous, and indiscreet. He was almost ugly; rough in his manners; slovenly; crabbed, wrote one lady—morose, another—pro'ane in discourse; and bad in moral conduct; and neither feared nor loved God or man—but with an acute intellect and varied and extensive knowledge; fluent and brilliant in discourse; too often cynical and censorious. He was, I think, overestimated until after the Battle of Monmouth—as was Gates, till his failure in his Southern command exposed the hollowness of his pretensions. On his journey to take command of the Southern Army, he visited Lee, who, recently exchanged, was on his farm in Virginia. Lee, as he bade him farewell, warned him “to beware that his Northern laurels should not be turned to Southern willows.” This warning seemed to be a prophecy and a covert sneer.

I have often recoiled, with loathing, from the base intrigues of Gates to supplant Washington. Congress honored Gates by a vote of thanks, a medal, and the command of the Southern Army, for the successful conducting of the Northern campaign and its glorious termination by the surrender of Burgoyne, when, in truth, Congress was indebted for this happy result to the wise plans, energetic measures, and sacrifices of the noble-minded Philip Schuyler. He has received, at the hands of posterity, the justice withheld by his contemporaries.

The advance of Cornwallis compelled Washington, on the eighth of December, to cross the Delaware, with his two thousand men, of whom only one half were effective; the van of the British, with rolling of drums, clashing of cymbals, and braying of trumpets, entering Trenton, as the rear of the American Army touched the right bank of the Delaware.

Lee, disobeying Washington's peremptory and repeated orders to join him, lingered in Jersey, prolonging his independent command, it has been conjectured, that he might, by some splendid stroke, should opportunity for it occur, greatly enhance his reputation, or, should the American Army be defeated, the likelihood of which was increased by withholding his troops, he would be the sole hope of Congress. Whatever were his designs, he was surprised and captured; and Sullivan, who succeeded him in command, immediately put the troops, three thousand in number, in motion, and joined Washington, as did Gates, with part of the Northern Army, on the twenty-first of December, making his whole force about seven thousand.

Christmas, 1776, dawned gloomily. Dark clouds were driven by cold blasts athwart the sky. Snow, so suggestive of desolation, covered the ground, seemingly dead, in the embrace of Winter. The deepest despondency prevailed. All seemed lost. Jersey was subdued; multitudes in Pennsylvania, it was believed, would soon accept the terms of amnesty proclaimed by the Howes, and Washington be without an Army; while the British would issue from their cantonments, to ravage with fire and sword, confronted only by ill-disciplined militia. The re-establishment of the British rule, in a ten-fold degree more despotic, seemed inevitable; while, for the best, and wisest, and bravest of the Americans, whether statesmen or soldiers, there loomed, in the distance, the gallows, confiscation, and exile. Christmas, 1776, was not with them a day of joy and festivity. Gratitude to God, for his unspeakable gift, which the day commemorated, glowed in many Christian bosoms; but it was stilled by despondency and dread. It seemed more fitting their condition to sit in ashes and be clad with sack-cloth than to spread the festal board and deck with evergreens their houses and their temples.

Cornwallis, unable to obtain boats to transport his Army across the Delaware, suspended his march on Philadelphia till that river should be bridged by ice. Four thousand of his troops were cantoned in New Jersey towns, on the Delaware, and the residue between that river and the Hackensack.

Washington, on the right bank of the Delaware, in a condition apparently almost hopeless, did not yield to despondency and the inaction which is its sure result. To tell men of their faults is never pleasant and often not safe; but Washington did not hesitate to renew his warning to Congress against short enlistments and reliance on the Militia, which had proved so disastrous. He urged reform in the Army—organization; increase of Regiments and of his own powers; and his want of Engineers, Cavalry, and Artillery. “Some might think he was transcending his position and his duty, in urging his opinions and advice so earnestly and freely upon Congress—especially the increase of his own powers—but none would more willingly than himself turn the sword into the ploughshare, for he had no lust of power. He had a character to lose, a life to peril, an estate to forfeit, and the inestimable blessing of liberty at stake”—this was his excuse: thus he wrote.

His call for Militia, to protect Philadelphia, was met by volunteers, who were posted at several places on the Delaware.

After his reinforcement of the troops lately

commanded by Lee, Washington determined to assume the offensive. His Regulars, a few excepted, were posted above Trenton, from Yardley's to Corryell's ferry; General Irvine, with the Pennsylvania and Jersey Militia, from Yardley's to the ferry opposite Bordentown; and the residue of the Pennsylvania Militia, under General Cadwallader, further down the Delaware.

Trenton and Bordentown were garrisoned by Hessians. Their discipline was lax; and, hired by petty sovereigns trafficking in the flesh and blood of serfs, as of beasts, to fight without principle, and unrestrained by their officers, they were guilty of excessive plunderings and outrages. Their dispersed situation made it impossible for them to support each other, if suddenly attacked, and suggested the probable success of such attacks, on both these posts, if simultaneously made: and Washington determined they should be made. With about twenty-four hundred Regulars, on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1776, with more delay than he anticipated, in a fierce storm of sleet, rain, and snow, he passed the Delaware, at McKonkey's-ferry, nine miles from Trenton; thence, they marched, in two Divisions—one on the river, the other on the Pennington-road, both leading to the city—one entering at the West end, the other side at the North, at its back. Washington was with the upper Division. Both Divisions reached Trenton at eight o'clock, A. M., and attacked simultaneously. The surprise was complete. The picket-guard, driven in, fired from the houses: cannon, turned on the Americans, were charged on and taken by two brave officers, one of whom, afterward, became President of our new-born Republic. Colonel Rahl, hastily mounting his horse, when the roll of the American drums announced his peril, bravely trying to rally his men, soon fell, mortally wounded; and, resistance being hopeless, the Hessians surrendered.

Tradition tells, that Rahl passed the night of Christmas, carousing with a party of friends; and that, as the day was dawning, on the twenty-sixth, a scroll was brought him from a tory, announcing the march of Washington, but that, without reading, he thrust it into his pocket, with the thought, perhaps not uttered, "Business to-morrow, pleasure now." General Irving was prevented, by driving ice, from crossing with his command; and the bridge over the Assanpink, in consequence, unguarded; and over it five hundred Hessians and one hundred Cavalry and Chasseurs* escaped towards Bordentown. General Cadwallader was, in like manner, prevented from crossing the Delaware, to surprise the Hessians, at Bordentown. In so far this well-devised enterprise failed, as plans,

depending for success on combinations of Divisions or Columns, have failed, frequently.

The fruits of the victory were one thousand prisoners, six brass field-pieces, twelve drums, and four flags—among them that of the Anspach Regiment, of white damask, bearing, embroidered with silver thread, crown and eagle, with the motto "PRO PRINCIPLE ET PATRIA."

Washington could not hold Trenton. Donop, with his veterans, superior in number, was below him; and a strong Battalion of Infantry at Princeton. His own troops were worn out by exertion and exposure, through the inclement past night and morning; and the prisoners must be secured. He therefore re-crossed the Delaware, on the twenty-seventh of December.

Throughout the States, on intelligence of this brilliant and successful stroke, astonishment overmastered joy; and, at the British headquarters and cantonments, there were mortification and astonishment. It was a marvel that "Mr. Washington," as they styled him, the derided rebel-leader, beaten at Brooklyn, chased through New-Jersey, cowering with his half-naked, barefooted Army, on the right bank of the Delaware, should start forth the enterprising General, in contrast to their own leader—the common-place, indolent, unenterprising, and sensual Howe. They may not have believed, with some European philosophers, that man and beast had degenerated in America, but were persuaded that their Army was immeasurably superior to the rebel host, in courage and all the other noble and chivalric attributes of the soldier. Their mortification was therefore proportioned to the arrogance that preceded it.

We must not forget the prisoner Rahl—Washington did not. He repaired to his quarters, in the family of a benevolent Quaker, where he was carefully attended; he stood by his bed; he pressed his hand and uttered words of sympathy and consolation. Life was fast ebbing away. Rahl was dying, far from his fatherland—his post lost by his lack of vigilance; and the laurels he had won at the recent capture of Fort Washington, withered and turned into a funeral chaplet. At this awful hour he thought not of himself, but of his captive soldiers. He feared that their recent atrocities in New Jersey would be avenged upon them; and implored Washington to treat them with clemency. He was assured that they should be so treated; and the assurance was fulfilled. The Hessian prisoners were sent to the interior of Virginia. At first, as they passed through towns and villages, they were met with taunts and maledictions; but as soon as, by the benevolent precaution of Washington, it was known that they were not volunteers in the British Army,

but sold, like beasts in the market, to England to fight against her rebel Colonies, hatred was converted into pity; and they were received in silence, or with gentle words and deeds of kindness, though hundreds of American prisoners had perished and were dying under the cruelties of the *Jersey* prison-ship.

The mercenary has thus been characterised: "*Nullum vitæ genus est improbius quam, qui, sine causa respectu mercede conducti, militant.*" They changed services, often, without regard to the justice of the cause of any of them. They had no love of country, usually so intense and enduring, and even had lost the idea of country. Their moral code was reduced to one obligation—that of fidelity to the States they served, while their engagements with them lasted, though they changed services with as much indifference as they changed their spirits. Their bravery—for they were brave—was mere animal courage; and they were ruthless robbers wherever they could plunder. They were bandits; not true soldiers, who deplored the inevitable miseries of war, while they inflicted them; who regarded women, even the humblest, with somewhat of the reverence of the Knights-errant of old for the weaker sex; and whose arms were raised, not to destroy, but to protect men in decrepitude and infants in their helpless innocence.

Treaties between England and the Duke of Brunswick, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel were, on the twenty-ninth of February, 1775, laid before the British Parliament. By these Treaties, four thousand three hundred Brunswickers and twelve thousand Hessians were added to the British Army, for annual subsidies, to be paid, to the Duke of Brunswick, £15,519, for the Hessians, £114,298, and to both Princes, £7,4s., 4d., per man for levy-money, and the same sum for every man killed. The pay of these mercenaries to be that of British soldiers. Opposition reprobated the employment of foreign mercenaries against British subjects; but these Treaties were approved by large majorities, in both Houses.—Bissett's *History of George III.*, ii, 385.

That these contracts, negotiated by Ambassadors, were called Treaties, and the sums by them agreed to be paid, the blood-money, termed "Subsidies," may have veiled but could not lessen the turpitude of this base traffic. Of the men thus sold to military bondage, many were maimed, or ruined in their constitutions and depraved in their morals. In this employment of German mercenaries, the only novel feature was their being used against British subjects; for, long before, they had been hired by British Ministers as auxiliary to their armies. For example: Parliament granted, in 1727, over £200,000. for

maintenance of twelve thousand Hessian troops—Bissett's *History of England*, i., 563—and, in 1750, they had in the service thirty-eight thousand, seven hundred and fifty soldiers of Hanover, Wolfenbittel, Saxe Gotha, and Buskeburg, costing, for their yearly maintenance, over £100,000, in addition to the subsidies for these mercenaries.—Bissett's *History*, ii., 590.

Among the wrongs suffered by the American Colonies, set forth in their Declaration of Independence, is the transporting, by the King of Great Britain, of large bodies of mercenaries, to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun.

Several of the minor German Principalities were very small. Of one of them, the standing Army was one Regiment; and if it had a Navy, we may suppose it was a yacht, on an artificial lake. I have smiled when I have read of the Courts of these paltry States, with their Chamberlains, Equerries, and Almoners; their pompous ceremonials and rigidly-enforced etiquette—poor aping of the Courts of the great Kingdoms—but ceased to smile when I remember that some of these mimic Courts were maintained by selling their subjects into military bondage, or by licensing gambling-hells, which attracted black-legs and their dupes, from every part of Europe.

The Hessian Colonel, Count Donop, mortally wounded in his unsuccessful attack on Fort Mercer, Red Bank, New Jersey, and a prisoner, a short time before his death, said:—"I die the victim of my ambition and the avarice of my Sovereign!"

Trenton, reoccupied by Washington, on the thirtieth of December, is thus described, in a pamphlet, published at Philadelphia, in 1789, entitled *A Letter to the Abbe Raynal on the Affairs of North America*: "Trenton is situated on a rising ground, about three quarters of a mile distant from the Delaware, on the eastern, or Jersey, side; and it is cut into two divisions, by a small creek or rivulet, sufficient to turn a mill which is upon it, after which it empties itself, at nearly right angles, into the Delaware. The upper division, which is to the North-east, contains about seventy or eighty houses; and the lower, about forty or fifty. The ground, on each side of this creek, and on which the houses are, is likewise rising; and the two divisions present an agreeable prospect to each other, with the creek between."

Intelligence that large reinforcements to the American Army were on their way, determined Washington to again cross the Delaware, in the hope of overtaking Donop, retreating from Bordentown. On the twenty-ninth of December, this re-crossing was commenced; and was not completed until the thirtieth.

Washington posted the main body of his

Army on the East bank of the Assanpink ; and his artillery to command a narrow bridge over it, where it was very deep ; and his advance three miles off, covered by a wood behind Shabakong-creek.

The sailing of Cornwallis for England was stopped by the intelligence of the surprise at Trenton, as he was in command of the British Army, in Jersey. He reached Shabakong, with all his force, except his rear-guard, under General Leslie, which halted half way between Trenton and Princeton. The American advance was drawn in ; but Hand's Corps checked the British, for a while, so that the sun had almost set when they reached Trenton ; then, attacking by columns, they made several attempts to cross the bridge over the Assanpink, but were repulsed by the American artillery ; and, at night, encamped. Cornwallis, instead of attacking, that night, as he was advised to do, delayed the assault, sure, he said, "that he would bag the fox, next morning."

As darkness fell upon the armies, face to face their camp-fires blazed. It was a night of peril, indeed, from which no way of escape appeared—to await the assault of the enemy would result in total defeat: to retreat across the Delaware, full of masses of floating ice, was almost impracticable, and, if effected, Jersey would be again occupied by the British, Philadelphia taken, and the newly awakened hopes of his countrymen give place to despair. But, oh! happy suggestion, not of another's but of his own genius, is it not practicable, by a quick march, this night, to surprise and destroy, or capture, the enemy at Princeton ; and, then, "at Brunswick, with their stores?" He at once submitted this plan of operation to a military Council, who unanimously approved it. The baggage was sent to Burlington. But an obstacle presented itself, so formidable, that it almost scared Washington from this bold movement. The thaw which succeeded the recent excessive cold, had rendered the ground so soft as to make the roads almost untravelable by an Army. But, suddenly, the wind changed to the North ; the mild weather gave place to very cold ; and, quickly, the ground was hard-frozen. Washington ascribed this happy circumstance, as he did the discovery of Arnold's treason, not to fortune, but to Providence, which, said he, "has been so often and remarkably manifested in our favor." Shame upon us, if, from fear of being thought superstitious, we hesitate to own the hand of God in events which determine the destiny of nations. The American Army noiselessly withdrew. A party was left to replenish the camp-fires, till dawn, and throw up earth-works, near the bridge over the Assanpink, to deceive the enemy into the belief that the American Army was slumbering

within its late camp. "The line of camp-fires;" in the words of the pamphlet cited, "effectually hid from the British whatever was doing behind them, for flame can no more be seen through than a wall, and, in this sense, while a pillar of fire to one Army was a pillar of cloud to the other."

The direct road to Princeton could not be taken, because General Leslie was upon it, with his Brigade, at Maidenhead, half-way to Princeton. Washington, therefore, marched upon the Quaker-road, through Allenstown, which was somewhat circuitous. Newly-opened, it was full of stumps, stones, and inequalities of surface. The stars, with their soft and silvery rays, gave somewhat of light ; their worn habiliments little protected the soldiers from the wind that chilled them : they left no footprints on the frozen ground ; but it was crimsoned by the blood from many of their feet. Three British Regiments—the Seventeenth, Fortieth, and Fifty-fifth—were quartered, during the past night, in Princeton, to join Cornwallis in the morning. The Seventeenth had left : and the Fifty-fifth was about to march, also. The Seventeenth, commanded by Colonel Mawhood, crossed the bridge over Stony-brook, on the direct road to Trenton, and marching through a wood, beyond it, and attaining the summit of a hill, about sunrise, the glittering of the arms of Mercer's Brigade, the van of the American Army, discovered it. It was partially hid by the woods ; and Mawhood supposed it to be a party of the Americans, defeated by Cornwallis, and flying. He made, therefore, a detour to retard it, while the Regiments, in Princeton, apprized by messengers, hastily sent, should surround it. As he re-crossed Stony-brook-bridge, he came in full view of the head of Mercer's Brigade. Each tried to reach an elevated spot, near the house of a Quaker named Clark. The Americans outstripped the British, and formed there, behind a hedge, in front of the house, and fired, effectively ; but, when charged, being armed only with rifles, broke. Mercer dismounted, his horse being disabled ; and, in trying to rally his retreating men, was felled by the butt of a musket and bayoneted. After the battle, he was taken, insensible, to Clark's house, where he died, on the twelfth of January. Colonel Haslett, fell dead, struck in the head by a musket-ball. Both were physicians ; and Haslett, moreover, an ordained Presbyterian Clergyman. Both were educated, beloved for their virtues, and conspicuously patriotic.

Mawhood pursued the retreating Brigade till arrested by a detachment of Pennsylvania Militia, sent to support it ; and, as soon as he saw it, he opened fire on it with his artillery, and checked it. Washington came up ; rallied Mer-

cer's broken troops; and urged forward the checked Militia; and the fight became desperate. The Seventh Virginia Regiment came up; and Mawhood, sensible that he was surrounded, charging with the bayonet, escaped, with heavy loss, to join Cornwallis. The Fifty-fifth Regiment, in the meantime, had retreated to Brunswick. The Fortieth could not arrive in time to support the other two. Part of it also retreated towards Brunswick; and the remainder fled to the College, but, cannon being about to open on it, it surrendered.

Washington led the pursuit of the British, fleeing towards Brunswick: but, after advancing about three miles, called a Council of War, on horseback. The question proposed was, "should he push on to Brunswick." The taking of the stores there, would crown his victory: but his soldiers were exhausted by their march of the preceding night and fight of that morning, thinly clad, without blankets, many of them barefooted, and the cold intense; and Cornwallis would soon overtake him. Washington, therefore, abandoned the pursuit and retired to Morristown.

One hundred British, at least, were killed in the battle of Princeton, on the spot; some wounded; and near three hundred made prisoners, including fourteen officers. The loss of the Americans was twenty-five or thirty, including, besides Mercer and Haslett, several valuable officers.

Cornwallis left his marque, on the morning of the third of January, as the day dawned, to "bag the fox," as he had vaunted he would do. When he looked abroad, there was the Assanpink flowing on; there was the bridge, successfully defended against his assaults: and there was the field, yesterday held by the American Army, but there was no Army, there. To his dismay and confusion, the truth flashed upon him—instead of "bagging the fox," he was outgeneraled. Washington had marched to surprise his Regiments, at Princeton, and capture his military chest and stores, at Brunswick. Not a moment was lost. His Army was formed and marched, precipitately. The thunder of cannon and rattle of small-arms soon showed the whereabouts of the Americans. Cornwallis reached Stony-brook, soon after Washington retired from Princeton, and found the bridge over it destroyed, and forded it with the water breast-high to his soldiers. Pressing forward, rapidly, he found New-Brunswick unassailed. His stores and military-chest were safe; but his reputation dimmed. He was spared the painful anticipation, that he might be more deeply humiliated by the surrender of his sword and a British Army to this same Washington.

Howe was, with the main body of his Army,

in Winter-quarters, in the city of New York; and the residue concentrated in Amboy and New Brunswick. Washington found Morristown so suitable for his Winter-quarters that he made them, there. He was safe from approach, from the East, in a great degree. Behind it, were hills with defiles where he could be secure from the enemy, if driven from his camp, and a country that could supply provisions and forage. His troops were huddled in a beautiful valley—Lowantia, its softly sounding name, from the pelucid streamlet which mended through it. Strong was the contrast between these two Armies, in their Winter-quarters. New York was, to the British, a Capua. "New York," writes a British historian—Bissett's *History of the Reign of George III.*, i., 428—"bore the aspect of a gay and voluptuous city, in time of Peace, rather than that of a military station for watching and annoying the enemy, in War. Howe enjoyed the luxuries of London—gaming was his favorite pastime, into which many of his young officers were thoroughly initiated. There were balls, the theater, routes, banquets, in abundance," with occasional awakening of enterprise, by raids in New Jersey and Connecticut, made infamous by conflagrations of towns, and churches, and solitary farm-houses, plunder, murder of old and decrepit men, and outrages on helpless women.* Turn we to the American encampment—"Let vice and immorality be discouraged, as much as possible; and, as there is a Chaplain for every Regiment, see that the men regularly assemble for Divine Worship," was Washington's Order to his Brigadiers; and he added, "Let gaming of every kind be expressly forbidden—the cause of many an officer's ruin." The period from January to June, wasted by Howe, in pleasure, was spent by Washington, in training and organizing his raw recruits.

Such was the contrast. It recalls that between the Cavaliers and Round-heads, in the great English Rebellion, but with this difference—the officers at New York, with the vices of the Cavaliers, wasted their self-sacrificing loyalty to an ideal King, such as Charles was not; and the British soldiers fought because it was their profession, indifferent to the cause of the contest. In the American Camp, was the Puritan devotion to liberty, with their piety, to be conceded to them, but without their fanaticism, with its brood of heresies, in politics and religion.

The Jersey Militia, before the recent success of Washington, ready to submit, during the Winter of 1777, maddened by the outrages of the Hessians, every where turned out and hunted them, with the Tories, as they would have chased noxious beasts, and attacked the British foraging-parties.

In May, General Washington, left his Winter-quarters, with his army of seventeen thousand men, and posted them at Middlebrook, ten miles from New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, a strong position, which he strengthened by fortification. Howe, with his veteran and well-appointed Army, must soon open the Campaign; but, with his wonted indolence and indecision, he lingered, "because," said he, "there was no green food on the ground," when he could, in the hay and oats of the last harvest, have found better food for his horses.* Men anxiously asked what was his plan of campaign—would he seize the strong positions on the Hudson, and co-operate with Bourgoyne, or was his object Philadelphia? Washington could not determine, and, therefore, remained at Middlebrook, a central point, whence he could move North or South, as Howe's movement would require. Early in June, Howe established his Head-quarters at Brunswick; and, having failed, by a feigned movement towards Philadelphia, to draw Washington from his intrenchments and to bring on a general engagement, at the close of June, evacuated New Jersey.

Great, for some time, was the anxiety of Washington and of the nation. Of the evils of war, suspense is not the least,

It was announced that there was a movement in the British fleet; then, that the baggage of their Army was embarked; then, the Army; then, the fleet had dropped down to the lower harbor of New York; and, at last, that, on the twenty-third of July, it had sailed, with thirty-six Battalions on board, a Corps of Loyalists, and a Regiment of Light-horse, amounting to between fifteen and eighteen thousand men, with a powerful train of artillery. Where would the threatened blow be struck? Men paused in their labors, to ask for news from a passing neighbor or traveller. The express-rider was eagerly questioned, as, with hot haste, he rode, and deigned no reply. Every breeze wafted its rumor. Coming events cast their shadows before; and they were dark and portentous. The boldest held their breath, for a time.

Washington moved South, with his Army; but uncertain as to the design of Howe, who might purpose, by a feint, to draw him southward, and retrace his course, to co-operate with Bourgoyne or renew the war in New England, he halted at Corryel's Ferry, thirty miles from Philadelphia. On the thirty-first of July, Washington heard, by express, that the British fleet was within the Capes of Delaware; and he moved, with his Army, to Germantown.

On the first of August, at the close of an entertainment in the City-tavern, Philadelphia, at

which Washington was a guest, there was introduced to him a youth, a Frenchman. It was Gilbert Motiere La Fayette. Having adopted, for his political creed, the just principles for which our fore-fathers were contending, and sympathizing with them, in this contest, he had left his country, his bride, and brilliant prospects; and, in a vessel bought and equipped by himself, had voyaged to our country, to serve in her armies, as a volunteer. Congress, the day before this introduction, had commissioned La Fayette, a Major-general.† There was no separate command to offer him: Washington, therefore, favorably impressed by his graceful manners and modest bearing, invited him to be a member of his military family. This day is memorable for the dawn of a friendship, that between Washington and La Fayette, as admirable as any of the friendships historians have perpetuated or poets sung.

Too soon our forefathers were again disturbed by the fears, the doubts, and the reconciliations, the result of their uncertainty as to Howe's destination, aggravated by a brief respite from them, for, on the first of August, Washington heard, by express, that he had sailed from the Bay of Delaware, standing to the East. By appearing with his fleet, at different points, did he aim at luring Washington to follow, and leave the country on the Hudson open for the junction of Clinton and his troops, at New York, with Bourgoyne, or was his object Charleston, where was a valuable depot of stores and provisions? Washington thought Charleston was not the point of attack intended, for it was not an object adequate; was distant; winds were baffling; his fleet might be scattered by a tempest; and his Army, if landed there, be decimated by disease. On the tenth of August, this distressing uncertainty was terminated by intelligence that the British fleet, of one hundred and twenty-eight sail, had entered Chesapeake-bay, and were sailing upward, on that great estuary. Philadelphia, beyond doubt, was to be assailed by the British force, marched overland, from the head of this bay. Washington, when doubt thus ceased, was as decisive in resolve and prompt in execution as he had been calm and self-possessed, when uncertainty prevailed. He immediately moved, southward, with his Army, passing through Philadelphia, to overawe the disaffected—too numerous, there.

Howe, on the twenty-fifth of August, began to land his troops, six miles from head of Elk and seventy from Philadelphia, expecting to find friends in Cecil-county and the lower Counties of Delaware, where were many Quaker non-combatants and Tories. Washington, apprized of Howe's landing, the evening of that day, after

Bissett's History, i, 430.

† *Writings of Washington*, v., 10.

a brief pause at the Brandywine, to rest and refresh his troops, moved towards the enemy, the Divisions of Greene and Stephens in advance, to secure a large quantity of stores, at Elk.

General Rodney, commanding the Delaware Militia, was ordered to throw out parties to harass the enemy.

The only eminences were Iron and Gray's Mills, the latter two miles from the British. The people were in great terror; and Howe, in a Proclamation, issued on the twenty-seventh of August, offered safety to all who would remain at home, and pardon to all who would submit. But the Militia had turned out with spirit; and the Proclamation had little if any effect.

The British Army was formed in two columns—one, under Howe, at Elk; the other, under Knyphausen, at Cecil Court-house.

Washington spent several days in reconnoitering. He determined to risk a battle, in the open field; for he could not suffer Philadelphia to fall without fighting to save it. Public impatience demanded a battle; and it was expected in Europe.

The enemy, on the third of September, in considerable force, with three field-pieces, advanced, but cautiously—the country being wooded, difficult, and unknown to them. Three miles from White-Clay-creek, they were encountered by General Maxwell's light-troops, and several skirmishes ensued; but, the latter having no artillery, he was forced to retreat, with the loss of forty, killed and wounded.

The American Army, amounting to about eleven thousand men, on the fifth of September, was posted behind Red Clay-creek, (except the Light-infantry) its left at Newport, on the Christiana, and its right, a considerable distance up that river, to Hockessin. On this ground, it seemed probable, would be fought the battle which would decide the fate of Philadelphia; and Washington, in a General Order, endeavored to animate his soldiers by appeals to which few are insensible.

The British advanced, on the eighth of September, in two columns, one, apparently, to attack, in front; the other extended its left up the West side of Red Clay-creek, halting at Milltown, somewhat to the left of the American position. Washington, suspecting that the British intended to turn his right, pass the Brandywine, gain the heights North of that stream, and cut him off, from Philadelphia, called a Council of War, who advised him to change his position to the heights North of the Brandywine. By two o'clock, on the morning of the ninth of September, the American Army was in motion; and, on the evening of that day, it was encamped on these heights.

The Brandywine rises in Pennsylvania, from two sources, the streams from which, after flowing a short distance, unite at the "Forks," and, running from West to East, twenty-two miles, falls into the Christiana, at Wilmington, and their commingled waters, about four miles below, into the Delaware. The banks of the Brandywine were thickly wooded; the flats not only covered with trees, but with an impenetrable undergrowth. The population was sparse; a large part of it Quaker; and either neutral or Tory. The flouring mills, on the Brandywine, for the erection of which its great water-power was first employed, made it well-known, throughout the Colonies and in Europe.

On the evening of the ninth of September, Howe advanced, in two columns—his right commanded by Knyphausen, encamped at New Garden; and his left, led by Cornwallis, at Hockessin Meeting-house—and, early on the tenth, they united at Kennett-square. The Brandywine alone separated them from the American Army, about seven miles distant; and a battle, sought by Howe and not declined by Washington, was imminent.

Of the several fords of the Brandywine, Chadd's, on the direct road to Philadelphia, and about twelve miles from Wilmington, is the principal. As Washington expected the attack, with their greatest force, at this ford, he made it the centre of his position, and stationed, there, Wayne's, Muhlenburg's, and Weedon's Brigades, and Maxwell's Light-infantry. An eminence, immediately above the Ford, was fortified and held by Wayne's and Proctor's artillery. Greene's Division, with Washington, in person, posted on the heights in the rear, formed the reserve, to aid the wings, if required. The right wing, commanded by Sullivan, consisting of the Brigades of Stephens, Sterling, and Sullivan, was advanced up the river, and its light troops and videttes to the "Forks." The left wing, Pennsylvania Militia, under General Armstrong, was posted a mile and a half below Chadd's-ford, to prevent the crossing of the enemy, there.

Early on the morning of the eleventh of September, a great column of British moved to Chadd's-ford, partially hidden by a piece of woods, and supposed to be their main body. It soon appeared, by a sharp firing of small arms, that Maxwell's Infantry, on the same side of the creek, were engaged with the enemy. Maxwell was soon driven over; but they did not follow. They halted and seemed to be reconnoitering. A heavy cannonade began, at ten o'clock. Knyphausen made frequent movements towards crossing, in truth only feints, which brought on as many skirmishes with Maxwell's light-troops, who continually crossed to engage them. There was much thundering

of cannon, but no vigorous onset.

About noon, came a message from Sullivan, that the British, with a large train of artillery, were moving up the Lancaster-road, to cross the upper fords, Trimble's and Jeffrie's, and turn the right flank of the Americans. Washington at once ordered Sullivan to cross the Brandywine and attack Cornwallis, and Greene's Division to cross at Chadd's-ford, to attack Knyphausen. But this bold movement, by the fault or misfortune of Sullivan, was defeated. Assured, by a Militia Major, that there were no British troops at the upper fords, Sullivan, by a second express, so reported; and Washington, believing that not Knyphausen alone, but the whole British Army, was opposite Chadd's-ford, countermanded his order to cross. A heavy fog hid the movements of the enemy; but uncertainty was soon ended by Thomas Cheyney, who rode up and solemnly assured Washington that the British were on the East side of the river, in great force, and rapidly advancing. The reports of Colonels Bland and Ross, soon after, confirmed this intelligence. It was a repetition of the Long Island stratagem. Knyphausen's movement was a feint. The main body of the British, under Cornwallis, with Howe in person, had made a circuit of seventeen miles; crossed the Brandywine, at its upper fords; and, was at Birmingham Meeting-house, two miles in Sullivan's rear.

Sullivan was at once ordered to meet the advancing foe—his Brigades to engage as they arrived on the ground;—Wayne, to keep Knyphausen in check; and Greene, with the reserve, to aid wherever required. La Fayette asked and was permitted to join Sullivan. In consequence of this delay, Sullivan could not be reinforced before he was forced to retreat.—*Writings of Washington*, v., 57.

The time lost in sending intelligence and issuing orders, gave Cornwallis opportunity to choose his ground. A foolish point of etiquette caused further delay. Stephens's Division accidentally formed to the right of Sullivan's, taking rank of him; and Sullivan, at this critical moment, made a circuit to get to the right of Sterling. While this was doing, Cornwallis, at half-past four o'clock, P.M., advanced, in perfect order, and opened a brisk fire. After obstinate resistance, the Americans were broken, and the British, pursuing, were entangled in a wood. Here, La Fayette, while rallying the Americans, was wounded in the leg with a musket-ball. The Americans made a stand on a height North of Dillworth's, but were forced to retreat again, with heavy loss.

Knyphausen essayed to cross, but was vigorously resisted by Wayne, with Proctor's artillery; and Maxwell and Greene, about to co-operate with them, were ordered to succor the right

wing, then in great peril, and marched, with astonishing rapidity, five miles in less than fifty minutes, arriving too late to avert defeat, but in time to protect the broken masses they met, in full flight. Opening his ranks, from time to time, to let the fugitives pass through, Greene covered their retreat by a quick and well-directed fire from his field-pieces. Greene's great stand was made five miles from Dillworth's, at a place pointed out to him by Washington, when previously reconnoitering. Weedon's Brigade was in a narrow defile, flanked by woods, and commanding the road; and Greene, with Muhlenburg's Brigade, was in the road. Their resistance was desperate, the fight having been chiefly with the bayonet. The British were checked; and Greene gradually drew off the whole Division, in the face of the enemy. This gallant stand protected Wayne, also, who withstood, till night, Knyphausen, who was then too weary to pursue.

The road to Chester was covered with fugitives; and the confusion was terrific. La Fayette posted a guard at the bridge over Chester-creek, and stopped further flight; and Washington and Greene, soon after arriving, order was, in a degree, restored, and the Army posted behind Chester, for the night.

The battle was fought twenty-one miles from Philadelphia. Dismay spread around; people fled from their houses; and Congress adjourned to York, having clothed Washington with dictatorial powers.

Brigadier-general Deborre, in the awkward change of line, caused by the before-mentioned mistake of Stephens's Division getting to the right of Sullivan's, was the first to move off, and without orders. Congress suspended him, and ordered an inquiry into his conduct. Thereupon, he resigned and embarked for France, saying, that, "if the Americans chose to run, he could not help it."

The loss of the Americans was three hundred killed, six hundred wounded, and between three hundred and four hundred prisoners, most of them being the wounded. The British lost less than one hundred killed, and had between three hundred and four hundred wounded.* This battle was fought by Washington, like that of Brooklyn, because the people required it; and, in both cases, it was a less evil to lose the battle than not to fight it.

Howe remained on the battle-field and in its vicinity till the twenty-sixth, when he occupied Philadelphia, Washington having previously offered battle, which was prevented by a storm.

The success at Brandywine was barren of advantage to the British, except the capture of the

* The baggage was saved, having been sent off before the battle; and the only loss was six or seven guns and the blankets which were on the men's backs.

forts on Mud Island and at Red Bank, which was, soon after, effected.

General Howe has been much praised for the skill of his movements, after landing his army at the head of Chesapeake-bay. Washington displayed equal ability, in the disposition of his troops, by which the rapid advance of the British was prevented, so that Howe was a month in marching from Elk to Philadelphia. The turning of the flank of the American Army, in the Battle of Brandywine, was no such feat of strategy as to merit the encomiums it has received, but not unusual, and, indeed, so obvious as to suggest itself even to military men of ordinary abilities, whenever practicable. Its success is accounted for, without disparaging the military talent of Washington, by the inferiority of the Americans, in number, discipline, and equipment; in the difficulty of obtaining the intelligence of the enemy's movements, by reason of the country being densely wooded and of many of its inhabitants being neutral or tory; and in the prevalence of a dense fog. If there was want of due vigilance, it was in General Sullivan. If any person is disposed to exalt Howe, at the expense of Washington, let him remember that, five days after his defeat at Brandywine, the latter collected and re-formed his dispersed troops, and offered Howe battle, which was prevented by a storm, and, afterwards, under great difficulty and discouragement, presented a firm front to the enemy, elated by victory.

The British plan of campaign, for 1777, was ably devised, and complete success of their cause anticipated, should it be executed. Burgoyne was to invade New York, from Canada; march to Albany; be joined by Clinton, from the City of New York; and then take and hold the line of the Hudson, thus severing the New England from the Middle States. Howe was to capture Philadelphia; and this severance of the Colonies, with the capture of their metropolis and the seat of the rebel Congress, would be followed by the submission of the insurgent Colonies. Howe captured and held Philadelphia; but Burgoyne surrendered his army at Saratoga, in October; and the partial success of this plan of campaign profited little.

Washington assumed and maintained position in the vicinity of Philadelphia, cooping Howe within it and his lines a short distance from it, and surprising a body of his troops, posted at Germantown—almost winning a victory. Washington, attacking the British foraging-parties, often successfully, and so protecting the country around Philadelphia, kept the field, until December, when the coldness of the weather compelled him to retire to his Winter-quarters, at Valley Forge, sixteen miles from that city.

In what manner did the British Commander-in-

chief pass the Winter of 1777-8, in Philadelphia? A British historian shall answer this question. These are his words: "The Winter 'was spent in dissipation, of every kind, but, 'particularly, in the frenzy of gaming, which was 'not only permitted by the General, but sanctioned by his own daily practice and example. 'Many were entirely ruined, and obliged to sell 'their commissions; because, instead of pursuing 'Washington and compelling him to fight or 'surrender, General Howe suffered his gallant 'and active troops to waste the Winter, in idleness, in Philadelphia.'"* Further, this historian tells that "the hostile Armies passed the severity 'of the Winter, in great tranquility, within a 'few miles of each other." In the Spring of 1778, Howe, at his own request, was superseded in command by Sir Henry Clinton. The historian we have cited, tells us, in style magniloquent, that General Howe's officers, "their affection 'won by his agreeable manners and indulgence, 'viewing his exploits and services through the 'partial medium of attachment, attributed to 'them greater merit than has been allowed them 'by the vigorous scrutiny of unbiassed judgment. In testimony of their estimation of 'him, some of his officers gave, in his honor, 'when about to resign, a festival they called 'Meschianza.† It was of miscellaneous character, and partook of Roman spectacles, on the 'return of victorious Generals to their grateful 'country. The General marched through the 'Army, under two triumphal arches; on the 'top of each of them was the figure of Fame, 'decked with stars, blowing from her trumpet, 'in letters of light, *Les Lauriers sont immortels*." Some of the bystanders, whose fancies had not been sublimed into the regions of romance, and who, undazzled by this splendid spectacle, suffered their memories to recall and their judgments to appreciate actual performances, wondered where, when, and how these immortal laurels had been earned.‡ The most imposing part of this spectacle was a tournament—Knights of the Blended Rose and Bleeding Heart tilted, in pasteboard and bespangled armor, with blunted lances, in the presence of fourteen ladies, in Asiatic costume, wearing the colors of their Knights. The richness and variety of the dresses of the Knights and their Squires, their horses' trappings and caparisons, their mottoes and devices, and their feats of arms surpassed the expectations of the beholders.§ The victorious Knights, I have read, elsewhere, received their prizes from the Queen of Beauty, Miss Shippen, afterwards

* Bisset's *History of the Reign of George III.*, i., 435.

† This pageant was so termed because it is a melange, a sort of olla-podrida.

‡ Bisset's *History*, i., 481, 482.

§ Moore's *Diary of the Revolution*, ii., 52-54.

the wife of Benedict Arnold.

How passed the Winter, at Valley Forge? Scantly supplied with provisions—more than once they were without food:—three thousand, nine hundred, and eighty-nine men were reported unfit for duty, for want of clothes; and scarcely one of these had a pair of shoes: putrid fever carried off hundreds, in the ill-found hospitals; so that out of an army of seventeen thousand men, but five thousand were reported, from time to time, through the Winter, as effective.* Deep snows covered the earth, during this Winter. These privations and sufferings were borne with fortitude, by our brave soldiers. May we, in like circumstances, emulate the example of these noble men, and cherish the warmest admiration and gratitude for them.

With pride for my country, I present in contrast the Winter-quarters at Philadelphia and Valley Forge.

Sir Henry Clinton lingered in Philadelphia, till June, 1778, when he evacuated it; and, barely escaping defeat, at Monmouth, effected his retreat to New York, with the loss of two thousand men, by casualties and desertion.

I picture to myself the battlefield of Brandywine—a prominent figure, there, is an officer, a youth of twenty years, in the hottest of the fight. He is striving to rally the broken ranks of Sullivan's Division; he is wounded; but does not quit the field, till the retreat of our defeated army is accomplished—this youthful officer is Gilbert Motiere La Fayette. To trace his life, so full of romantic incidents, would be beside my subject. Loved, trusted, and appreciated by Washington, in his independent command, in Virginia, he displayed superior military talent; and, by his energy and activity, combined with great caution and sound judgment, he outgeneraled Cornwallis, who had insolently threatened "he would crush this boy." He no more crushed the boy "than he bagged the fox." La Fayette closed his services to our country by a brilliant exploit. He led the American party who stormed one of the advanced redoubts of the British lines, at the Siege of Yorktown, while a French party, under de Viomenil, carried the other. In 1784, he bade, as he supposed, a final farewell to the United States. A Committee of Congress received it, and expressed, in glowing language, their appreciation of his character and sense of his services. La Fayette ended his farewell with these memorable words:

"May this immense temple of freedom ever stand a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, a sanctuary for the rights of mankind; and may these happy United States attain that complete splendor and prosperity

"which will illustrate the blessings of their Government and, for ages to come, rejoice the souls of its founders."

This prayer, so solemn, so fervid, so sincere, I trust was heard; and, I trust the hope he cherished of the future grandeur and prosperity of our country, will be realized.

The name of La Fayette has passed, and is passing, down the stream of time, associated, indissolubly—rare honor—with the venerated name of Washington.

II.—A MILITARY MEMOIR OF WILLIAM MAHONE, A MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

BY GENERAL J. WATTS DE PEYSTER.

[In our number for June, 1870, [*Second Series, Volume VII, Pages 390-406*] we very unwillingly published, under protest and only because of what was insisted on, by its author, as a "bargain," an elaborate paper bearing the title which appears at the head of this article; and we very distinctly set forth, in a foot-note which accompanied the paper, the reasons which had induced us to object to its appearance in our pages.

It seems that others besides ourself have also considered the paper objectionable. General Early, especially, as soon as his attention was called to it, opened a correspondence with General Mahone concerning passages in it which were peculiarly obnoxious to himself and, as he conceived, unjust in their allusions to others who are no longer living; General Wilcox addressed a similar letter to ourself; and General Mahone, as soon as he had read the paper, recognized the impropriety of those portions of it to which objections had been raised, and promptly requested General de Peyster to strike out every unkind word, concerning others, which had appeared in it, and to re-produce it, *in that corrected form*, in THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, in order that those who had seen the objectionable paper might also read it in its more satisfactory form. The *Memoir*, thus stripped of its more obnoxious features, in its new form, was approved by both General Mahone and General Early; and at the request of the former—General de Peyster having subsequently concurred in that request, in a note to ourself—we have added a sheet to the usual number, making eighty instead of sixty-four pages, and given a place to the *revised* paper, in this number, without encroaching on the space which legitimately belongs to our readers, for other purposes.

At the request of General Early, and for the purpose of making the record complete, we also make room for the published correspondence, on this subject, between that distinguished soldier and General Mahone, together with a letter from the former, addressed to ourself, in which, he defends himself from the aspersions contained in General de Peyster's original publication.

The *Memoir*, itself, which follows the correspondence and accompanying letter from General Early, is presented, as we have said, in extra pages; and as those portions of the original paper to which we objected, and which produced the dissatisfaction, elsewhere, have been carefully eliminated by the learned author himself, and the *Memoir*, thus corrected, has been approved both by General Mahone and General Early, it will not be without value to those who shall, hereafter, seek the truth of the events, in the recent history of the Republic, which it now so authoritatively describes.

We are free to admit that the unpleasant circumstances which have followed the publication of this *Memoir*, in its original form, have not been without interest to ourself; and that we are not entirely disinterested in the result of those subsequent disagreements, elsewhere, which is now placed before our readers. We objected to the *Memoir*, as originally presented by General de Peyster, for reasons which were satisfactory to ourself; and we published it, in

* Marshall's *Life of Washington*, iii., 374, 375.

that objectionable form—accompanied, however, with a clearly-defined exposition of our own views of its demerits—only because of what was insisted on as a “bargain,” and at the expense of those friendly relations with its able author which, for many years, it had been our pleasure to enjoy. Having thus, as we supposed, finally, disposed of the matter, our readers may readily understand the satisfaction with which, months after, we saw our judgment of the *Memoir* confirmed by the entirely independent action of those who, of all others, were best qualified to decide the questions which had already arisen between the author and ourself; and that satisfaction was consummated when the evidence of that confirmation of our original adverse judgment, in the form of an eliminated copy of the *Memoir*, accompanied with a note from its distinguished subject, concurred in by its learned author, requesting the publication of that corrected paper in THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, was handed to our workmen, to be perpetuated in print.—EDITOR HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.]

I.

LETTER FROM GENERAL EARLY TO THE
EDITOR OF THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA, July 15, 1871.

MR. EDITOR :

As the *Memoir*, referred to in the accompanying correspondence, was published in your journal, you will confer a favor upon me by publishing the said correspondence, as well as the following comments upon the original *Memoir*, which, I must say, are made with no intention or desire of re-opening the question between General Mahone and myself, but simply in justice to myself, and with the view of correctly stating the matters referred to. The question that existed between General Mahone and myself, I regard as definitely settled by the correspondence between us.

I am sure that no one of his former comrades in the Army has felt disposed to underrate the services performed by General Mahone; but, when the pretension is so ostentatiously made by his biographer, that “It is very doubtful if, in ‘in the ranks of the rebellion, there was ‘another single man who did so much damage ‘to the North, as ‘little Mahone;’” and when it is further said that “We shall see that, from ‘this time, forward, it was a happy thing for ‘the North, that Mahone had to fight as hard, ‘if not harder, against the inertia and incompetency of his superiors, than he did against ‘the North or Union,” there is no principle of good taste or propriety which requires that such claims should pass unnoticed.

It is not necessary, for the vindication of his fame, that others should be depreciated; and the statement that he “had to fight as hard, if “not harder, against the inertia and incompetency of his superiors, than he did against the “North or Union,” is a sweeping denunciation of all who were above him, from the commanding General, down. The justice of any such claim cannot be admitted; and this statement, by his Northern biographer, is a curious commentary upon the Commanders and the rank and file

of the Army to which he himself belonged. If there was such general inertia and incompetency among the Confederate Commanders, it is a little singular that the ability of one man, who never rose above the rank of a Division Commander, was able, so long, to baffle the immense hordes which were brought against the small band of Confederates, who were badly clothed, badly fed, poorly equipped, and, if the author be correct, worse officered.

In regard to myself, it would be a very difficult task to show how General Mahone's daring was ever curbed by my inertia, or his conceptive ability crippled by my incompetency, during the short period when he was under my command. The statement that “Jubal Early was “always hesitating whether to fight or not: he “would ride up and down his line, from fifteen “to twenty minutes, debating whether or no to “begin,” from whatever source it may have emanated, is utterly without foundation. No mortal man ever witnessed that spectacle; and I can confidently appeal to the Reports of my commanding officers, beginning with General Beauregard and ending with General Lee, and also to the personal knowledge and observation of those who had an opportunity of seeing me, in action, to bear me out, in the unqualified contradiction of the statement referred to.

I may have committed errors of judgment, as a military commander; but, certainly, reluctance, hesitation, or delay in fighting, when occasion offered, cannot be truthfully charged against me. Up to the time I was assigned to the command of General A. P. Hill's Corps, when, for the first and only time, General Mahone served under me or in conjunction with me, my command, whether consisting of Brigade or Division, had been actively engaged in all the great battles at which I was present, except Malvern Hill; and it had never sustained a repulse not met with a disaster, save and except that which befell two of my Brigades at Rappahannock-station, on the seventh of November, 1863, and for which I was in no wise responsible. On more than one occasion, as will appear by the official Reports of those above me, the prompt and timely movement of my command had turned the tide of battle, when portions of our little Army were overwhelmed by numbers.

While General Mahone was under my command, to wit, from the eighth to the twenty-first of May, 1864, the only occasions when there were any opportunities for offensive movements were on the afternoon of the eighth, when, as Hill's Corps moved from the Wilderness, Mahone's Division, being in front, encountered and skirmished with a force of the enemy, near Todd's-tavern: and, before the other Divisions could be brought up, the enemy made his

escape and fell back on the main force: on the tenth, when a portion of Hancock's Corps had got around our left, West of Spotsylvania Court-house, and I moved, with Heth's Division, around and across the Po, to attack and drive the enemy back, while Mahone's Division was moved up to the Po, on our left, to guard the crossings and co-operate with Hill's Division. I did attack the enemy, with Heth's Division, and drive him back, and Mahone, who was on the opposite side of the enemy to that from which my attack was made, did not become engaged: on the twelfth, when a movement was made in front of our works, near Spotsylvania Court-house, by General Lee's order, of which I will speak presently: and, on several occasions thereafter, when portions of my troops were sent to the front, simply to reconnoitre and ascertain the movement of the enemy to our right. Two of these reconnoissances, I believe, were conducted by General Mahone, with a portion of his Division. At all other times, we were strictly on the defensive, in accordance with the policy and express orders of General Lee.

In regard to the affair at Bristow Station, so far from being in Warren's rear, at that time, I was coming up with the remainder of Ewell's Corps, in Hill's rear, when the affair occurred between two of his Brigades and Warren's Corps. I did, subsequently, attempt to make a movement on Warren's flank; but it was a very difficult movement to make, on account of the nature of the ground, and night came on before the arrangements could be completed, which had been delayed by circumstances which it is not necessary to state, and for which I was not at all responsible.

I had nothing to do with suggesting the bridge-head across the Rappahannock. My only agency in the matter was in sending details to the Engineers in charge of the work and in alternating with General Edward Johnson, in furnishing a force to hold the bridge-head and picket, in front, the officer commanding that force always reporting to General Ewell for orders. The bridge-head was established and held by order of General Lee; and the fault in it was, that it had not been made strong enough to check an assault and prevent surprise. It happened that one of my Brigades was on duty when the enemy advanced, and another was passed over to its support. The position was carried by surprise, after dark, by an overwhelming force; and it was out of my power to render any assistance, because a deep pond, on the Rappahannock, intervened; and there was but one narrow bridge.

In regard to the alleged daring movement at Spotsylvania Court-house, for which General Mahone is given credit, and when, it is said, he

was not adequately nor promptly supported, I will say that he neither originated nor suggested any movement whatever, at that place, that I am aware of. On the twelfth of May, when Ewell's line was broken in the centre, General Lee ordered a flank movement, to begin from my front, with two Brigades, for the purpose of relieving Ewell and enabling him to regain the lost portion of his line. Lane's Brigade of Wilcox's Division, and Mahone's Brigade of Anderson's Division, Mahone being then acting Commander of the Division, were selected for the purpose of beginning the movement, which was to have been supported by the rest of the Corps. These Brigades started, Lane's being in front; and, just at that time, Burnside's Corps moved up, to attack a salient on my front. Lane's Brigade became very seriously engaged with Burnside's Corps, and Mahone's Brigade, under Colonel Weisiger but slightly so. This attack had not been anticipated by us; and our whole energies had to be directed to its repulse, which was accomplished by a heavy fire of Infantry, from the part of the line assailed, and by an artillery fire, from other parts of the line. To this result, the attack of Lane's Brigade contributed very materially. This affair frustrated the proposed movement for the relief of Ewell; and General Mahone did not accompany, nor propose to accompany, his Brigade, in the movement. Subsequently, a renewal of the flank movement was ordered; and Cooke's Brigade, of Heth's Division, was selected to replace Lane's Brigade and move in conjunction with Mahone's. This movement was finally abandoned, because Generals Cooke and Mahone were reluctant to make it, on account of the difficulties of the ground and the existence of a fortified line of the enemy, all along our front, to which their right flanks would have been exposed. This last statement is not made for the purpose of casting censure upon Generals Cooke and Mahone, but to show how little warrant there was for the author's statement in regard to the alleged daring movement. The proposed movement certainly would have been a most hazardous one, as I thought myself, at the time.

I have thus noticed all the statements in the original *Memoir* which affect me, personally. These statements are now expunged from the revised *Memoir*, which General Mahone has caused to be prepared; but, as they have been given to the world, in the original *Memoir*, I deem it important to the truth of history to state the actual facts, for the correctness of which, as stated by me, I challenge contradiction.

Without intending any personal application of the remark, I must say that it is but too frequent for biographers, even Southern biographers, of men who bore conspicuous parts in the War, to

attempt to pull down the reputation of others, in order to build up those of their especial favorites. The interest and reputation of no man require this. When a man has received credit for all *he* has done, he has received all *he* is entitled to. The shortcomings of others can avail him nothing. There was enough glory won by our Army, in the four years' struggle against such tremendous odds, for each one to have his full share and be content therewith.

I know I had my faults and defects. I have never claimed that the mantle of any one had fallen on me. Whatever merit I had was mine, as were my faults and imperfections. All I claim, is that I did my duty, honestly, faithfully, to the very best of my ability. Up to the time of my being detached from the Army of Northern Virginia, I can safely say that I had fought in more general engagements than any General Officer of that Army; and I had never suffered a repulse of my own command, even in the most adverse of our battles, though I had been once wounded and compelled to retire from the field while my men were driving the enemy. I can, with justifiable pride, say that I had had the honor of enjoying the confidence of my commanding officers. In my Valley Campaign, in the waning days of the Confederacy, and when opposed to odds no other Commander had encountered in a continuous Campaign, I met with reverses. To this day, there are many who have never understood the real causes of these reverses; and hence I have been judged harshly. Falsehoods have been anonymously circulated to my prejudice, and flippant writers, utterly unacquainted with the facts, have presumed to pronounce their judgments; but I have never yet seen or heard of the first man who was willing to assume the responsibility of one single one of the false or prejudicial statements. The injustice done me, however, has never tempted me to shift off the responsibility upon the shoulders of others; and I have the proud consciousness of never, in all that I have written and published, having said, or intended to say, anything to the prejudice of any of my comrades; nor have I procured anything to be so written and published.

General Lee or General Jackson—perhaps others—in my position, in the Valley, I have no doubt, would have accomplished more than I did, if it had been possible to accomplish more against such odds. But it is not fair to compare me with General Lee and General Jackson. The world has produced few such men as they were; and I am certainly not one of them.

If there was any other who could have done better than I did, it was a pity he was not discovered sooner.

Respectfully,

J. A. EARLY.

II.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS J. A. EARLY AND GENERAL WILLIAM MAHONE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, RICHMOND,
March 21st, 1871.

GENERAL:

In *THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE* for June, 1870, published at Morrisania, New York, there is a Memoir of yourself, by General J. Watts de Peyster, late of the United States Army,* which has recently been brought to my notice. In a note to the said Memoir there is the following statement by the author;

"This biographical sketch was submitted to Major-general William Mahone, and approved by him, as to matters in which he alone could decide. It was corrected by the General's friend, Colonel S. Basset French; and has been verified, in a great measure, by Northern histories, statements, and Reports. The paragraphs subsequently added by the author, are few and short, and simply present his views in regard to the probable effect of certain movements, predicated on a Northern judgment, founded on Northern statements, etc."

In addition to this, in the body of the Memoir, the author has undertaken to quote language as yours, in regard to the conduct of several Confederate officers with whom you came in contact, and in reference to important events that happened during the progress of the war.

If, therefore, the author is correct in the statement that the Memoir was submitted to and approved by you and in his quotation of your language, the conclusion is inevitable that you are the responsible author of the statements contained in the said Memoir and of the very grave imputations upon other Confederate officers conveyed by the language attributed to you. So grave are some of these imputations, that the editor of *THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE* has thought proper, in a note, to make an excuse for the appearance of the Memoir in his journal, and to record his dissent to the spirit in which it was written and to the condemnation of whole classes of officers, and, especially, to the "impeachment of motives in General Lee as a commander, which," the Editor says, "we conceive to be gravely unjust, and unworthy of a place in our pages."

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE is of very high authority in regard to historical questions affecting the States, separately, and the United States;

* This is a mistake. General de Peyster's services have been wholly in the Militia of the State of New York, in time of Peace. His ill-health kept him from the field during the recent War of Secession.—EDITOR *HISTORICAL MAGAZINE*.

and in the future is likely to be resorted to by all careful historical writers on our war, especially in regard to disputed or obscure points; and it is conducted in a spirit of great liberality and impartiality. This renders it important that erroneous statements made in the columns of the said Magazine, upon the alleged authority of officers of standing and position in the Confederate army, should either be disavowed, if the claim of authority is unfounded, or be corrected, if that authority actually exists. I therefore call your attention to the following statements in said Memoir which affect me, personally.

After giving an account of the part you bore in the battle of Fredericksburg, (Dec. 13, 1862,) the author of the Memoir says:

"We shall see that, from this time forward, it was a happy thing for the North, that Mahone had to fight as hard, if not harder, against the inertia and incompetency of his superiors, that he did against the North or Union."

Following this, closely, on the very next page, in connection with the battle of Chancellorsville and the operations, at and above Fredericksburg, against Sedgwick, there is this paragraph:

"The writer had formed an entirely different opinion of Early from that entertained by Mahone. The former, however, had to judge from the statements of others; while Mahone knew him intimately and had served under him. Moreover, Mahone's judgment was justified by the proverb, in regard to Early, at West Point, 'that, although his name was Early, he was always late.' Mahone said that 'he did not like to fight under him; that 'Jubal Early was always hesitating whether to fight or not; he would ride up and down his lines, from fifteen or twenty minutes, debating whether or no to begin; whereas the battle was to be lost or won, meanwhile.'"

I have no disposition to complain of the puerility of the very stale play upon my name, by whomsoever committed; and the statement that you knew me intimately, it is to be presumed, is entirely the author's, as you know that our acquaintance, prior to the eighth of May, 1864, when I was temporarily assigned to the command of Hill's Corps, was of the most casual and limited character, being barely sufficient to enable us to recognize each other; and that we had, before that time, never fought in conjunction or near to each other, though we had been on the same fields. The official relations between us began on the eighth of May, 1864, and ended on the twenty-first of the same month, at Spotsylvania C. H., when General Hill returned to his Corps. The language, therefore, in the latter part of this paragraph, given as your's, if it was ever uttered by you, can only apply to the per-

iod of time between the eighth and twenty-first of May, 1864, when, on the march from the Wilderness and during the operations around Spotsylvania Court-house, you were under my command, as one of the Division Commanders in Hill's Corps; as you will recollect that we did not meet again during the war.

I find the following statement in regard to the affair at Bristow Station, in October, 1863:

"As is well known, Warren was left alone, behind, with his single (Second) Corps. With characteristic decision, he seized upon a deep cutting in the railroad; concealed a large body of his troops behind a railroad embankment; and received Hill with such a withering fire as drove the assailants back, with severe loss, including a Battery. 'Warren did well,' said Mahone—high praise from such a man—and 'we got severely hurt.' Early was, in reality, in Warren's rear; and, if he had been 'early' in the field, might, in co-operation with Hill, have nipped and crushed the Fifth Corps. This is a mere opinion, it is true, but, if any man is competent to judge of such operations, Mahone is. This was on the fourteenth of October, 1863."

You will observe that this makes you responsible for the statement that I was in Warren's rear, when the affair occurred at Bristow Station, between two of Hill's Brigades and Warren's Corps; and that the opinion that, if I had been "early" in the field, I might, "in co-operation with Hill, have nipped and crushed the Fifth Corps," is given as your's—the statement of fact being not at all in accordance with the reality.

I find also this statement in regard to the affair at Rappahannock-station, on the seventh of November, 1863:

"On the seventh of November, occurred the brilliant affair, for us, of Rappahannock-station. The building of a bridgehead, on the North bank, was Early's idea. Mahone advised, strongly, against it, and pronounced the position a 'man-trap;' he foretold the result of Russell's brilliant attack and 'gobbling' almost the entire force, within the work—*sixteen hundred* prisoners, besides killed and wounded. Mahone was at Glaisel's House, to the left of the bridge, up the river, and witnessed the whole affair, which must have aroused his indignation, at such a disregard, not only of military principles but of common sense. Thence, he fell back to the Hall House, beyond Brandy-station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. 'Then and there,' said he, 'you could have seen the result of my discipline,' etc."

Again; this statement, that the idea of a bridge-head across the Rappahannock was

mine—although General Lee, the Commander-in-chief of the Army, and General Ewell, my Corps Commander, were both present with the Army, and the *tele de-pont* was established and occupied by the former—appears to have the sanction of your authority.

I find, also, the following statement in regard to the operations at Spotsylvania Court-house, when you were under my immediate command:

"As the Army of Northern Virginia evacuated the Wilderness, Mahone brought up the rear. At Spotsylvania Court-house, he made one of those daring movements, peculiar to Jackson and himself, striking in flank the Union attack upon the angle of the rebel works. As usual, he was not adequately nor promptly supported; and the attack, though daring, was not as resultive as it would otherwise have been. This, however, does not detract from the conceptive ability nor daring of the attempt."

This statement is so utterly variant from the fact, as known to thousands of Confederate officers and soldiers, still surviving, that I cannot presume, for a moment, that it has emanated from you; but, as it had before been stated that the Memoir had been submitted to and approved by you, and as it is stated that, in your alleged daring movement, "striking in flank the Union attack upon the angle of the rebel works," you were "not adequately nor promptly supported," thereby conveying a grave censure on myself, who was your immediate commander, I deem it proper to call your attention to it.

The direct statement in regard to my habitual conduct in action, made in language claimed to be your own, and the other statements in regard to me, when you were not acting in conjunction with me, and had no adequate means of knowing the facts, but which, also, are made to appear as furnished by you, so seriously reflect on my conduct and judgment, as a military commander, that I am sure you will be ready to acknowledge my right to inquire of you, whether it is true, that the Memoir above mentioned was submitted to and approved by you before its publication, and whether the language attributed to you, therein, is your's.

I deem it alike due to yourself and all the officers affected by the comments and criticisms contained in the Memoir, that you should have the opportunity of responding to these inquiries; and I, therefore, respectfully make them, on my own behalf as well as that of others.

By an early response, you will greatly oblige,

Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

General WILLIAM MAHONE. J. A. EARLY.

Hrs. MAG. VOL. X. 2.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA,

July 8th, 1871.

GENERAL:

I have to thank you for calling my attention to the publication, in the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, referred to in your letter of the twenty-first of March, and beg to say, that the right to make the inquiries submitted is recognized and the propriety admitted.

I had not read the article in the Magazine until the copy you were kind enough to lend me was received, when I gave it careful consideration. I saw and felt the injustice which had been done yourself and other Confederate officers, by references made to both, as well as the reflection which these references turned upon me; and yet I am confident such was not the purpose of the author, as to either or any of the parties.

As the best means then open, for correcting such wrongs, I requested a republication of the article, in the Magazine, corrected as I desired—eliminated of all unkind remarks and allusions toward officers of the Confederate service—and the matter now goes to the Magazine, for such publication.

There has been delay in procuring proof copies of the article, which I have been unable to control. You now have, however, before you, a copy (with some corrections still to be made within the first sixteen pages) which, I hope, will satisfy you of my intention to rectify the injustice which has been done yourself in the matter.

When the article appeared in the *Mail*, copies of which were sent me, by the author, I did not give it proper attention: at the time, I was engrossed with important public business and only read parts of the article, but then requested a friend to ask that it should be divested of all such references as have now been expunged.

This desire, from some cause, was not accomplished, a fact with which I became, for the first time, acquainted by means of your letter and the copy of the MAGAZINE borrowed of you.

I have written thus fully, in order that you may see that it was never my intention to do you and the other Confederate officers the injustice which appears in the article.

Very Res

Your ob't serv't,

WILLIAM MAHONE.

Gen. J. A. EARLY.

LYNCHBURG, VA.

LYNCHBURG, July 11th, 1871.

GENERAL:

The action of General Bradley T. Johnson and Colonel Robert E. Withers, in conjunction with Capt. Ham. Chamberlayne, on the 4th instant, in withdrawing the previous correspondence between us, subsequent to my letter of enquiry of the 21st of March last, is accepted and confirmed by me.

Your letter of the 8th instant, was handed to me last night, and has been read, as have also the proof-sheets of the revised copy of the Memoir, which you mention. I find that all the passages, in the original Memoir, which were personally offensive to me, have been expurgated in this revised copy; and, without indicating any opinion as to its accuracy or merit, in other respects, I will say, that the Memoir, as it now appears, in the revised copy, is unobjectionable to me in the particular above mentioned.

Respect'ly,

Your ob't serv't,

J. A. EARLY.

General WILLIAM MAHONE.

III.

LETTER FROM GENERAL MAHONE TO THE EDITOR OF THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

To the Editor of

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

SIR: In the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE for June, 1870, there appeared a Memoir of me, written by General J. Watts de Peyster, to which my attention has been called by General J. A. Early.

It is due to the author and to myself to say that this publication was not at my instance; nor, so far, as I know, was it contemplated at the time of the interview which preceded it; and, moreover, I am sure that it was not the author's intention to do injustice to any one.

A copy of the paper, as originally published in the *Evening Mail*, was forwarded to me; but, being much occupied at the time, I failed to give it proper attention.

Having now carefully read the Memoir, as it appears in the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, I desire its reproduction, both in justice to myself and to those to whom objectionable allusions have been made. I have to request you, therefore, to republish it in your Magazine, corrected, as shown in the annexed proof-copy, which has been revised in conformity with a request made by me of General de Peyster, forwarding me your bill for the same.

Respect'y,

Your Ob't Serv't,

WM. MAHONE.

LYNCHBURG, VA.

IV.

LETTER FROM GENERAL DE PEYSTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

TIVOLI, DUCHIESS COUNTY, N. Y.

MR. HENRY B. DAWSON.

SIR: The publication of my biographical sketch of Major-general William Mahone having given rise to a correspondence with which you are already acquainted, I hereby concur with General Mahone in his request for its publication, in an amended form, in a forthcoming number of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Respectfully, your ob't Serv't,

J. WATTS DE PEYSTER.

V.

A MILITARY MEMOIR OF WILLIAM MAHONE, A MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

BY GENERAL J. WATTS DE PEYSTER.

Republished, in a corrected form, at his request and that of General Mahone.

"Vandamme is very valuable to me, for if ever I have to make war against the Devil, it is him I will send to carry it on. He alone is capable of beating the Devil."—NAPOLEON on Vandamme—in A. DU CASSE'S *Vie de Vandamme*, i., 298.

Very often, in reading the annals of the past, a figure presents itself so opposite to that which the reader conceives should be the form and port of an individual filling the place, that he wonders if it is possible that there could have been such an actual personality, and whether the writer has not distorted facts to produce a sensational portrait. For instance, the world almost invariably associates great deeds with a grand figure. Thus we find that Guinevere wasted her goodly gifts, not on a lithe and graceful knight, who achieved his greatness by address and ability, but on "our big Lancelot," who, mounted on a congenial steed, bore down opposition by weight and momentum.

There is scarcely any doubt but that Washington's personal appearance had a great deal to do with his elevation to the command in chief of the American revolutionary armies, and gave weight to his counsels, at the head of the Government. It is well known what an impression his dignified appearance made on the French Generals, sent out to co-operate with him. Nor is it at all unlikely, judging from what has been written, Lee's physical advantages and polished manners had a very great deal to do with his reputation, especially abroad.

Shakespeare subtle and sublime, has, on the contrary, invested the truth with robes of poetic

beauty; but still he has presented the truth: and nowhere is there a finer picture of the power of mind over matter—the might of mind mastering men through the magnificence of a man—than in the case of the famous John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury,* one of the most celebrated of English Captains who has ever glorified his country's annals. Like Field-marshal Schwerin, Frederick the Great's greatest General, and like de Gages, Spain's last great General, "his little body was all heart."

Reading Shakespeare's pen portrait of this Talbot, at once recalled the fiery little Mahone, the subject of this Memoir.

The Scene from Henry VI. (*Act II., Scene III.*) referred to, is worthy of citation. The Countess of Auvergne, inspired by patriotic hatred, has invited Talbot to her castle, intending, as in the cases of Osceola and Abd el Kader, to betray him, and thus, by the vilest treason, free her country, France, from its greatest scourge and terror. When Talbot presents himself, she is astonished at his appearance, so utterly in contradiction to the idea she had formed of him, from his exploits. Supposing that he is in her power, the vindictive woman, disenchanted, adds extreme discourtesy to vile intended treachery; and, in despite of her ignoble nobility, exclaims:

"Is this the scourge of France?
"Is this Talbot, so much fear'd abroad,
"That with his name the mothers still their babes?
"I see report is fabulous and false:
"I thought I should have seen some Hercules,
"A second Hec for his grim aspect
"And large proportion of his strong-knit limbs,
"Alas! this is a child—a silly dwarf!
"It cannot be this weak and writhled shrimp,
"Should strike such terror to his enemies."

The manly Talbot, who has suspected treachery, laughs at her astonishment and misconception, and tells her:

"I laugh to see your ladyship so fond, (*foolish*)
"To think that you have aught but Talbot's shadow
"Whereon to practise your severity."
COUNTESS. "Why, art not thou the man?"
TALBOT. "I am, indeed."
COUNTESS. "Then have I substance, too."
TALBOT. "No, no, I am but a shadow of myself:
"You are deceived: my substance is not here:
"For what you see is but the smallest part
"And least proportion of humanity:
"I tell you, Madam, were the whole frame here,
"It is of such a spacious lofty pitch,
"Your roof were not sufficient to contain it."

Then he gives the preconcerted signal, by sounding his bugle. Answering drums are heard, succeeded by a discharge of artillery. Then, through the gates, burst in by his guns, the English troops find entrance to his rescue. In these, he indicates himself as having permeated them with his military essence; and demonstrates to her that Talbot, the individual, is only the

shadow of the "Man Legion," the Talbot of renown, who, through the Brigerian arms of his soldiery has filled France with moans and tears, corpses and ashes.

"How say you, Madam? are you persuaded
"That Talbot is but a shadow of himself?
"These are his substance, sinews, arms, and strength,
"With which he yoketh your rebellious necks,
"Razeth your cities and subverts your towns,
"And, in a moment, makes them desolate."

This fine Scene winds up with an exhibition of a hero's courtesy, even to a treacherous hostess. Thereupon, the baffled Countess, cringing to the magnanimous creature she would have outraged and destroyed, declares herself

———"honored
"To feast so great a warrior in my house."

Now the hero whom the writer desires to introduce to his readers, is an able, ardent and audacious soldier, of the Talbot type, whose achievements would befit a form like that of Washington, or of Thomas, or of Kleber—vast and imposing; such as the multitude admire and almost demand in a popular hero. William Mahone, however, is nothing of this sort; and the only indication of the germ within, is his clear blue eye, which fairly burns with the intensity of his will and mentality.

It may seem a curious task for a Northern man to assume, to present to the people in his section, the military record of a soldier whose whole soul was devoted to the service of the Southern Confederacy. Ability, however, wherever and however displayed in an eminent degree, is the property of our common country; and no man between the oceans, the gulf, and the lakes, is a finer illustration of the innate military capacity and adaptability of the American people than the subject of this sketch—than William Mahone, late Confederate Major-general, and now President of the Norfolk and Petersburg, of the Southside, and of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.*

It is very doubtful if, in the ranks of the Confederacy, there was another man who did so much damage to the North, as "little Mahone." Little, indeed, is Mahone, in his physical development, but great as it was possible to be, in his conception of the true principles of war, his profound enormous energy, his prodigious activity, and his marvelous influence over his troops. Of him, it might be said, as Warner remarked of Field-marshal Schwerin, that "his little body was all heart." Indeed, he exercised an influence in no degree inferior to that of Stonewall Jackson, although more circumscribed in its sphere, but

* For an admirable sketch of the civil services of William Mahone—the "leading railroad man of Virginia,"—see *Self-made man of our Times*, in *Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner*, pp. 208-210 of the issue of the nineteenth of February, 1869.

* Born about 1373, in Shropshire, England; killed on the seventeenth of July, 1453, at Castillon, Guinne, France.

superior in that Mahone survived Jackson, to fight, with undiminished ardor, down to the last supreme hour of the War—until the last shot was fired in defence of the flag which he recognized as the object of his mistaken but fervent idolatry.

To give an idea of what one man can do, in command of men transfused by him with his manhood, it is sufficient to state that Mahone, with only eight thousand bayonets, occasioned to the North, in the campaign which commenced on the Rapidan, on the fifth of May, 1864, and ended on the Appomattox, on the ninth of April, 1865, a loss of six thousand, seven hundred, and four men, in prisoners, and eleven thousand casualties, in dead, wounded, and missing, besides capturing fifteen pieces of artillery and forty-two battle-flags or stands of colors. These statistics were gathered not only from his own but from our Reports, by Mahone.

The following is the printed statement of his remarkable succession of exploits due solely to the dash and capacity of one man :

[From *The Daily Petersburg Express*, 23th March, 1865.]

“Operations of Mahone’s Division, in 1864.”

“We have been favored with the following figures from the official Report of Major General William Mahone, giving the operations of his Division, during the Campaign of 1864, from the time he assumed command down to the Battle of Burgess Mill (known at the North as Hatcher’s run), on the twenty seventh of October. We publish them to show the public what this Command has accomplished. In appreciation of their services, guided by a wonderful genius and energy, which always ensured success, the citizens of Petersburg testified their gratitude by presenting their leader with a beautiful sword—fit emblem of the times.

“The Command has captured :

“Prisoners,	6,704
“Pieces of artillery,	15
“Colors,	42
“Small arms,	4,867
“Horses,	235
“Wagons and ambulances,	49
“Slaves,	537

“According to the enemy’s own statements, to correct which particular care has been taken, the losses, in killed and wounded, in those Commands which, at different times, fought Mahone’s Division, summed up eleven thousand.

“By these figures—and, for certain reasons, it is believed that the loss, in killed and wounded, is underestimated—it will be seen that, during the Spring and Summer campaigns of last

“year, General Mahone inflicted on the enemy a loss of seventeen thousand, seven hundred, and four men.

“The loss of his own Command, during this time, in killed, wounded, and missing, was five thousand, two hundred, and forty-eight.”

What is more, with his depleted Division, not over fifteen hundred men, all told, he alone frustrated the success of the mine explosion, backed by a mass of forty thousand to fifty thousand Union troops—a fearful aggregation of troops, competent to anything, if they had been determinedly and scientifically “put in”—a force and mass, if properly applied, sufficient to have carried Petersburg, at a blow, and have crushed that portion of Lee’s army, in their front, into the nothingness of slaughter, capture, and dispersion. There was nothing between Mead’s forty thousand to fifty thousand men, but an attenuated line, until Mahone came up, two miles, to throw himself into the gap, and then, with a loss of two hundred and fifty men, to win back the captured works, with an admitted list of casualties, to us, of five thousand, two hundred, and forty, in killed, wounded, and prisoners—twenty-one times his own list of casualties. This operation will be explained more at length, in its appropriate place.

The first time that the writer ever met with General Mahone, was in the Spring of 1869. He found him quite unwell, in bed ; but his blue eye was full of life. He is a very small man, not weighing, perhaps, over one hundred pounds, if as much ; his dark hair, streaked with grey, long and flowing down upon his shoulders. His ordinary dress would, certainly, not attract attention for its cut, care, or material. He is just as eccentric as able ; and, from his description, recalled the remarks of Thiers, in regard to the intrepid Dutch General, in the service of Napoleon, Cœhorn, a descendant of the famous “Prince of Engineers,” Cœhorn, whose originality of genius placed him second to none, if not first in his profession : “In his small and slender frame was one of the most fiery and energetic souls which God had ever bestowed upon a warrior. He was worthy to be executive of the impetuous will of Massena, the “Child of Victory.” These words are truly apposite to Mahone.

Although comparatively unknown to fame, at the North, it is exceedingly doubtful if he had his superior in the Confederate ranks. Without enjoying the same influence, he possessed almost every attribute which so greatly distinguished Stonewall Jackson. He was equally undacious and enterprising, and handled his troops, tactically, better. He was not a West Pointer ; and that, doubtless, injured him. Like Washington, and Wayne, and several other military men who

have distinguished themselves, when improvised into Generals, he was a Civil Engineer, by profession, and a railroad-man.

Since the War, he has received the control of a number of Southern railroads, from which, it is said, he enjoys an income almost as great as the salary of the President of the United States.* Yet no General had a better record or prospect of a brighter career. He was equally distinguished for dash, tenacity, and ability. It is true that he never enjoyed such extensive commands as a number of Generals, better known; but whatever duty was assigned to him was fulfilled in a manner which his opponents had every reason to regret. From his first appearance on the battle-field, against us, to the close of the Rebellion, he was, perhaps, the most formidable Division-Commander whom our Generals encountered. "It was remarked to an officer in our [the Confederate] service, by several Staff-officers of General Meade, that Mahone had occasioned more trouble to the Federal Army, around Petersburg, than all of Lee's Generals combined." These, and corroborative testimony, justify Mahone's good-humored remark, that he "always liked to get hold of one of 'them'—particularly prominent, at one time, at the North, and really distinguished for his soldierly qualities—"for he was sure to 'lam' 'em'."

This is the just record of the impression made upon the writer, at that time. Subsequent investigations have demonstrated that this estimate was far below the real merit of the man. The remarks applied to Major-general Philip Kearny, apply with equal force to Mahone, that "he thoroughly understood men, system of fighting, discipline, and real responsibility."

General Mahone was born in Southampton, one of the most south-eastern Counties of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina; and is now (1870), about forty-three years of age. At the age of seventeen, that is, about 1844, he entered the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, which gave so many able officers to the Virginia Confederate line, and graduated with distinction, when he was twenty. After matriculating, he was connected, as an Instructor of Mathematics, with a school near Port Royal, in Virginia. Such a situation, however, was inconsistent with his nervous temperament; and he soon abandoned the three-legged professional chair for the surveyor's tripod, and was employed, as Engineer, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Subsequently, he was appointed Assistant-engineer, under General Bartlett, of the Mexican Boundary Survey. This honorable office, for

personal reasons, he declined; and was then selected to construct the Fredericksburg Plank-road, upon which the hardest fighting, at Chancellorsville, occurred, in which he participated, and upon which Stonewall Jackson fell. About the time this plank-road was finished, the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad had been determined upon. Of this work, he was appointed Chief-engineer; and it was surveyed and built under his exclusive supervision. When this road was completed, he was elected President of the Company, and managed its affairs with as much ability as he had displayed as Engineer in its location and construction. Mahone is peculiarly proud of this "road, which has been pronounced, "by both English and American engineers and "railway-managers, as embodying all the elements of a first-class work, and, in these respects, far in advance of any other in the "whole Southern country." This brings us down to the year 1861.

Mahone was, at this time, a Militia Colonel, and, no doubt, contributed to the prompt evacuation of the Navy-yard, on the twenty-first of April, 1861, and gave to the Confederates those immense stores, especially of heavy guns, which, afterwards, proved of such vital importance to them. In all his movements, he displayed as much subtlety and knowledge of men as he afterwards developed true soldiership and powers of command. By means of his railroad control, he used his stock so as to convey the idea that reinforcements were continually arriving to the Confederates, sending locomotives away, quietly, to return as noisily, blowing their whistles and ringing their bells, as if drawing after them fresh troops and supplies. This must have had its effect. If, on the other hand, a man like Mahone had been in command of that enormous depot, it is most probable that everything would have been preserved for the Union, had its abandonment become a public necessity. In the contrary event, if it had been compulsorily abandoned, not only the Navy-yard, but its arsenals, its dock-yards, and the fleet, also the adjoining towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth, would have been left no better than blackened heaps of ruins and ashes.

Virginia having seceded, on the seventeenth of April, 1861, William Mahone was one of the first four Colonels appointed under the Confederate administration of that State; the other three were Stonewall Jackson, Gilham, and P. St. John Coeke. Mahone's commission bore date the second day of May, 1861. He was then the senior Colonel in his district; and he, at once, proceeded to raise a Regiment around Norfolk, which was afterwards known as the Sixth Virginia. It was composed of a commingling of the flower of the citizens and rough-scuffs of

* *Old Dominion* (Magazine) Richmond, Va., iv., 124, 125.

the place—very hard material to manage and to lick into shape. Mahone admitted that his reputation, as a hard master or severe disciplinarian, was well merited, and that he had ample opportunity to display his qualifications, in this respect, in organizing, administering, and instructing his new Command.

In the Fall of 1861, he was made a Brigadier, a merited, and, for him, fortunate promotion.

The first important command held by Mahone, was at Drury's Bluff, or Fort Darling. It appears that, after the evacuation of Norfolk, which had been abandoned in obedience to peremptory orders of the Confederate War Department, by General Huger, and its occupation, by General Wool, on the tenth of May, 1862, Mahone's Brigade was ordered to Richmond, where it attracted the attention of every one. It was generally admitted that it was the best Brigade which had ever been seen marching through the Confederate Capital. It was better uniformed and appointed, and possessed more elasticity. It was composed of five or six Regiments, each eight hundred to one thousand strong—the Sixth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Forty-first Virginia, Thirtieth North Carolina, and Third Alabama. Mahone said that his experience had taught him that gentlemen did not make good privates—their physique was bad, and they could not be tempered to discipline. His idea of the best stuff for soldiers appeared to agree with that of the Swiss officer, in the Neapolitan service, as expressed to the writer, in 1852: "*Bon soldat, faut d'être un peu abruti*"—"To make a good private soldier, a man must be something of a brute." In other words: "A soldier must not be so independently intelligent that he cannot be converted into a perfect machine. A good private soldier should have, or be permitted to have, no independent thought." Mahone's idea was exactly Schiller's opinion. This may be true of the Southern war-personal, but did not hold good as to the Northern, 1861-5, and as to the Prussian, 1866-1870.

But to resume: Jefferson Davis was so much impressed with the effects of Mahone's discipline, that this, in connection with his previous acknowledged reputation, as a Civil Engineer, induced him to assign Mahone to the supreme command of Fort Darling. His jurisdiction embraced everything, naval as well as military; consequently, if the repulse of our gun-boats, on the fifteenth of May, 1861, (in which the *Galena* was so badly damaged, and lost so heavily), deserves high praise, at least some credit belongs to Mahone; and yet he received none. This success has never, in any measure, been attributed to him; nevertheless, he it was who commanded, on the occasion. His Brigade, from Petersburg, lined the shore and support-

ed the works. The batteries, which did the fighting, were manned by a Company of "Home Guards," commanded by the owner of the farm on which Fort Drury had been established, whose battery did the work, and of whose conduct, Mahone speaks in the highest terms. The other batteries were manned by sailors and Marines, which were under the immediate command of a naval officer, and did their part well, but, from the incompleteness of their works, were soon put out of action. No person showed his head on board the attacking Union flotilla but was killed by Mahone's troops, posted on the river's bank. The action lasted from nine, A.M., to three, P.M. Notwithstanding these facts, no history, Northern or Southern, connects the name of Mahone with this severe military and naval artillery duel, whose result, so adverse to the Union flotilla, certainly exercised a pernicious influence on all of McClellan's subsequent operations.

Mahone's first actual fighting, in the open field, was at Fair Oaks, the Third Corps fight of Kearny and Hooker—just as Williamsburg had been; as the Orchards, Glendale, Bristow Station, Chantilly, Hazel Grove, the Peach Orchard, Wapping Heights, were to be—worthy of such rivals in glory as were inspired by a spirit akin to that of the hero of this Memoir. On the first of May, 1862, he was in his camp, three miles from the battle-field, on the Charles City-road. Nevertheless, he reported, at sunrise, or seven, A.M., to D. H. Hill, who happened to be the senior commander on the field, when Mahone came up. For this reason, he reported to General Hill, who had occupied Casey's Headquarters-tent, on the ground from which the Union troops had been driven. At the Battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, as it is variously styled, Gustavus W. Smith commanded the Confederate left, and Longstreet the right. The farm called Seven Pines was on the right; the farm styled Fair Oaks, on the left. The Confederate Commander-in-chief, Joseph E. Johnston, was at the latter point. Mahone had only three Regiments with him; one, however, was detached, and he made his attack with only two, to the left or North of the Williamsburg-road, in "the thickest growth of woods you ever saw." Struck by overwhelming masses, he was driven back, with severe loss, and had his horse killed. After this battle, at Fair Oaks, the Confederate troops were brigaded by States; and Mahone, in consequence of this arrangement, retained four Regiments, all from Virginia.

It is well known, that, when active operations recommenced, towards the end of June, it seemed as if it was the intention of both McClellan and Lee to operate in the same quarter, that is, for the former to turn the Confederate left, and for

Lee to turn the Union right. Whether this be so or not, the first collision occurred in the opposite direction, on the twenty-fifth of June, in what is variously styled the second Battle of Fair Oaks, the Affair of Oak Grove, or of the Orchards, or of the Peach Orchards—the Confederates have still another name for it. On this occasion, Mahone was opposed to Hooker; flanked our attack; and inflicted serious damage.

When Kearney fell back, after Savage Station, on the night of the twenty-ninth of May, it was Mahone's Brigade which headed him off. Kearney's Aid, the well-known Brevet-Colonel, U. S. V., or Major, U. S. A., Alexander Moore, gives quite a graphic account of this skirmish, in which he lost some "ducks," as he expressed it—i.e., cavalymen—of his escort, trying to communicate with his General, along the Charles City-road.—(*Reb. Record*, ix., Doc. 436, (2) *Brigadier-general Mahone's (Corroborative) Report*).—Kearney attempted to get across the Chickahominy, by the Brackett's, or Upper, Ford, but ran into Mahone's Brigade, and suffered sufficiently to compel him to recross and follow the road to Gathering's, or the Lower, Ford. Mahone spoke of this as a mere skirmish, as scarcely worth mentioning among the many hard fights in which he took part; nevertheless, it had a marked importance, at the time, and, if utilized, might have produced memorable results.

The next engagement, as regarded the army in which he served, in which he participated, was Malvern-hill, on the first of July.—(*Mahone's (Corroborative) Report*—*Reb. Record*, ix., Doc. 438, 439).—He dwelt upon this, with great feeling, as a useless slaughter. He was on the extreme right of Lee's line, which was very ragged. The ground was not only rough, but of the most difficult nature, affording every advantage to the defence. "We went in," said he, "with beautiful heroism, and got 'butchered.'"—(*See Brigadier-general William Mahone's Reports of operations around Richmond*.—*Rebellion Record*, ix., 436.)

That night, he had only one hundred and fifty men of his Brigade together. All the rest were scattered. This is one of the many proofs of the disorganized condition of the Confederate Army, and also of the fact that nothing but McClellan's inefficiency prevented the capture of Richmond, on the following days.

Mahone was of the opinion that, if the Confederate plan for the Battle of Malvern hill had been carried out, it would have been a complete success.

Here was another instance of failure, resulting, as usual, from utter inability to estimate the value of time, the greatest or most criminal delinquency in War. Two and a half days were wasted in making a march which ought to have

been accomplished in half a day.

In the Pope Campaign, Mahone was not engaged, until the battle which is generally known as the Second Manassas, or Bull-Run Second, often styled Groveton. Upon this occasion, the thirtieth of August, Mahone was wounded, just as he was about to deliver one of his telling blows.

The General's wife had often remarked, referring to his size, that if he was ever hit, he would be knocked to pieces. The result proved that she was incorrect. The stuff in Mahone's body was as first-proof as that which constituted his moral force. The ball hit him on the left side, over a rib; flattened upon one of the buttons of his coat; spun him round, like a tee-to-tum; and was found in his boot. As he fell, he ordered his senior Colonel to "Forward," and take the Union line in flank. The Brigade behaved well; but the commander hesitated, from no want of courage, however. Thus the attack came short of its spirited projector's intention.

While being at Upperville,* near the eastern entry to Ashby's Gap, wounded, and about the time of the battle at Sharpsburg, he was overtaken by the Union Cavalry. By the way, this shows that the Union Cavalry were around, some, notwithstanding all the abuse heaped upon them, for inefficiency. Mahone made his escape with difficulty into the Blue Ridge-Mountains, at whose feet this village is built; but his wagon fell in the hands of the Union Horse, and with it, all his comforts. They made a welcome booty of his stores, his liquors, bed, bath, spoons and other plate, etc., for Mahone lived like a little King, and ruled about as despotically. "I was dead broke," he said; "took to 'the mountains; and made my way home.'"

At this point, it may be as well to state a few curious facts in regard to Mahone's Head-quarter arrangement, indicative of the same pre-eminent common sense which characterized all his public service and private actions. He absorbed his whole staff in himself—the only acknowledged Staff-officer he had about him was an Assistant Adjutant-general. All the other subordinate duties were discharged by Orderlies—"Couriers" he termed them, corresponding to what are known in France as "Guides." These acted as Aids; and yet could be punished as soldiers for derelictions of duty. Thus he never had to con-

* Upperville is quite a place for this part of Virginia, on Pantherskin-creek, in Fauquier-county, of which Warrenton is the capital. It is situated about three-quarters of a mile West of Carrtown; midway between Aldie, the scene of Pleasanton's Cavalry fight of June 18, 1863, and Paris, in Ashby's Gap, midway between the Bull Run Mountains and the Blue Ridge; and Pleasanton had a third Cavalry affair, at Upperville, on the twenty-first of June, 1863; the second was at Middleburg, on the nineteenth. So much pains has been taken to locate this place, because it is not laid down on any but the most detailed maps, such as are accessible to few readers.

sider the susceptible feelings of consequential young officers, such as those who so often filled similar positions in the Union Army—men of fortune and good family, who knew nothing and learned next to nothing; who were incapable of being permitted to assume any responsibility; who were brave enough, but so uninformed that they were dead-weights rather than assistants to a General. Then, Mahone's Head-quarters, or baggage-wagon, was a complete little treasure-house of comforts, nay, even luxuries, including an excellent bed.

Lee once sent down a Major as Inspector-general for Mahone. The General said: "Major, 'make yourself comfortable for the night, and, to-morrow, be pleased to say to General Lee that 'Mahone's Brigade does not need an Inspector-general.'" Lee, on hearing this, said, "He is right. Mahone does not need an Inspector-general."

Mahone rejoined the Army of Northern Virginia, at Culpepper Court-house, on its return from Maryland, after Antietam or Sharpsburg. He found his Brigade very much depleted, scarcely six hundred men left out of the four thousand with which it commenced the march, northward. He soon got it up again to hundred.

Fredericksburg was the next battle.* His Brigade formed that part of Lee's line, next to the extreme left.

After Fredericksburg, he resumed his profession, as Engineer, and laid out the lines of works which bothered Hooker—especially those, from the unfinished railroad to Orange Court-house, occupied by Anderson's Division, on the thirtieth of April, and those opposite Banks's Ford—and his plans were executed by his own Brigade, some twelve hundred strong, discharging the duties of assistants and pioneers.

He was at the United States (Mine) Ford, or Bark Mill Ford, † and commanded two Brigades of Anderson's Division, when Hooker succeeded in turning the Confederate position, and crossed further up; and when it fell back from the river upon Lee, Mahone, with one Regiment, constituting the Confederate rear-guard, held our Cavalry in check, near Chancellorsville. This was on Thursday, the thirtieth of April, the day Hooker's Army, as such, may be said to have crossed. Anderson afterwards came up with the balance of his Division.

The next day, Friday, the first of May, Mahone posted the troops; and, after Jackson came

up, he (Mahone) struck the Sixth United States Infantry, under Sykes. Mahone was operating on the turnpike; while Anderson was fighting on the same plank-road which Mahone had laid out and built.—(Hotchkiss and Allen's *Chancellorsville*, 36; *Rebellion Record*, x., 263-293.)

The next day, the second of May, Mahone was on, or rather to, the left of the plank-road, confronting Chancellorsville, on the identical ground where Lee and Jackson had their Head-quarters, on a cracker-box, the preceding night.

This was while Jackson was making his celebrated flank march or movement, which ended in smashing up the Eleventh Corps. "As soon as I heard Stonewall Jackson's guns," said Mahone, "I pressed the Union lines, in front of me, Slocum's Twelfth Corps, and did some A. I. work, running part of my Regiments (Sixth Virginia Infantry) right through the Union abatis. Captain Williams, who commanded the skirmish-line and did up the work so handsomely, was killed. Here I took a splendid flag, a most elegantly-finished work, the first I ever captured. Howard's runaways, actually, after traversing the whole Union Army, ran into my lines, hatless, etc. During the night, I heard of Jackson being wounded." "He was a great man; he understood the true principles of strategy." "To name Stonewall Jackson, was to express audacity and time." "Jackson was great on time."

The next day, the third of May, Mahone was still pegging at the left or East face of the apex of the Union line. He admits that the "Unionists" [*Sickles and Slocum held this ground*], "fought like devils, at Chancellorsville House," particularly Graham's First Brigade, First Division, Third Corps.—(See Davis's *Life of Birney*, 379.)

When it was known that Sedgwick had carried the Heights of Fredericksburg, Lee wanted two Brigades, to assist in arresting the Union advance. He selected that of Mahone; and when he found that he ranked Semmes, of McLaws' Division, added the latter's Brigade to the former's command, with directions to join Early, if possible; otherwise, to co-operate with him. Mahone ordered his Brigade into his old lines, on the Old Mine Road, previously alluded to, as Anderson's lines of the thirtieth of April. He thus reversed the front of the works which had been originally built to resist an attack from the contrary direction. "Here Sedgwick should have been met. It would have made the fight two miles nearer Lee's main army." There is no doubt of this, as affairs turned out; but, if Hooker and Sedgwick had co-operated and attacked, simultaneously, the Confederate lines, facing East and West, it would have gone hard with the Army of Northern Virginia.

* See Report of the Battle of Fredericksburg, by Brigadier-general William Mahone.—*Rebellion Record*, x., Documents, 119.

† See Report of the Battle of Chancellorsville, by Brigadier-general William Mahone.—*Rebellion Record*, x., Doc. 293.

Early was cut off by Howe's attack, and thrown off, completely, to the left (*i. e.*, South), whence he worked round, the next day, into Sedgwick's rear. He had little effect on the Salem-church fight.—(Hotchkiss & Allen's *Chancellorsville*, 85.)—In this engagement, Mahone was on the extreme (Confederate) left (North,) and claims to have come near bursting up Sedgwick, since he greatly overlapped the Union right, and repulsed it by an enfilading fire. A reference to the elaborate maps attached to Hotchkiss and Allen's account of the battle, will show that Mahone is correct, in his comments on these affairs.

Mahone, still a Brigadier-general, with a command of about sixteen hundred men, was present at Gettysburg, but took no active part in the engagements of either of the three days. He was with the reserve of eight thousand men, the first day. These were not used. "Things ought to have been pushed, early that day. There was nothing, in front, to prevent a successful result; and had Stonewall Jackson been alive"—the appreciation of time and audacity personified—"the position of Gettysburg would have been lost to the Union cause."

Captain Blake, in his *Three Years in the Army of the Potomac*, 124, quotes the remarks of Confederates, captured at Bristow Station, in 1862. These prisoners were constantly talking about the good qualities of their commander, who had marched them sixty miles in two days; * * and one of them exclaimed: "If your Generals were as smart as Jackson, you would soon conquer us." True! Fortunate for the North.

On the second day, Mahone was in the centre, in reserve; on the third day, still in reserve, and only subjected to the cannonade.* With all his fire, he was opposed to the final assault, and foresaw and predicted its results.

Mahone agreed with the writer, that the final attack was made too late in the day. It has been remarked—and this opinion is a very just one—that the Confederate commanders almost always fell into the error, indeed, this appeared to be their custom, of making their most important attacks in the afternoon, when their men were fagged out, if from nothing else, with waiting, when more or less affected by exposure to the sun, or to the cold, lying in line, idle, fasting, with nothing to do but reflect, for hours upon hours. Whereas, if they had attacked early, after a good breakfast, they would have had all the force consequent upon a night's repose

of mind and body, backed up by the invigorating excitement and strength of food. What is more, an attack late in the day left no time to improve a success, since rapidly-approaching night precluded the harvesting of the fruits of an afternoon's work. On the other hand, if an early morning attack failed, there was ample day-light to renew it, with better results, at noon, or in the afternoon; and if it succeeded before midday, there was the whole afternoon to reap the harvest of spoils. Such a delay was Napoleon Bonaparte's fatal error at Ligny and at Waterloo; and he lost, *by waiting*, all that he did accomplish by his prodigious efforts, at a later hour. In any event, at Ligny, it hindered a decisive victory, when nothing but a decisive triumph could have saved his doubtful cause.

He left Gettysburg, on the night of the fourth, covering the rear. His line of retreat lay through Fairfield; and his fighting Brigade was hurried on, through Monterey Springs, on the summit of the South Mountain, to redeem the disaster occasioned by Kilpatrick's raid upon the retreating trains.

At Williamsport, his Brigade held the lines to the left of St. James College. He left them, at eleven, P. M., on the night of the thirteenth and fourteenth, and crossed the Potomac, at nine, A. M., on the fourteenth, and ate his breakfast after he got over. He established the truth of Lee's Report, in this respect, that the last of the Army of Northern Virginia did not cross the Potomac until between twelve and one o'clock, mid-day, on the fourteenth of July. Despite the assertions of many of our own officers, to the contrary, the writer believes that this is indubitably so, after a thorough examination of conflicting authorities and conversations with soldiers and officers of veracity who were serving with the Confederate rear-guard. This, however, being proved, what on earth was Meade doing, from daylight to noon, especially as the gallant and eagle-eyed Mahone admits that sufficient precautions were not taken to cover the withdrawal?

Nothing of consequence occurred, as regarded Mahone, either while Lee was falling back to the line of the Rapidan, or during Lee's subsequent advance towards Centreville, until, what he terms, the "disaster" at Bristow Station, "where Hill got badly hurt." Mahone was about to be put in, but did not get under fire. As he said, "The affair was terribly mismanaged. Whoever heard of making a direct attack upon a railroad, with a line parallel to it, since an embankment or curve serves as a perfectly defensible work?"

As is well known, Warren was left alone, behind, with his single (Second) Corps. With characteristic decision, he seized upon a deep cutting in the railroad; concealed a large body of

* According to Bacheider's map, Mahone was directly in front of Humphreys, a little to the left, facing West or South of the umbrella-shaped clump of trees. He appears to have had the Sixth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Forty-first, and Sixty-first Virginians.

troops, behind a railroad embankment—(Cudworth's *First Massachusetts' Volunteers*, 435)—and received Hill with such a withering fire, as drove the assailants back, with severe loss, including a battery. "Warren did well," said Mahone—high praise from such a man—"and we got severely hurt." This was on the fourteenth of October.—(*Harper*, 519, 520.)

When Lee fell back to the line of the Rappahannock, Mahone was often, *provisionally*, in command of two or three Brigades. He was always "drilling, drilling, drilling, and kept his men well up."

On the seventh of November, occurred the brilliant affair, for us, of Rappahannock Station. The bridge-head, on the North bank, Mahone pronounced a "man-trap," and foretold Russell's brilliant attack, and "gobbling" almost the entire force within the work—*sixteen hundred* prisoners, besides killed and wounded.—(*Harper*, ii., 520).—Mahone was at Ghisel's House, to the left of the bridge, up the river, and witnessed the whole affair. Thence, he fell back to the Hall House, beyond Brandy Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. "Then and there," said he, "you could have seen the result of discipline. In less than an hour after my Brigade was posted, it was fully entrenched. There was no organization of a Pioneer Corps, in the Confederate Army; but I required every ordnance-wagon to carry a certain number of tools—shovels, picks, axes, etc.—for each Regiment. The Ambulance Corps had but little to do. I required them to bring these up to each Regiment, when they were needed; afterwards, to gather them up and transport them back to the train—this, when they were not engaged in their appropriate duty. So much for method. If any of their tools were lost, I reckon somebody got hurt."

On this occasion Lee sent for Mahone. Although he was not advanced as he deserved, Lee was fully aware that his little fiery lieutenant possessed a pre-eminent topographical glance and the highest engineering capacity. Mahone told him that "his line was very weak and untenable," and advised him to fall back and occupy the line of the Rapidan [*Rapid Anna*]. In accordance with his counsel, on the seventh of December, Lee fell back to the line of the Rapidan, "the strongest in this country," in the opinion of this gifted subordinate.—(*De Trobriand*, ii., 180; *Lossing*, iii., 107.)—Indeed, this occasion was the first on which Lee gave, publicly, to Mahone, personally, any evidence of his appreciation.

Lee, with A. P. Hill and Ewell, was on an eminence, noting the Confederate Army as it came into line. He was struck with the rapid

and skillful construction of field-works, in Hill's Corps, and inquired "whose Command had so quickly entrenched itself." Hill said he "could not tell, unless it was Mahone's." When these Generals dispersed, Lee said to Hill, "Send that officer to me." When Hill delivered the order, he inquired, "What now?" and received for answer, "Go and see." When Mahone reported, General Lee asked what he "thought of the line?" Mahone replied, "Do you seek my opinion as an Engineer or a General-officer?" Lee said, "As both." "Then," said Mahone, "it is the most indefensible line I ever saw or can imagine." "Such is my opinion," said Lee. "My Engineers give me great trouble. What is your advice, General Mahone?" "To fall back, beyond the Rapidan, which affords an impregnable line of defence." "Can it be done in the face of the enemy?" inquired Lee. "Yes," responded his lieutenant, "if commenced at once." "Then lead off," said Lee. From this time, Lee never failed to express his appreciation of Mahone.

On the twenty-seventh of November, Mahone says that Lee occupied "an immensely strong position on Mine Run. Had Meade attacked he would have got badly hurt."

"All I (Mahone) got at this time was a lot of hides—the whole country was covered with them—stripped off the cattle slaughtered to feed the Union troops. I made my Ambulance Corps"—Mahone seems to have been down on "this service—"pick them up; and I traded them off, with the neighboring tanners, for dressed leather. This I converted into shoes. I made everything—lasts, even knives, all but thread—and, with details from my old Command, shod my men better than the Government did the other troops."

In Mahone's Division, the Winter of 1864 passed off in "drill, drill, drill." It had been strongly recruited; and was in an efficient condition. When Grant crossed the Rapidan, it was eight thousand strong, and consisted of five Brigades, say fifteen hundred each; four Regiments to a Brigade, say four hundred each.

When the campaign ended; few of his Regiments numbered a hundred muskets; but each, generally speaking, had its full complement of officers. As the Southerners are very much like the French, in disposition, this redundancy of officers doubtless made them fight much better.

In the Wilderness fight, on the fourth of May, 1864, Mahone was sent to stop the turning of the Confederate left. Mahone's testimony would seem to corroborate the idea that it was Grant's first intention to turn the Confederate left and move upon Gordonsville. On the fifth, he was operating on what he termed the "upper plank-road." On the morning of the fifth, Mahone

turned the Union left; pushed it back; and doubled it up on the plank (Brock) road.—(*Harper*, ii., 628.)—It was on this road that glorious Wadsworth was killed and Longstreet was shot down, the same day, as was supposed, by Finnegan's troops. Mahone was in command where Wadsworth fell, so gallantly striving to stay the retreat of his Command; and the Finnegan, referred to, in connection with Longstreet, was afterwards one of Mahone's Brigadiers, and himself the hero of Olustee, or Ocean Pond. On the seventh, Anderson having been assigned to the command of the Corps of Longstreet—its beloved commander being supposed to be mortally wounded—Mahone was transferred to the command of Anderson's Division.

As the Army of Northern Virginia evacuated the Wilderness, Mahone brought up the rear—(Examine, in this connection, Early's *Memoir*, 22, 23, etc.; and Swinton's *Army of the Potomac*, 445)—At Spotsylvania Court-house, he took part in daring movements, striking, in flank, the Union attack upon the angle of the Confederate works, which had the effect of relieving the pressure which endangered that portion of their line, although the attack was not as resultative as it would have been with a more sufficient force.

At Spotsylvania Court-house, Mahone made another burst, and claims to have "captured the "Head-quarters and principal flag-station, and "ran Meade off."—(Examine *Swinton*, 445).—This must be the occasion alluded to by Chaplain Warren H. Cudworth, in his *History of the First Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry*, 473, when, "during the afternoon (Saturday the fourteenth "of May) General Meade narrowly escaped capture by the enemy, being in a house upon "which they made an unlooked-for charge, "having, doubtless, been informed by their scouts "that he was there."

At the North Anna, Mahone made another brilliant *coup*. This stream, although narrow, is subject to sudden floods, and flows through a deep, rocky, and woody ravine, whose natural difficulties were augmented by strong works, on the Southern bank, to which it constituted a better wet-ditch than any engineer could have devised or executed. By thus holding a position back, a little from the river, instead of the bank itself, Lee fulfilled, to the letter, von Bulow's maxim—(*Dumas' Histoire de la Campagne de 1800*)—for the defense of the river: "The best "method to defend a river is to have the Army "in hand, at some distance from the shore, and "fall vigorously upon the enemy, after he has "effected a crossing." Thus, the assailant becomes the assailed, and has to fight with a stream in his rear, recognized as one of the worst situations in which to deliver a battle. There, the

opposing armies relatively occupied very peculiar situations. At this point, the Army of Northern Virginia presented an obtuse triangle, with its apex toward the river and to Grant with both wings refused. Wright (Sixth Corps) and Warren (Fifth Corps) confronted Lee's left, so that they held a line almost parallel to it. Burnside (Ninth Corps) was opposite Lee's apex, which pointed North, directly towards a sharp curve, or U, of the North Anna, bending southwards, half-way between the Union right and left wings. Crittenden's Division of the Ninth Corps, General Ledlie's Brigade leading, plunged into the stream, and passed it, at Quarle's Mill, or Ford. As soon as they were completely over, Mahone, who was on the extreme right (of the left wing?) of Lee, pushed one Brigade right out into the space between the two armies and across the chord or opening of the bend. Then, immediately, like a panther—a fit emblem for him—he dashed at the advancing column; fell upon it, with his usual vigor; drove it back; inflicted severe loss; captured a large number of prisoners and General Ledlie's head quarters flag, before succor could reach that commander. Guernsey—(*Harper's History of the Great Rebellion*, i. 631)—must allude to this manœuvre where he speaks of it as a "brilliant one." Greeley—(ii., 578)—is very clear in regard to it. He says: "Crittenden's Division was promptly repelled, "with heavy loss." Fletcher—(iii. 241)—reads: "When the leading Division of Burnside's Corps" (opposite 'the apex' of Lee's lines, on the river, between the two wings of the Federal army), " essayed to cross the river, he, Lee, by "Mahone, made it pay dearly for its attempt." Lossing—(iii., 326)—corroborates Greeley and Fletcher. "And so it was, that when Burnside's "Ninth Corps of the centre attempted to cross "between the two wings of the Army of the "Potomac, his advance Division (Crittenden's) "was quickly met (by Mahone) and repulsed, "with heavy loss. When Warren, on the right, "likewise attempted to connect with Burnside, "by sending Crawford's Division, in that direction, an overwhelming force fell upon him, "with almost fatal weight."

At Cold Harbor, on the third of June, Mahone's Division lay in reserve. After the Union troops had carried the first line, in his front, Finnegan, the Confederate hero of Olustee or Ocean Pond, with his Brigade, which had been, by Mahone, posted, during the night, in anticipation of this very attack, recaptured the works, in a manner no less creditable to his Brigade than destructive to the Union force which had gained such an advantage.

After the Union Army had possessed itself of the first line of Confederate works, East of Petersburg, it pushed forward two columns, in

parallel lines, on the South of the city, up to and beyond the Jerusalem plank-road, the inner column fortifying as it progressed.

A Confederate Division was sent out to feel for the enemy, but returned without accomplishing any thing. General Mahone, seeing the enemy, asked for, and obtained, leave from General Lee to attack them. A Division was directed to move out, in front of the Union advanced columns and beyond the outer ones, with instructions, so soon as Mahone should begin the fight, to press down upon this outer column, and force it towards the Confederate lines. This part of the programme, however, was not fulfilled. In the meanwhile, on the seventeenth of June, Mahone withdrew three Brigades of his Command, quietly, from the lines which he manned, and, passing them along a ravine to the front of the inner column, formed line of battle, and, suddenly dashing upon it, rolled it up, as a scroll, and forced it back, upon the works, at the plank-road, and upon the main body of the Union Army.

This occurred in sight of the Confederate lines, which were studded with heavy artillery. The officer commanding this artillery had orders, from Mahone, to open his batteries, simultaneously with his assault, and to keep them in full play in front of his advancing columns. To his chagrin, these great dogs of war remained silent as death; and not a shot was fired from them.

The parallel columns of the Union Army were so near to each other, that Mahone's right flank passed within a very short distance of the outer column, which, though unassaulted, was so paralyzed that the movement of the Division acting with Mahone's, on it, as was ordered, would necessarily have put it to flight. The failure of this Division to move up, and of the artillery on the lines to open its fire, saved these two columns from utter destruction. As it was, Mahone, with three Brigades of his Division, captured sixteen hundred prisoners, four guns, and a large quantity of small arms.—(*Swinton*, 510; *Greeley*, ii., 586.)—Following this, he baffled a further effort, on the part of the Union forces, to gain possession of the Weldon Road, striking the advance Regiments of such forces, in flank, and capturing many prisoners.—(*Greeley*, ii., 587.)

Mahone's next exploit, in order of date, is what he terms the "Crater fight"—that most terrible of all Union failures, on the thirtieth of July, 1864.—(Examine *Jarratt's Guide to Petersburg*; *Harper*, 679.)

Of this, Mahone was unquestionably the hero; and the whole credit of our repulse belongs to him. Indeed, notwithstanding the combined blunders of all the Union Generals connected with the affair, we would have gone straight into Petersburg, but for the timely appearance

of the Civil Engineer and natural General, Mahone.—(*Fletcher*, iii., 271; *Littell's Living Age*, No. 1347, p. 799, comparison to Lannes, "Napoleon's own favorite Marshal, the best handler of troops, in action, according to his master's judgment, of all the quick tacticians that followed the imperial eagles.")

While our volunteer miners were at work—for West Pointers pool poohed the subterranean operations, before Petersburg, and Meade and Duane, Chief Engineer of the Army, styled it "clap-trap and nonsense,"—(*Report on the Conduct of the War*, i., 25; *Battle of Petersburg*, 1, 2, etc.)—Hancock, with his Second Corps, and Sheridan, with his Cavalry, were sent over to the North side of the James, as a feint, say some—to make a real attack, say others—upon Richmond. This, whether real or false, had the desired effect. Lee tumbled four of the seven of his Divisions out of the works, on the South or right of the James; hurried them across his pile-bridges, near Drury's, or Drewry's, Bluff; and, while he thus frustrated Hancock's attempt, if any confidence had been placed in it, by Grant, left the way open, before Petersburg, if the mine had been a success.

The four Divisions left behind were Mahone's (of Hill's Corps), Bushrod Johnson's, Hoke's, and Field's, of Anderson's (formerly Longstreet's). Mahone was on the extreme Confederate right, some two miles away; Bushrod Johnson, in the front, and to the immediate right of the mine, which, in itself, was a perfect success. The subsequent reverses are due to red tape, and worse.*

The mine was run under an advanced work, often styled a fort, which constituted a salient, about a mile immediately in front of Petersburg, to the Southeast. To a casual or superficial observer, the country does not appear very rough, but it is extremely broken, or, rather seamed, with ravines, or gullies, *accidente*, as the French express it. This, while it facilitated the building of the mine, it also, as will be seen, favored the able movement of Mahone to fill up, with men, the gap, opened in the earthworks by the explosion.

At half-past three, A.M., the fuse was fired, but failed. Two intrepid volunteers—yes, heroic volunteer soldiers, for if their act was not heroism, to penetrate into the bowels of the earth, with every chance of being entombed alive, and to perform their daring work, unseen by men and, therefore, ignored by men, there is no heroism in earth—Lieutenant Jacob Doughty and Serjeant Henry

* If any one deems these remarks the result of prejudice against West Point dogmatism and individual dislikes, let him examine the testimony taken before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in 1865, Volume 1.—*Battle of Petersburg*—and his eyes will be opened, unless it requires a miracle to effect that result.

Rhees, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, relighted the fuse, and scarcely escaped from the gallery, when the mine exploded. This was 4.42, A. M.

Thus far the Volunteer idea—the mine was suggested as well as constructed by Volunteers, with Volunteer materials—proved a perfect success.

As Meade was in command of the Army of the Potomac, he cannot shift the responsibility of this failure from his own shoulders to those of a subordinate. His manner of judging and acting, throughout the whole course of his career, in that exalted and responsible position, brings him under the denunciation of the Napoleonic Colonel, Baron AMBERT, in his work, *The Soldier*, (*Le Soldat*) page 179—"Woe to the lukewarm, 'cold, or slack,' (*Malheur aux gens tièdes!*) His course, on this occasion, was a perfect parallel to that of MONCEY, in 1809, when, if the French Marshal had acted promptly, following up the victory of Tudela, he could have gone right straight into Saragossa. General of Infantry, the Prussian, Heinrich von Brandt, then a subaltern in his army, records this as his opinion of the event: "Aus den Leben" etc.—(*Theil*, 1. *Seite* 18 *supra et infra*, thus reviewed, in the *Edinburgh Review*, as quoted in *Littell's Living Age*, 792—798 of No. 1347, March 26, 1870):

"Although the battle was won on the twenty-third of November, not two days march from Saragossa, it was a week before the French commander came in sight of the city [*Petersburg*]; and, when fairly before it, want of means or dread of repeating the failure made earlier in the War, held him back from any attempt to take the place by a *coup de main*; nor was it until he had received a regular park of heavy guns, and had been reinforced by the whole Corps of Mortier, that he commenced, about the middle of December, after several vain summons to Palafox, the first operations of the memorable siege."

The springing of eight thousand pounds of powder shook the ground like an earthquake; blew the two, four, or six, (according to different accounts) guns in the salient into the air, and the garrison—an unhappy South Carolina Regiment, two hundred and fifty to three hundred strong—likewise into the air; then engulfed and buried over half of them, likewise the artillery detachment, leaving a crater, some two hundred feet long, fifty to sixty feet wide, and twenty-five—Mahone says, one hundred and twenty feet long, sixty feet wide, and forty—feet deep. Consternation struck, the defense was paralyzed: the only officer who appeared to have had his wits about him, was shot down, striving to rally his men; and the Confederate troops fell back, towards the town, leaving, as all parties seem to

agree, the avenue to triumph open.

Now comes one of the most perfect illustrations of the value of time on record. Mahone heard the explosion, two miles away; but was already on the alert.

The Union Generals did all they could to waste time; and, finally, tumbled a column of men into the hole made by the explosion, and let them lie there. Their blundering, in engineering, failing to open issues for the assaulting parties to get out of our works, preceded by worse blundering, and succeeded again by even still worse—if such a series of inexcusable mistakes can come under the head of blunders—lost us from twenty to thirty minutes, or more. Just half this space of time would have carried our troops into Petersburg, about one or one and a half miles distant. It sufficed to bring up the ever-ready Mahone, from about two miles distant, by the route he had to take.

While, on the one side, it was a tissue of mistakes, on the other side, it was almost equally so, or hardly better—redeemed, however, by the supreme activity and ability of one man. The idea that if a man adventures his life and dies bravely, this sole fact constitutes him a soldier, is one of the greatest fallacies into which our people have fallen. The present War (1870) in Europe, on the French side, is completely exemplifying this. Another equally dangerous error is, that a Commander is a great General who can waste human life without remorse, and who will pour forth human blood like water, upon a resultless objective. Those Captains are truly great who accomplish great ends with comparatively little means; and such was and is Mahone.

As stated, Mahone heard the explosion, and was already on the *qui vive*; so that, when an Aid-de-camp galloped up, in search of reinforcements, he was almost ready to move, and at once started off with his Virginia and Georgia Brigades, toward the menaced point, covering the march of his column by ravines and covered ways, in the rear and parallel to the Confederate lines; halting his men and causing them to stop for action, he proceeded, leaving the column to move on, to investigate matters.

Drawing rein at the Headquarters of Bushrod Johnson, the General in command of that portion of the line embracing the crater, Mahone found him in conversation with Beauregard, to whom he said, "General, I am here with two Brigades, to support General Johnson as by 'directions of General Lee'!" whereupon General Beauregard said to Johnson, "You had better turn over such of your troops as he near the crater, to General Mahone, who will undertake the reclamation of the captured works." Johnson was to co-operate with Mahone, with parts of his Command, right and left of the

crater, now separated by the explosion.

Mahone, hurrying on, led his men, who had come up, or out, towards the mine, by a ravine perpendicular to the front, whence a lateral branch, at right angles, turned off parallel to the Confederate works. Thus his leading Brigade (Virginians) was established within a few hundred yards—two hundred is the estimate of an eye-witness; three hundred, if memory serves—of the crater, crammed with Union troops, huddled together like benumbed wasps, on a frosty day in Autumn. Mahone himself dismounted, climbed the bank—he is still surprised, as he then wondered, that he was not shot down, standing thus, alone, exposed, and so conspicuous an object, in his light gray uniform—and distinctly counted eleven flags established on a front, of which the blown up fort was the body; and the adjacent works, about several hundred yards in extent, the two wings on either side. He immediately calculated that these eleven flags represented twenty-two hundred men. He estimated that a half hour had elapsed since the explosion; and saw indications of an advance. He got his men—Weisiger's Virginia troops—upon the top of the bank; and they gallantly, with the steadiness and line of a dress-parade, met the charge and volley he had anticipated with a counter-charge and discharge, point blank, well aimed, which drove the Union troops back into the crater; "following them" "into the outer lines, using the bayonet." Posting sharpshooters to keep them down, which they did—for a few marksmen sufficed for this, by picking off every man who showed himself—Mahone put forward the Second (subsequently Gerardy's) Brigade of Georgia troops,* who had just arrived, regained their breath, and some order. Mahone speaks in the highest terms of Gerardy.

These troops he ordered to charge and re-take the captured line, to the left or South of the crater. His first Brigade, Weisiger's Virginians, had nobly won back the works to the right of it. The intervening ground was cleared and sloped, outwards and downwards, to the mined fort, and extending to the right, or South. It was now swept by an artillery fire, whose fury almost surpasses conception to those who have not witnessed a similar scene. One of our Generals of Artillery, (C. S. W.) present, said, that the canister, pieces of shell, and other missiles, striking the slope, produced an effect upon it similar to the heavy drops of rain, in a thunder-shower, upon a placid sheet of water. It was enough to appall the sternest veteran; and, when the Georgia troops charged, the fire had the

same effect upon them as the shock of Stannard's volleys upon the right flank of Pickett's column, at Gettysburg. It threw them off to the left, so that, instead of striking Mahone's objective, they glanced off and shrunk in behind his first Brigade, sheltered by the works they had retaken. By this time, Mahone's Third Brigade—Saunders's "Immortalized Alabamians"—had come up, for whom he had sent upon his first view of the situation, for there was nothing, in case of failure of his first attack, to prevent the march of the enemy into Petersburg. It was composed of better troops than the preceding. They made a direct charge at a run; lost an astonishingly few men, considering the fire to which they were exposed; and drove the Union troops out of their remaining captures of the morning. Mahone now augmented his sharpshooters, around the crater, and, a few good shots picking off all who tried to get out, kept every one down.

Then the Confederates picked up muskets, with bayonets fixed, which our men had abandoned, and projected them into the air, like javelins, so that they came down, like the rain of Norman arrows, at Hastings, transfixing our poor fellows, white and black, promiscuously mixed and lying piled upon each other, in the chasm.

"It was cruel;" remarked Mahone, relating these facts, "but what could be done? By and by, I saw what seemed to be a white handkerchief thrust upwards, over the edge of the crater. I stopped the firing, and we took eleven hundred and one prisoners out of that slaughter pen. I afterwards diligently analyzed your (the Union) Reports, and found that your loss, in killed and wounded, and prisoners, was five thousand, two hundred, and forty. Bannan, in his *Grant's Campaign against Richmond*, 1864-65, 245, puts it down at five thousand, six hundred, and forty. These figures were collated from statements published at the time. My loss was not over two hundred and fifty." Thus ended the catastrophe.

All the while, forty thousand—some say fifty, and it has even been asserted, seventy thousand—Union troops were massed to support the first rush, or, rather, lay as nearly within the supporting distance of the attack, as Mahone had been, as regarded the defense. Our best troops do not appear to have been at, or even near, the point of collision. The combined Second and Third Corps, (Mott's and Barnard's *Statements*) were in reserve, and the Sixth Corps was away, protecting Washington. The force, present, consisted of the Ninth, Tenth, and Eighteenth Corps; at hand, the Fifth Corps; in reserve, the combined Second and Third Corps; aggregate, sixty thousand? Professor John W. Draper, who wrote under the most favorable

* At Gettysburg, Wright had the Third, Twenty second, Forty-eighth, and Second Battalion, according to Bachelder

circumstances for arriving at the truth, says (iii? 405): "The assault was to be made with fifty 'thousand men.'—Guerney (*Harper*, i? 699.)—gives the same number, as drawn together for the attack. They looked on, and did nothing. Why they did not make a diversion, to the right or left, is incomprehensible to any military mind. On the extreme Confederate right, Mahone's line proper was denuded of defenders; for he had led his troops to the scene described. The intermediate works were feebly held. The neglect to co-operate with the attack, at the crater, is something which must excite astonishment on reviewing what occurred, and what should, if the American people ever held any one to strict responsibility, arouse their withering indignation.

Mahone's promptness and audacity, upon this occasion—this one achievement—should immortalize him.

Well might the British Colonel, Fletcher, (iii? 273) remark: "General Mahone became greatly 'distinguished, during the operations around 'Petersburg. From the commencement of the 'War, he had been noted for his soldierly abilities; and, when placed in high command, he 'evinced the qualities of an able General. Previous to the War, he had been Civil Engineer on 'the Norfolk and Petersburg railway. He and 'General Gordon were accounted as two of the 'best of the Division Generals of the Army of 'Virginia." And again (*Ibid.*, iii? 500.) he declared that Mahone "divides with Gordon, 'the capture of Fort Steedmen, on the twenty-'fifth of March, 1865, the glories of the last 'campaign of the Army of Northern Virginia."

At, about, or after, this decisive action, on his part, Mahone was created Major-general. Why this promotion had been so long delayed, was, doubtless, owing to the caste-prejudices and jealousies which worked such disastrous results, as well in the Confederate as in the Union armies. There is no question but that a thorough-bred, naturally capable, and self-reliant practical railroad man must make the best of commanders; for his very ordinary business imbues him with a knowledge of the value of time—not only of hours, but of minutes and seconds—of system, of discipline, and of, what is even more important, inexorable responsibility. He had before been offered a *provisional* Major-generalship. This he indignantly refused. His promotion came when it had become almost unnecessary; for he was now the senior Brigadier-general in the Confederate Army, in active service.

On the twenty-third of June, Mahone, with two Brigades from his Division, left his position on the Confederate line, and marched a distance of nine miles, to anticipate the return of Generals Wilson and Kautz, from their celebrated raid

on the Southside and Danville railroads. As was expected, Wilson came up, with his Command, at sunrise, upon the advanced line of Mahone's, but declined an engagement, although four thousand strong; at once massed his forces, on the North bank of Rowanty-creek; destroying the bridge in his rear, apprehending, doubtless, the pursuit of Hampton, at whose hands he had been discomfited, the night before. Here, Mahone, with his two Brigades thus situated, was yet within three miles of the left of Wright's Corps; and, with the knowledge that Wilson had communicated with that Corps, he well understood that in delay there was great danger. Confronting Wilson, with one Brigade, and taking him on his flank with the other, Finnegan's, at which juncture he was reinforced by Fitz Lee's Cavalry, the assault was made, resulting in the most inglorious defeat of Wilson's Command—his forces, in wild confusion, seeking safety, through the woods, in every direction; losing, in their flight, all their artillery, having previously surrendered their entire ordnance, ambulance, and provision-trains, with a lot of prisoners, some five hundred and odd slaves, and an immense quantity of personal property, taken on their raid.

In due order of events, we now come "to the 'fight on the Weldon Road," are the words of a letter from one of Mahone's friends. "Grant 'made an effort against Lee's lines, on the 'North bank of the James-river, resulting in 'the capture of Fort Harrison. Failing of the 'full success contemplated, he turned Warren 'back, who had reached the James river for the 'purpose of reinforcing the movement for a diversion on the Weldon Railroad, where Warren, without resistance, quietly established 'himself. Heth, with a part of his Division, 'was sent, on the eighteenth of August, to confront him, by Beauregard, in the absence of Lee, 'who was on the North side, commanding that 'the (right) wing of the Confederate Army. 'Warren, in this new position, on the Weldon 'railroad, was now detached from the extreme 'left of the Federal lines by more than a mile.

"The intervening space was covered by a 'heavy growth of wood. Mahone suggested to 'Hill, who conferred with him upon the position, 'that this interval between Warren and the left 'wing of the Federal Army was doubtless occupied by no more than a picket line, as it proved; 'and that Warren's overthrow might easily be 'effected by boldly penetrating this picket 'line; separating Warren from the main body 'of his friends; and taking him in rear and 'reverse. This suggestion of Mahone was 'adopted by Beauregard, and Mahone asked 'to perform the task. Beauregard allotted one 'Brigade of Mahone's Virginians and two of

"Hoke's, for the service; and, while Mahone insisted upon the insufficiency of such a force for accomplishing [*securing*] the fruits of victory after it had been won, yet, in deference to the earnest desire of his superior, undertook the movement.

He, on the nineteenth of August, penetrated the picket-line, and successfully got in the rear of Warren's line of battle and on the flank of his position; and, rapidly moving upon Warren's very Headquarters, was foiled in his triumph and capture of all and everything, by the disintegration of his two attacking Brigades, from the vast number of prisoners—twenty-six hundred and fifty—which fell directly into his hands. This left only one, the Virginia Brigade, at the very moment when the addition of two more would have insured the capture of the entire dislocated Command. To cover the results which he (Mahone) had already accomplished, was all that could be done; and this was handsomely performed by the most reliable of all his troops—Mahone's own Virginians—his old Brigade.

Had Mahone been given six, instead of three, Brigades for this service, Mahone thought the entire force and establishment of this Command of Warren's would have been captured; while the result, brilliant in its proportions, amounted, perhaps, to no more than the capture of two thousand six hundred and fifty men and the consternation of Warren's whole force. The importance, to the Confederate situation, of dislodging Warren was such as to induce Beauregard to direct that Mahone should renew the attack with a strong force. This he did, on the second day after, the twenty-first of August, by a detour around Warren's left, aiming here to take him, again, in flank and rear.

In the meantime, Warren had fully fortified his position—front, flank, and rear. Mahone, with six Brigades, made, successfully, his detour, and formed his line of attack, in the fog of early morning, on the flank and somewhat in the rear of Warren's lines. But, in this case, he had been misled as to the exact position of the Federal line, and, in consequence, formed his line of attack more remote than he otherwise would have done. This gave more ground to pass over, before reaching the enemy's real position, than had been anticipated; and, in consequence, his line became somewhat ragged at the moment when the touch of the elbow was most essential for success. He was unsuccessful, therefore, in carrying the works, but boldly maintained his own position the balance of the day, and said to General Lee, "With two more Brigades, he would pledge himself to accomplish the work he had set out, in the morning, to perform." It was

Lee's purpose to give to Mahone the reinforcedment; but Field's Division, from which the reinforcements were to come, arrived too late for any further successful movement."

Such is Mahone's account, and whoever considers he has exaggerated his success can easily detect any error by comparing it with the most popular writers, at the North, on the War. Swinton (532—535) sets down the aggregate Union loss at four thousand, four hundred, and fifty-five. Compare Greeley, ii., 562; Lossing, iii., 355; Harper, 703.

The next prominent action in which Mahone was to emulate the thunderbolt, was at Hatcher's-run, on the twenty-seventh of October, 1864, when Grant operated to turn Lee's extreme right, in order to gain possession of the South-side railroad. The main movement was intrusted to the combined Second and Third Corps, Hancock's; subsequently, the combined Second and Third was supported by the Fifth, Warren's. The latter was ordered up, to form a connection between Hancock's right and the left of the Ninth, Parke's, who was to engage the attention of the Confederate troops, in the front, while Hancock was making the farthest turning manœuvre. Hatcher's-run is a marshy stream, flowing from East to West, through thick forests and dense underbrush. Its head-waters are near Zion and Corinth Churches, on the South-side railroad, about fifteen miles East-south-east of Petersburg; and it struck the extreme left of the Union lines, near Armstrong's, on the Duncan-road, [*Grant's Map* about seven miles South of the "Cockade City."

It would be difficult to conceive a more ugly country to operate in. Our maps were defective. Brigades and Regiments went astray. Staff-officers, sent to entangle the "Toho-Bohn," became lost themselves in the maze; a drifting rain and fog made bad worse; night came on; and thus, in an unknown region, "darkness that could be felt" converted the termination of this military movement into a literal groping in the dark. This was one of our disasters; and, had Mahone been adequately supported, it is impossible to estimate what might have been the extent of our losses. On our side, it was redeemed by Egan, commanding Gibbons's Division of the Second Corps. Mahone pays the highest compliments to the ability and intrepidity displayed. Praise, from such a man, is, indeed, praise; and Egan deserved it.

While Heth was to head us off, at the bridge, at the Burgess mill dam, and attack vigorously, and Hampton was to harass us, Mahone, as usual, made a turning march, through the woods, and, after a detour, formed his line in their edge; charged across an open field; and struck Egan on the right flank. Egan, (previously Gibbons's)

Division, (old Second) which was posted in a clearing, South of the Run, with his guns on an elevation to the left of the Boydton-road, made a conversion; wheeled around his guns; and, perfectly supported by acting Brigadier McAllister, Third Brigade, (old Third) gave Mahone such a stunning reception as, finally, after a hard fight, drove him back to the shelter of the forest! Mahone says the scene was beautiful, in the dimness of the mist and the thickening darkness, through which the blaze of the musketry shone like lightning against a black cloud.

While he was performing, according to his wont, he appears to confine his praise to that officer, Hampton, who did his part well. There seems to have been as little co-operation in our own army; and the glory of this involved engagement belongs to Egan and Mahone. Our losses were great—the result a failure; and this, as on so many other occasions, was due to that little fire-eater, whose name is hardly known in the North, and yet was our most dangerous and indomitable adversary. He realized the idea of the “hornet” of Scripture, in the spitefulness and persistency of his attacks. He was a perfect military yellow-jacket-wasp.

After this action, Mahone was absent from the army, some time, on leave. But he was not forgotten; for, while Fort Steedman, or Sedgwick, on the Union side, received the title of “Fort ‘‘Hell,’’ its opponent, where the lines approached nearest together, was named Fort Mahone, and dubbed “Fort Damnation”—not inappropriate, since its sponsor, our great little hero, always gave us a taste of something akin to the idea expressed by the nickname.

Mahone does not seem to dwell upon any of the intervening operations, until those which occurred when the fortunes of the Confederacy were at their last gasp.

At the end of March, 1865, he held the Confederate lines, at Bermuda Hundreds—(*Fletcher*, iii., 506; *Swinton*, 585; according to *Hurper*, 762, Lee, Hill, and Mahone were in Petersburg, on the second of April, 1865)—and it was not until the last days of the month that he withdrew, covering the rear of the flying or retreating fragments of the “Army of Northern Virginia.” To the last, he maintained discipline in his decimated Division, and opposed an undaunted front to the pursuing enemy. Mahone speaks of Miles as his most persistent adversary; and, by the troops of Miles’s Command, his Headquarters wagon, with all his comforts and papers, were captured. Among them he most regretted the capture of his elaborate Reports, on which he had expended immense labor, especially that embracing the operations from the fifth of May to the thirty-first of December, 1864. Mahone is of the opinion that,

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by dextrous flanking movements and his usual spiteful attacks, he inflicted a severer loss upon Miles than has ever been admitted. His last combat of importance—for the fighting, in detail, or skirmishing, never ceased—was at Cumberland-church. This is the name of the place given by Mahone; but the writer cannot find it on the most detailed map or plan of the district, embracing the last scenes of the War, just beyond the Appomattox.

The Second and Sixth Corps were operating together; and Miles, of the latter, tried to play Mahone’s game upon Mahone, and turn his position. Mahone turned upon him and gave him a severe shock, upon which he plumes himself, not a little. It certainly was plucky enough, and worthy his whole previous career. Miles lost six hundred men. When the game was about up, Lee called into his counsel, Longstreet, so greatly trusted, and Mahone, no less worthy of trust, if not more so—certainly a wiser if not a better fighter—to ask what more could be done.—(*Hurper*, 771.)—Mahone advised surrender. He said that further fighting was wicked, because useless. As long as there was a hopeful chance to fight, no one was more eager to do so, or did it more effectually.

“The Army of Northern Virginia” surrendered; and Mahone’s military career was ended. On his return to civil life, his energy was recognized in his appointment as President of the three combined railroads, terminating at Norfolk.

If he live, his future is an assured one; and he is already talked of as the next Governor of Virginia.

III.—LANSINGBURGH, N. Y.

ITS EARLY HISTORY, OLD SETTLERS, SCHOOLS, MARKETS, ETC.—CONTINUED.

IX.

ANECDOTES.

I see one of the youngsters of the village has been aroused into giving in his testimony. I am glad of it: let all talk if they talk as well as he. We shall get a history of our beautiful village, in this way. I sat dozing in my chair, last evening, thinking over our old men, and how few of them are left.

With my inner sense, I seemed to see Captain Ives, and hear his cheerful “I mighty, no.” How genial he was—how pleasant and affable to all. What an immense coöperation he had, on Grove-street; and how many poor people were fed from his monstrous slaughter-house, which stood on what became, afterwards, the old Fair Ground. He went to England, once, to arrange for supplying John Bull with beef; but the

thing would not work. I believe the old gentleman came from Connecticut to this place. He had some military position during the War of 1812. What a hard-headed Democrat he was.

Then there was Alexander Walsh—"A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," was his motto. He had a number of clerks, from time to time, who eventually set up for themselves and became successful merchants. Among these were Anson Groesbeck, Horace Day, and Moses Younglove. What a store he had, in the olden time. Variety, indeed—you could get anything, from a spool of thread to a pint of vinegar, handsaws, and broadcloth. I bought some excellent box raisins there, for sixpence per pound. In those days, we heard little of dollars and cents; but every transaction was in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence. But how he used to scold his clerks: I think he really enjoyed it.

Then there was old Mr. Spaulding, who lived on the Wager corner, where the fire occurred the other night. How many, to day, remember the bear story he used to tell? He was captured by Indians, and headed up in a barrel, with the bung open, and rolled down a hill. A bear came along; smelled the man inside; and, by a fortunate circumstance, got his tail inside. Spaulding seized upon this, and kept his hold. The frightened bear went off, at a tearing pace, dragging the barrel after him, until the continual dashing against stones and trees broke the prison to pieces, and thus liberated the voracious prisoner. And then the pig transaction. Spaulding had a splendid swine, fat, and ready for the knife. He—not the swine, but Spaulding—owed Moses Maulin for a bill of meat. Maulin wanted his pay; and Spaulding had no money. Moses discovered the swine, and noted its beauty. He would levy upon it, if he could; but the law allowed a man one hog in the pen. Moses was equal to the emergency; he visited Spaulding, often, and sympathized with him, in his poverty. Finally, he gave him a little pig. Spaulding was very thankful to his friend, but the next day his friend levied on the big hog: the law did not allow a man *two* swine.

Your young correspondent speaks of eating gingerbread at Joseph Fox's bake-shop—I wonder if he ever ate any from Mrs. Bonce's, where Doyle now lives? I don't believe such gingerbread was ever made, before or since. And, again, did he ever take anything to drink at Fordham's, where Mason now lives? And that puts me in mind of Fordham's grand-daughter, Anna Maria, who married Stephen C. Bull, and went up to Vermont to live: I wonder what has become of her! Does he remember the "kan-garoos" that were held in Captain Baker's house, near where Lavender now lives? Say, boy, do you remember Sophia?

Just South of Mr. Hayner's, in that long wooden building, Hedges & Mulford made nails; and such a clatter as was kept up. Mr. Dagget worked there—who does not remember him, name and all?

There was a man lived in the village, whose name I withhold for fear some of his descendants may be living here; and I do not wish to injure their feelings. This man, by a lumber transaction and a fortunate marriage, became possessed of some wealth and, of course, some airs. He went into Sidney Smith's store, one day, and took from a boy's hand a copy of Day's *Algebra*; and, turning over the leaves, he came to the subject of Powers. "*Is this the Powers: that makes oil-cloth, down town?*" said he. This same man originated a novel mode for supplying the village with water, during a season when fires were prevalent. He proposed to dig wells at the corners of the different churches; then, having gutters and conductors attached to the respective roofs, it was plain to be seen that, at each church, we would have a *well and cistern, combined*. The obtuse people couldn't see it.

I have spoken of Smith's store, and a fine place it was. Sidney made money there, until he built the fence around the lot where Bates now lives. Striker told him he would have to raise the price of letters if he built that fence—Sidney was postmaster at that time. Sorry to say, he built the fence.

Shubael G. Lansing kept store in the early time; and Hugh Hastings was, for a time, clerk for him. Hugh left the village, suddenly, one night; and, some time, I may tell you how and why. I believe he is now the owner of the *Commercial Advertiser*, in New York.

Your correspondent of last week speaks of William S. Chichester. William was what they, now-a-days, call a gay and festive youth. His father, the Rev. E. Chichester, built, after the great fire, a store next South of where Mason's shop now is. There was no inside way up stairs, at first; but parties having business went up on a ladder which stood in the yard. The old gentleman had, for some nights, seen a light in the upper part of his store; and he mistrusted, as he had good reason, to think that William was in mischief, up there. So, one night, he came from his house, quietly; ascended the ladder; and shouted out, as he reached the floor, "Now I have you." But he was slightly mistaken; for, in an instant, the ladder "slipped down"—of course, by mere accident—and the old gentleman was imprisoned. William suspected that he was watched; and so was too cunning to be caught. He may not have been secreted in the yard; and may not have thrown down the ladder. Possibly not.

OLD MAN.

X.

Some of your readers would be astonished if I were to tell them that up at Lansing's grove, where the Lansing family now live, there was once a large nail-factory; and that the brook that comes down through there, and across the road, furnished the power; and yet such is the truth. Otis Bates owned the factory and, in truth, the whole property. He had near one hundred men at work there. William Lansing, father of John and Jacob, the owners of the lumber-yard, bought the property of Bates.

The tavern, in Batestown, known as Barney Adams's place, was built by Bates; and, just below it, on the same side, he had a large nail-factory. The brook furnished the power.

There are some old houses in the village. The house owned and occupied by Esek Hawkins, Esq., was built in 1753. Old Billy Douglas worked on it. Some of your old readers must remember him. He was a hard old nut. A man by the name of Van Rensselaer, one of the Patroon's family, had it built, as also the one where Jabez Hawkins lives. It was said to be the best house North of Albany; and it was, at that time, in Albany-county. Van Rensselaer sold this house to a man named French. This man was very wealthy, and carried on an immense trade in grain. The house of Jabez Hawkins was, at that time, four stories high, and used as a store-house for grain; the upper story was finished off for lodging-rooms, for his clerks. This French was a notorious out-spoken Tory—so much so, in fact, that Government seized and confiscated his property; and he fled into Canada. There he got into trouble, from some cause, and into prison, whence his wife rescued him, by exchanging clothes with him and thus passing him out.

After the surrender of Burgoyne, the store-house was used as a hospital. There was a legend, and it still obtains credence among the old people, that French, before he fled, buried large sums of money in the yard attached to that house, and near the well. What labor has been expended and what brains racked to find this buried treasure? So many veils looked through; so many divining rods, sticks of witch hazel, old women, consulted. Why, the number of visions vouchsafed to Frisbie Way, on that subject, are incredible.

On the close of the War, the Government sold the house to a man named Banker, and he to Armington. This last failing to pay, the property was sold to the present occupant.

On the river bank, and across from the house, was a ship-yard; and, North of this, a saw-pit.

North of the Hawkins' house, is, to-day, an old, brown, brick house, known as the Spafford-

house; built before the Revolution. Here Doctor Spafford lived and died. He was a man of great erudition; and his family was more than ordinarily intelligent—the Doctor died of cholera, during its first visitation, I think, in 1834.

Speaking of Burgoyne's army, reminds me of Schuyler's position, on the island across from Waterford. He had troops stationed there. Before the dam was constructed, there was a road running, Northward, from Albany, crossing over on Green-island, and thence, fording the river, to Van Schaick's-island, up through to Canada. Those who have examined this last-named island, will remember a wagon-road, extending from the Manor-house to the lower extremity. It is bounded on the West by a piece of woods. Well, this road is a section of that old military-road, above spoken of, and often echoed to the march of armed men and the rolling of heavy cannon and ammunition-wagons. Schuyler and Gates often galloped over this road; and the lopeing Indian was no stranger to its windings. Schuyler built earth-works on the island, opposite Waterford; and one or two of them are yet in good preservation—they were called, in military parlance, "lunes," because of their shape. These lunes were pierced for cannon. Near these earthworks, was an old mill, whose power was supplied by a canal cut into the side of the island. The mill stood there for many years; and finally gave way to the freshets.

Before the dam was built, at Troy, the navigation, here, in Summer, amounted to very little. It was not difficult to cross to Waterford, dry shod. At Waterford, or, as it was called in old times, Half Moon Point, a wharf had been extended out, a great distance, for convenience in loading and unloading goods. A portion of that wharf remained there until a comparatively recent period.

But to come back to the Hawkins' corner. This was the scene of some of Hollyhock's exploits. A pair of blankets were stolen from some one, up town; and it was suspected that Holly was the thief, as he most certainly was. He lived in an old house, across from Captain Hawkins; and the Captain and Ralph Mygat—he worked at tin-work, for Filley, and, finally, moved on a farm, in Saratoga-county, and died there—went over to search the house for the missing blankets. They found them secreted under the floor. Old Holly was watching the operation; and, as soon as the blankets came to light, he exclaimed: "Them as hides finds." This was turning the tables with a vengeance. These blankets sent Holly to State's Prison. He would go to Filley's tin-shop, and pick up pieces of tin, the size of a sixpence, cut out with a punch. These he would hammer out; and up to Fordham's he would go, and call for

a drink. "Where is your money?" says Fordham. "Here," says Holly, holding out the bogus six-pence, closely held between his thumb and finger. The old man, with feeble sight, seeing the shining edge, would pour out the fluid, which Holly would quickly swallow, and then drop the tin, and stalk out with loud guffaw.

Hollyhock was an unadulterated, unmitigated nigger. He was employed to saw a pile of hickory-wood, for which he was to receive a dollar. He picked out the lightest and softest sticks; these he sawed and threw carefully over the other, so that the pile appeared to be cut through. He got his money, and laughed at his employer.

OLD MAN.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

IV.—SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES, IN MORRIS-COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

BY THE LATE REV. RICHARD WEBSTER, OF MAUCH CHUNK, PENN.

WITH A MEMOIR OF THE AUTHOR, BY REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, PRESIDENT OF WABASH UNIVERSITY, IND.

[In 1854, an effort was made, by a few persons, to organize arrangements for a general celebration of the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the organization of Morris-county, New Jersey, mainly with the hope of securing documents and sketches pertaining to its early history. The general effort failed; but several important contributions to Morris-county history were secured. Among these, was an extended paper from the pen of that remarkable man, the late Rev. Richard Webster, of Mauch Chunk. His paper is entitled *A Brief Sketch of the History of the Presbyterian Churches in Morris-county, New Jersey*. This, with several letters addressed to myself, personally, are so valuable as to warrant their being put into a permanent form, for reference.

By the consent of that most devoted and unselfish Presbyterian historian, Joseph M. Wilson, Esq., the Publisher as well as Editor of *The Presbyterian Historical Almanac*—an invaluable series of annuals—I have condensed the sketch of Mr. Webster's life which is found in the *Presbyterian Almanac* for 1864, pp. 205—207, as a fitting preface to these letters, which, for the first time, are given to the press.

JOSEPH F. TUTTLE.

WABASH COLLEGE, INDIANA, April 19, 1871.]

I.

A MEMOIR OF THE LATE REV. RICHARD WEBSTER.

BY PRESIDENT TUTTLE.

Richard Webster, the son of Charles R. and Cynthia (Steele) Webster, was born in Albany, New York, on the fourteenth of July, 1811. His father was a prominent bookseller, in that city, and published an influential newspaper. Mr. Webster's love of books and newspaper-writings was, undoubtedly, nurtured by his father's occupation. His mother belonged to one of the good old families of Albany, whose praise is in the churches. Well-cultivated, in early life,

his mind expanded, under the influence of his collegiate and theological course, and received great strength and discipline from the higher studies incident to his profession. Blessed with a retentive memory, he treasured up what he acquired. He was a hard student, all his life. He possessed warm social feelings. The emotional part of his nature was simple and earnest, and was a true balance to his insatiable love of knowledge. When free from restraint, and among friends, he loved to indulge his natural humor. Few persons, indeed, had more wit, more genuine playfulness, a more rich vein of native fun. This exuberant capacity for amusing others, often manifested itself in pleasant and jocose remarks, producing irresistible laughter. His nature was eminently social; but deafness interrupted, especially in the latter part of his life, this genial flow of soul. In the family, his affectionate disposition showed itself in endearing and delightful manifestations. Having graduated at Union-college, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1829, and at Princeton Seminary, in 1834, after finding that the plan he had in view, of going to India, had to be abandoned, he entered upon his Master's service, as a Domestic Missionary, at South Easton, Pennsylvania, having been ordained, as an Evangelist, by the Albany Presbytery, on the twenty-ninth of April, 1835.

From South Easton, he extended his labors to Mauch Chunk, thirty-eight miles from Easton, on the Lehigh-river. The coal-mines had only been opened a few years; and a population of about two thousand had collected in that vicinity. His labors were so successful that, by the Spring of 1836, there had been a church organized, a lot secured, and the money partly raised for building a church-edifice, which was erected and dedicated, in February, 1837.

Among the incidental labors of the years of his ministry, was a constant contribution to the religious press. Few men, who were not regularly in the editorial chair, wrote more; but, most of this period, he gave the strength of a mind, which seemed to have been constituted by God for the work, to gathering up, and preparing for publication, what could be found of the early history of the Presbyterian-church in the United States, and of the lives of her early Ministers. In the prosecution of this work, he became the repository of almost everything that could be collected, in connection with them. Since the effort has been commenced among the churches to prepare histories of their early settlement and organization, he has been called upon, continually, for a history of some church or preacher; and, from his generous disposition, he has been tasked with writing, almost weekly, such sketches and histories, many of which have

appeared in the historical Sermons preached and published by Pastors. In the histories of the Church, in different States, published within a few years, large contributions have been furnished by him, in addition to the numerous articles contributed, on this subject, to the religious press of our own Church. *The History of the Presbyterian Church*, to which he had devoted so much time and attention, and which had been looked for with so much anxiety, happily for the Church, had so far reached its completion as to be in readiness for publication, and, under the auspices of the "Historical Society," was about being placed in the printers' hands, a few weeks before his disease. He prepared, at the request of the Board of Publication, *A Digest of the Acts of the Assembly*, which is a most valuable book of reference, in our church judicatories.

The field to which he had given his regular labors, for twenty-one years, was the congregation collected at Mauch Chunk. There, he had been greatly blessed, in collecting and gathering into the fold of the Great Shepherd, many souls who will hail him with joy, before the throne, as their father in the Gospel of Christ. The congregation had gradually so increased, notwithstanding deaths and the numerous changes incident to such a population, that persons could not obtain sittings. His labors were unto the last. After his first attack, which was severe, he preached twice to his own people. On the last Sabbath, he got out of his bed, and went into the church and preached from the words: "Enoch walked with God, and he was not; for God took him." As he closed the Sermon, with the prayer that both Pastor and people might so live, that, when they came to die, it might be said of them, with truth, they had walked with God, many of the congregation thought, and some of them remarked, that he seemed as if he was preaching his last Sermon. And so it proved. About half past one o'clock in the morning of the day he died, he requested that his children should be awakened to see him, and bid him farewell, as he might not live until daylight. When they came, he embraced them, kissed each of them, and prayed for them, which he did several times. He gave directions about things of his house and family, his funeral, who should preach, his burial,—avoiding all show—and mentioned friends to whom he wished letters to be written. He said he would like to live for his family and the Church; lamented the vacancies, and need of Ministers for the Missionary fields. "O how I love the cause of Missions! I am comfortable. It seems impossible that I am drawing near to death. I can well pity the poor sinner, drawing near his end, and so little in the circumstances to aid him in his preparation. My voice and words fail me to

"express the trust I have in God. I would like to say to the impenitent, sickness is no time to prepare to meet God: when there is a sinking of all the faculties, it is hard to do anything—hard to enter in at the strait gate—hard to find the narrow way. If this be death, it approaches with tender, gentle, loving embrace: I feel no pain, no apprehensions. I look forward with joy to meeting my Savior, with perfect calmness of mind, and assurance of the blessing of the Lord upon myself, my wife, my family, my friends, and the church of God." He died on the nineteenth of June, 1856.

He married, in 1838, Miss Elizabeth Cross, of Baltimore, Maryland, who, with six children, survives him.

II.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN MORRIS-COUNTY, N. J.

By THE REV. RICHARD WEBSTER.

Among the elements of the prosperity, the moral worth, the social joys, the family order, and the personal example, which constitute so much of the honor of Morris-county, who can deny a large and a high place to the Presbyterian Church?

In searching the records of the Presbyteries of Philadelphia, New York, and New Brunswick, and of the Synods of Philadelphia and New York and of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, the materials of this paper were chiefly found.

The Presbytery of Philadelphia had jurisdiction over all the congregations in New Jersey, until 1733, when the Presbytery of East Jersey was erected. The Presbytery of New Brunswick was erected in 1738, with the Raritan for a boundary, to include Staten Island, Piscataies, Amboy, Bound Brook, Baskingridge, Turkey, Rocksiticus, Minisink, Pequally, and Crosswicks. At the same time, the Presbytery of Long Island, covering the Province of New York, was united to East Jersey Presbytery, under the name of the Presbytery of New York. The Rev. John Cross was settled at Newark-mountains, as early as 1732; and was blessed with a remarkable revival of religion, in 1735, noticed by Edwards, in his *Thoughts on Revivals*. He then removed to Baskingridge, where his labors were attended with great success.

The Congregation of HANOVER is first mentioned, on the Records of the Synod of Philadelphia, in 1733. The Records of the Philadelphia Presbytery are gone, from 1717 to 1733; and all the Records of the East Jersey Presbytery are lost; and those of New York, till 1775. It was represented, in September of that year, by its Pastor, Mr. John Nutman, and an Elder, Mr. Abraham Kitchell. Nutman was a native of

Newark; of a Scotch family, of such high standing that, on graduating at Yale, in 1727, his name was placed at the head of the Roll. He was probably the first Jerseyman ordained by the Presbytery: the date of his settlement at Hanover is unknown. He came to Synod, to seek relief from two grievances. Must the congregation abide by the lot which had been drawn and which fixed the site of the meeting-house where many were unwilling to place it? Might the people of West Hanover (Morristown) separate from his charge, and build a meeting-house for themselves? The matter was ended, in 1734, by a decision, that, as matters stood, it was impracticable to comply with the lot; and, therefore, they might select a new site and "reflect upon their past practices, in order to "repentance." The difficulty with West Hanover subsisted till the twenty-sixth of July, 1738, when a Committee of Synod met at Hanover, and Mr. Nutman and his friends acknowledged they had not been damaged by the withdrawal of West Hanover, "being in growing circumstances, and able to support themselves."

Mr. Nutman left in 1745, and taught, in Newark. He died on the first of September, 1750, aged forty-eight.

The Rev. Jacob Green was ordained and installed, by the New York Presbytery, Pastor at Hanover, in November, 1746. He was born at Malden, Massachusetts, on the twenty-second of January, 1722. He graduated, in 1744, at Harvard-college; and was converted under the preaching of Gilbert Tennent. He came, with Whitfield, to New Jersey, and studied divinity with Dickinson and Burr; and was licensed, in September, 1745, at Elizabethtown. In 1755, Parsippany was set off as a distinct congregation. He was chosen Vice-president of Nassau Hall, on the twenty-second of November, 1758. In 1772, he wrote largely to Doctor Bellamy, setting forth his plan for increasing the number of Ministers by shortening the course of study and diminishing the amount of information required. "Now," he says, "we first make 'them gentlemen, then Ministers.'" At the close of the Revolution, on the eighteenth of October, 1779, he withdrew from New York Presbytery and, with his son-in-law, Mr. Bradford, of South Hanover (Madison) Mr. Grover of Parsippany, and Mr. Amri Lewis, of Orange-county, New York, formed the Morris-county Presbytery. This congregation refused to follow him; and the Presbytery advised them to retain their aged and valued Minister.

Mr. Green established the Morris-county Society for the promotion of Learning and Religion—at once an Education and a Missionary Society. It was incorporated by the Legislature; and, among others aided by it, was Seth Wells,

a native of Long Island and long the head of the Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon. The funds and corporate privileges are now held and used by the Newark Presbytery. He died on the twenty-fourth of May, 1790, in the midst of a blessed revival of religion.

BASKINGRIDGE is spoken of by the Synod, in 1733, as the place where the people of West Hanover might attend meeting, if they did not like to go to Hanover. Aid was asked from the funds, for their meeting-house and that at Perth Amboy, the two places being served by Mr. Cross. He was a native of Scotland; eminent, as a preacher; and not less eminent for piety. Whitfield greatly loved him, as one willing to endure hardness for Jesus Christ. His itinerations were displeasing to Dickinson; and were complained of, to the Synod. He required, it is said, that parents, in presenting children for baptism, should own the Solemn League and Covenant. Davenport supplied his place while he travelled, preaching as he went. He had great success on Staten Island: several hundreds of his own people believed unto salvation. Whitfield came home with him; and wonders were wrought, that day, at Baskingridge, as Horatus Bonar calls it, in his new edition of Gillies' *Historical Collections*.

Mr. Cross was one of the first members of the New Brunswick Presbytery, and was soon called up for a debate (or contention) with Daniel Chambers. Subsequently, he was excluded by the majority of the Synod of Philadelphia, in 1741; and, not long after, when the revival was at its height, "his dreadful scandals came to "light," and he was cut off by his Presbytery. They refused to restore him, because they had no sufficient proof of his repentance. But a great body of people adhered to him and heard him, gladly. President Dickinson mentions this, as showing the existence of Antinomianism. In the great land-riots, he was charged with being a chief counsellor of the people who held under those who bought the lands for a five-shilling-bill and a bottle of rum.

On his suspension, Baskingridge and Staten Island called the Rev. Charles McKnight, in 1742; and then the Rev. Joseph Lamb, on the twenty-fourth of May, 1744, was called to the former church, alone.

Mr. Lamb graduated at Yale, in 1717, and was ordained, probably, by Long Island Presbytery, Pastor in the town of Southhold, over the church of Mattituck. Of his stay at Baskingridge, we know nothing, but that he was one of the first Trustees of New Jersey College. He died, in 1749.

Samuel Kennedy was born in Scotland, in 1720; graduated at Nassau Hall, in 1749; was taken on trial, by New Brunswick Presbytery,

on the sixth of December, 1749; licensed on the eighteenth of May, 1750; was settled, in Baskingridge, on the twenty-sixth of June, 1750; and remained there till his death, on the thirty-first of August, 1787, though almost tempted to leave through insufficient support.

To him, succeeded Dr. Robert Finley. His father accompanied Dr. Witherspoon to America, and resided at Princeton. His son used to say his father had more divinity and church-history in his little finger than he had in his whole body.

MORRISTOWN obtained the services of Mr. John Cleverly, a graduate of Harvard, and applied to the Synod for his Ordination, the Presbytery being unwilling to countenance their separation from Mr. Nutman. It was left, in September, 1735, to Philadelphia Presbytery. In May, 1736, the people pressed the Presbytery to proceed, and was directed to appoint a day that they might meet on the spot. In August, 1737, no appointment had been made, and the Presbytery resolved to set out the next day for West Hanover. Objections were made to his ordination; but the Presbytery did not judge him unfit for the ministry, and advised him, by reason of the opposition, to seek another field of labor. They sent to the Rector of Yale College to send them a candidate; for they knew no other way to supply them. The people again applied to the Synod, in May, 1738; and a Committee was appointed, which met at Hanover, on the twenty-sixth of July. There were present, Mr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, Gilbert Tennent and his brother William, Mr. John Cross, Mr. Cowell of Trenton, and Mr. Treat of Abingdon. Gilbert Tennent preached from *Ezekiel*, xi., 19; Mr. Kitchel, on behalf of Hanover, set forth their weakness, as a reason for desiring to be joined with West Hanover, on any reasonable terms. The Committee led all parties to agree that there should be two separate Societies; and that, in order to prevent difficulties between the western part of Baskingridge, liberty be given to all to unite with either congregation, as they shall choose, on paying what they now owe. West Hanover had now become "one half abler" than in 1732. Mr. Cleverly remained there till he died, in advanced life, on the thirty-first of December, 1776—"a man greatly beloved." He lived on a small property he possessed, and probably served the church, till Mr. Johnes came, on the thirteenth of August, 1742.

The Rev. Timothy Johnes was a native of Southampton, Long Island, and graduated at Yale, in 1737. He seems to have married, and resided in New Hanover; for, when the second church in that town was gathered, it worshipped in the house of Timothy Johnes. He was ordained by the New York Presbytery, on the ninth

of February, 1743, and died, of dysentery, in September, 1794, aged seventy-eight. Three precious revivals built up the church, in numbers, knowledge, and piety.

ROCKSIRICUS is mentioned as a congregation set off from the East Jersey Presbytery to that of New Brunswick, in 1738: it was restored, at its request, to New York Presbytery, the next year. Before 1740, there was a meeting-house, a mile and a half from Mendham.

The Rev. Elijah Byram was settled in October, 1743, his brother Ebenezer having removed there from Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Mr. Byram graduated at Hanover, and was probably ordained by the New York Presbytery. He accompanied David Brainerd to Ope-hot-haw-pung, (Wapunallopen) in Lucerne-county, and was sent by the Synod to the Valley of Virginia, in 1747. A revival began, under his labors, which continued for several years. He joined the New Brunswick Presbytery, in May, 1751; and declined a call to settle at Falling Spring and Providence, Virginia; accepted a call to Amwell, New Jersey, on the twenty-fifth of June, 1751; and died there, before May, 1754. It is said the Rev. John Pierson, a son of the Rector of Yale, succeeded him, in 1753. This fact is asserted in the Mendham records. Did he conform to the English mode, and take Holy Orders?

Francis Peppard, a native of Ireland, graduated, at Nassau Hall, in 1762, and was taken on trial, by the New Brunswick Presbytery, with a view to laboring in Nova Scotia; on being licensed, was united to Hardwick and Mendham; was ordained, by the New York Presbytery, at Mendham, in 1764; and, in 1773, was dismissed to the New Brunswick Presbytery; then settled at Upper and Lower Hardwick, New Jersey; and left, in 1779. He was installed at Allentownship (Brainerd's Irish settlement in the Forks of Delaware) in August, 1783; and resigned, in 1784. He returned to Hardwick, and died there, on the thirtieth of March, 1797. His grandson, the Rev. Joseph Kerr, was one of the first Missionaries of the Presbyterian Board to the Indians.

Thomas Lewis graduated at Yale, in 1741; and was ordained and installed over the North Society, in Fairfield, Connecticut, on the twenty-eighth of March, 1744. He was called to Bethlehem, in Hunterdon-county, New Jersey, on the fourteenth of October, 1747; and labored there and at Kingwood, till the twenty-fifth of May, 1756. He then settled at Hopewell and at Lawrence; left, on the twentieth of May, 1760; was at Smithtown, Long Island, from 1763 to 1769; and was the Pastor of Mendham, from 1769 till his death, in May, 1778, [August, 1777?] A zealous friend of the great revival, John Joline, graduated at Nassau Hall, in 1775; was taken on

trial, by the New Brunswick Presbytery, in May, 1776; and licensed on the tenth of October. Hardystone and Rockaway asked for him, in March, 1779: he spent a year there, but declined the call. Mendham asked for him, on the eighteenth of October, 1779; but the invasion hindered his ordination, till the eighteenth of October, 1780, when he was ordained by the New York Presbytery; and was dismissed to settle in Florida, Orange-county, New York, in February, 1795.

SMITHBURY is mentioned, in September, 1734, as belonging to Philadelphia; and was, at the request of the people, put under the Presbytery of East Jersey.

PEQUALLY is mentioned as set off to the New Brunswick Presbytery, in 1738; is occasionally mentioned, afterwards, in connection with Minisink. How far did Pequannock township stretch, in 1738, or was this the old sound given to Paaquerry?

SOUTH HANOVER had the Rev. Azariah Horton, for Pastor, on his resigning his Indian Mission at Southampton, Long Island, in 1753. He was born, as said in Riker's *History of Newtown*, in Southold, Long Island; but his parents early removed to East Jersey. He graduated at Yale, in 1735; and was ordained, by the New York Presbytery, a Missionary to the Indians, in 1740, or 1741. Being much annoyed by the Separates, and the Indians being reduced very much, in numbers, he left them. He was dismissed from South Hanover, in November, 1776; and died on the twenty-seventh of March, 1777.

Ebenezer Bradford, born in Canterbury, Connecticut; and graduated at Nassau Hall, in 1773. While in college, he was instrumental in promoting a revival of religion; very zealous for "the truth," as he called Doctor Bellamy's system; and licensed, by the New York Presbytery, in 1775. He was called to Huntington, Long Island. Roxbury asked for his Ordination; he was ordained on the thirteenth of July, 1775, on application from "a broken and divided people," Black-river and Sucasunna. In 1779, he settled at South Hanover; withdrew, in May, 1779; after 1781, he settled at Bethel, in Danbury, Connecticut; then at Rowley, Massachusetts; and died there, in 1801. Under his preaching, from I *Timothy*, ii., 5, his brother-in-law, Doctor Ashbel Green, was converted. His sons were Rev. Doctor John M. Bradford, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Albany; Rev. James Bradford, of Sheffield, Massachusetts; the Hon. E. G. Bradford, President Judge of York and Lancaster, Pennsylvania; and Moses Bradford, Esq., of Wilmington, Delaware.

Alexander Miller, from Scotland, graduated at Nassau Hall, in 1754; was licensed by the New York Presbytery, in 1768; ordained an Evan-

gelist, by the New York Presbytery, on the fifth of June, 1770; labored at Schenectady; was installed at South Hanover, on the second of July, 1783; dismissed on the nineteenth of June, 1787; was the head of Hackensack Academy, till 1796, when he joined Albany Presbytery. He resided and taught, in Columbia Presbytery, from 1809 to 1819.

BLACK-RIVER. Sammel Harker (or Harcour) reached manhood; laboring at his trade; a man of great bodily vigor; graduated, at Nassau Hall, in 17—; taken up by the New Brunswick Presbytery, on the sixth of December, 1749; was licensed on the sixth of November, 1751. Roxbury and Hardwick asked for him, on the fifth of June, 1752; was ordained, on the thirty-first of October, 1752, Pastor of Roxbury or Black-river; charged with heresy, in October, 1757; and admonished by the Synod; left his congregation; and went with the Army, as Captain. He printed a book; was called up by the Synod, in May, 1763; and was suspended, on the sixth of June, 1763, for teaching that God promises salvation to the efforts of unregenerate men. In August, the congregation, in confusion, wrote to Doctor Rogers, to call a meeting of Synod; but the New Brunswick Presbytery preferred to send the Rev. Benjamin Hait, Charles Mc Knight, and Samuel Kennedy, to confer with the people. The West Branch of Black-river asked for supplies. Harker published an *Appeal to the Christian World*. John Blair replied. The Synod of New York and Philadelphia defended. Harker married Rachel Lovel, of Oyster-bay, Long Island, of a French Protestant family. One of his daughters married Judge John Cleves Symmes; and was the mother of Mrs. Harrison, wife of General Harrison. Another daughter married Doctor Caldwell, of Lamington, and was the mother of Rev. Joseph Caldwell, President of the University of North Carolina. This territory appears to have been transferred, informally, to the New York Presbytery. Roxbury asked for Bradford, on the twentieth of June, 1775; and he was ordained, at Black-river and Sucasunna, on the thirteenth of July, 1775.

William Woodhull graduated at Nassau Hall, in 1764; was licensed by the Suffolk Presbytery, in 1768; and was ordained by the New York Presbytery, in 1770. Ill health led him, in 1783, to relinquish the ministry and take a civil office. He resided at Roxbury, and desired to have leave to demit his office; but his request was not granted till 1792.

ROCKAWAY AND HARDYSTONE were mentioned by the New York Presbytery, in March, 1777; and Joline served them for a year.

Lemuel Fordham was taken up by the New York Presbytery, on the eighteenth of October, 1779; licensed on the second of May, 1780. Sucasun-

na asked for him; Roxbury and Sucasunna called him, on the seventeenth of November, 1786; he was ordained on the fourth of December, 1787; reported, in 1803, as residing at Black-river; and in 1830, as at Chester.

PARSIPPANY. John Darbee, Derbee, Dorbee, graduated at Yale, in 1748; was licensed, by the Suffolk Presbytery, in April, 1749; buried his wife, at East Hampton, in 1757; was ordained, by the Suffolk Presbytery, on the tenth of November, 1757; settled at Connecticut Towns, in 1728, and staid two years. He removed, after, to Parsippany; withdrew from the New York Presbytery, in 1773; received, from Dartmouth, the degree of M. D.; published a Sermon on the death of his sister, Mrs. Gardiner, of Long Island.

Joseph Grover graduated at Dartmouth, in 1773; received from New England, by the New York Presbytery, in 1774; was ordained, at Parsippany, in 1775; withdrew in May, 1779; was a Trustee in Morris-county Society; and removed to Western New York, before 1800.

The Morris-county Society sent out a Missionary, on the thirtieth of October, 1804; and directed him to begin at Marbletown; go to Susquehannah; to Cinge; to Mr. Grover's; to Genesee; and return.

REV. J. F. TUTTLE:
DEAR BRO.: If these brief hints, hastily put down, will serve your purpose, in any degree, I shall be very glad. I might add that the Rev. John Carmichael, of Brandywine, Penn., a man of great importance in our Revolutionary struggles, was converted while residing with his parents at Hanover, under the preaching of Mr. Green.

Very Truly,
R. WEBSTER.

III.
MR. WEBSTER'S LETTERS.

MAUCH CHUNK PA Apr 5th 1854

REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE
DEAR SIR: I thank you for your letter- Mr Williamson is entirely welcome to my aid I can give him-

The Records of New York Presbytery begin in 1772-138 pages having been cut out. The original is held by Newark Presbytery. I made a copy for New York Presbytery, and my excellent friend Rev. O. M. Johnson is doing the same for his Presbytery. The Rev. Dr. N. S. Prime has prepared long time ago a history of Morris Co. Presbytery. Dr. Engles declined to publish it in the *Presbyterian* because it was made up of dry documents to a great extent. He will cheerfully contribute it if requested, he probably knows (I do not) if the records exist. Newark Presbytery has the records of the Morris Co. So-

ciety for promoting learning and Religion-and has its funds also and Corporate Seal. This was an invention of Mr. Green. I have a long letter from him to Bellamy, detailing his plan for filling up the ranks of the ministry quickly, characteristic and ultra. Among those raised up and sent out on his plan, was Seth Wells, long time head of the Shakers.

Morris Co Presbytery increased till there were West Chester Co P'by and I think the Northern Associated P'by. Dr. Porter of Catskill belonged to one of them. Dr. Weeks visited him soon after he joined our church-and was importuned by him to use his influence in inducing the other ministers and churches to follow his example. Mr. Green's reasons for leaving New York P'by are on the Records. He was accompanied by his son-in-law Ebenezer Bradford, by Mr. Grover, Amre Lewis, of Warwick Orange Co. N. Y. Mr. Bradford was ordained *sine titulo*, to labour at Roxbury and then settled at South Hanover & then at Bethel in Danbury Ct. His history is given in the *History of Danbury*. I presume you have the records of the Synod published by our Board of Publication and the minutes of Gen Assembly in one volume to 1820.

Among my memoranda I find James Tuttle, graduated at Nassau Hall 1764, licensed by New York P'by 1767, ordained by New York P'by April 1768, first pastor of Rockaway and Parsippany-withdrew from the P'by, 1769. Died Dec. 25th 1770 (as reported by P'by to Synod.

The first meeting house is said to have been built at Rockaway in 1752. Conrad Worts a Dutch youth was taken under care by New Brunswick P'by Sept 3 1751. He had had a difficulty with the Dutch Reformed Cetus. May 27, 1752, Rockaway, a High Dutch congregation asked for him he had preached for them, and the Synod of New York appointed a Committee to inquire of the Dutch ministers in New York, if the congregation were under their jurisdiction. The Committee did nothing-the Synod left it to N. B. P'by and they ordained him July 5th 1752 and he was dismissed from the P'by Oct 21 1761, because he could be more useful in another connection. This Rockaway was in Lebanon township.

When Mr. James Tuttle was reported as ordained Mr Moses Tuttle is said to have withdrawn. The latter you perhaps know was born in New Haven and married Jonathan Edwards's sister, Martha. He graduated at Yale 1745 was ordained in 1747 first minister in Granville Mass, staid six years, Came into New Castle P'by in 1755, & settled in the frontiers of Pennsylvania probably in Cumberland Co, was driven off by the Indians & settled in Delaware before 1758, in 1763, desired to return to his former field &

being in extreme poverty was aided by our Corporation for the Relief of Distressed Ministers—met with N. B. P'by in 1776, joined N. Y. P'by and withdrew from them in 1768 or 9 and died on Long Island Apr 1771. His daughter was living a year or two [*since*] and furnished the particulars of her father, which will appear in a forthcoming History of the Edwards family. Having answered all your questions, let me add, that Morgan Edwards *Hist. of the Baptists in New Jersey* is in your State Hist. Society Library & is worth consulting on your County. His son Joshua lately deceased lived many years at Morristown. He had Rev. Barnabas King in great reverence. He said that in public prayer, he seemed under the especial guidance of the Spirit, more particularly on days of Fasting. He said Fast Day Sermons unsettled both Dr. Richards & Dr. Fisher politics were so vehement that sermons and prayers were watched for an unwise word.

Be sure I esteem it no intrusion to receive a request like yours. I have all the dates of N. Bk P'by, New Castle, Philadelphia & Donegal of ordination &c with biographies of all our ministers to 1758 & materials to include all ordained before 1787, e. g. Nutman of Hanover, Johnes of Morris Town, Byram of Mendham (by the bye Rocksitens dates back as far as May 1738), Thomas Lewis of Mendham, Samuel Harker of Roxbury, Black River & Hardwick (grandfather of Jas Caldwell, Pres. of Unit'y of North Carolina, Bradford of Roxbury, Black River & Succasunna [*David**] Moses Baldwin, graduated N. H. [*Nassau Hall*] 1757, ordained by Suffolk P'by 1759, was at Rockaway from 1784 to 1792, was installed Apr. 1784—my impression is that the church was then independent or in Morris Co P'by, for I do not remember any thing concerning him in New York records or those of the Synod—was subsequently settled at Palmer & Kingston Mass. said to have been the best scholar in his class. I think his funeral sermon was published & is in Dr. Sprague's collection at Princeton Seminary. Darby in 1768 at Parsippany, ordained at the age of 49, Joseph Grover of Parsippany Fordham, Joline preached from March 1777 for twelve months, but declined the call—at Mendham for 12 or 15 years, Peppard of Mendham Wm Woodhull of Roxbury. These are roughly thrown together in hopes they may be of service.

Very Truly,

RICHARD WEBSTER.

II.

MAUCH CHUNK PA June 10th 1854

REV. & DEAR SIR

I thank you for the three

* It was David Baldwin who was at Rockaway. He was ordained at Chester, about 1779, by Morris-county Presbytery.—J. F. T.

pamphlets; I have sent to Mr. Whitehead a copy of a letter from Dr Hopkins detailing the unsuccessful attack under Abercrombie on Ticonderoga, to show that it is not improbable the tradition may be true concerning Gen Wines I will gladly do as you desire—& the more gladly because my dear and valued brother Wallace is striving to stir up unkind feelings in his Quarterly. But it would be better if you could come here & spend a day or two—& look over my manuscript book; it is at your service & you would know what you need better than I can. Send me the names of the churches in Morris Co, or your townships—else I may not include some.

Will you inform Mr. Stoutenburg that neither Mr Nutman or Mr Green was professedly Congregationalist—and that I know of no Congregational Association in Morris Co. The only independent Church I ever heard of there was at Chester—a *Separate*—I have heard many things of Mr. Overton, that "great Election Divine" his plans of sermons, &c. Mr. Hubbel was at Wesfield, not at Hanover or Whippany.* Mr. Green was an Independent, and taught his people that no appeal could be from a decision of a church of Jesus Christ—that a person unjustly excommunicated must wait for redress till the coming of the Judge of all. Somebody at Hanover complained to New York Presbytery of Abraham Kitchel, for uttering these sentiments, they were common in Hanover, but P'by waived the matter. If you should come this month I could show you the Bellamy letters of much interest to a Jerseyman & a Presbyterian. If after that I am not at home my papers will be placed so that you can see all you wish Very Truly

RICHARD WEBSTER—

If the Committee on Teachers will address the Rev R. E. Stevenson, Wyoming Pa he will furnish an account of his father a teacher & elder at Morristown a man of worth & great usefulness.

III.

MAUNCHUNK Jan 22, 1855

REV AND DEAR BRO—

On returning after preaching five evenings & visiting the families in one of our small congregations—I found your note I will thank you for a copy of the Proposals—or if you can send the original, I will copy it into our 2^d volume of "Collec-

* The Rev. Mr. Hubbell was settled at Whippany; owned property there; and was burned out. He divided his time between Whippany, in Morris-county, and Westfield, in Essex-county. He was a graduate of Yale College; and his service at Whippany continued from some time in 1727 to 1730. So far as I can learn, he was the first Presbyterian Minister in Morris-county.—J. F. T.

"tions" already enriched with an unpublished sermon of Davies—

The facilities for education, I do not know & I know nothing especially of Morris Co. settlers. I may ask was not the Ford family from Monmouth? descended from John Ford one of the Presbyterians given to Pillookee? Cleverly was a graduate of Harvard 1715 & died in 1776 at advanced age—having outlived his property. I cannot turn to the date. I see Thomas Cleverly marked as dying June 9th 1775—but the graduates of Harvard are John & Joseph I will be greatly obliged to your brother for a copy of his sermon—Perhaps the following memorandum may serve him from Suffolk Presbytery records—(In the newspaper notice of Cleverly, it is said "he was 81 & a man greatly beloved.") "April 6th 1750—Mr "Nathaniel Greenman was dismissed to accept a "call to the New Society in South Hanover N.J." He was "the young man educated by the "charitable expenses of Brainerd licensed by Suffolk P'by Oct 3^d 1748 was in S. Hanover in 1754, ordained & settled in Pilesgrove now Pittsgrove N J— & died in advance life. I can give your brother all the facts in the case. So of Dr Derby of Parsippany. What did T Johnes do, from his graduating till he came to M. Town. Nutman died Sept 1, 1751, aged 48. Nutman was a native of Newark, his father James was from Scotland married the daughter of Rev John Prudden, Dr Alden says, "he was "placed at the head of his class on Yale Catalogue because he was of a high family—after "wards they ranked alphabetically" Leaving Hanover or Whippany he taught in Newark, Jonathan Sarjeant married one of his daughters & her daughter was the wife of Rev Dr John Eniry of Philadelphia. In your notice of Father Carpenter I was reminded that in the session book of Strondburg it is recorded by the first minister Rev Mr Field that the church was formed after a revival that originated in a visit of that man of God & his wife there in a summer

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V.—THE EARLY BAPTISTS, IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.—CONTINUED.

By REVS. A. HOSMER AND J. LAWTON.

*Second session of the Otsego Association, holden
at Burlington, September 7th and 8th, 1796.*

ONE is our God who reigns above,
And one our Saviour whom we love;
One is the faith, the spirit one
That brings us round Jehovah's throne;

One hope we have, one race we run,
To our eternal shining home;
One is our guide, and one the way,
That leads to shining fields of day;
And one the song of praise we sing
To our eternal Glorious King.

Wednesday, September 7th, 10 o'clock A. M.
Association met. Introductory sermon by Eld'r Joel Butler, from St. John xvii, 22. Letters from the churches read and the following account taken:

Dismissed	3	Added	318
Excluded	6	Diminished	11
Died	2		

Diminished 11 Increase 307

Four churches and four ministers were added to the Association this year

*Narrative of the churches received this year,
[1796.]*

FRANKLIN.

IN the month of August, 1792, a reformation began in this town which continued until January, 1793, when on the 15th of said month they received fellowship as a church in gospel order. Their number was about 30. They increased greatly in numbers for about one year after they received fellowship: Several more were converted in a judgment of charity, who joined the Presbyterian church. This church lies southwesterly from Springfield, distant about fifty miles.

AURELIUS.

SOME time in the latter end of the summer of 1795, Eld'r David Irish came into this place, and preached to the people, the Lord added his blessing, so that on the 18th of November the same year, ten persons entered into church relation. About this time the Lord began to pour out his spirit in convicting and converting sinners in a most glorious manner, the stout hearted were broken down, while young converts were shouting hosannas to the son of David, the hearts of God's people were made to rejoice, and join the blessed theme; their little cottages became praying houses, and the wilderness that not long since was a waste howling desert, where savages and beasts of prey were wont to roam, became as pools of living water.—This church lies westerly from Springfield, distant about one hundred miles.

FIRST LITCHFIELD.

In September 1794, a number of Baptist professors met in conference to consult on matters relating to Christ's militant kingdom; and feeling it a matter of importance they agreed

to continue their conferences. On the 15th of March 1795 they embodied as a church, the church at Fairfield and Palatine gave them fellowship. Their number was seven. Soon after the Lord poured out his spirit in a remarkable manner, sinners were awakened and many we trust were brought to the knowledge of the truth, so that twenty were added to the church, besides several who united with the Congregational Society in this place. In 1799 this church was again visited by the spirit of God in a special manner, and twelve were added to the church in the space of four months. This church lies west from Springfield, distant about 30 miles.

SCIPIO.

FOR a particular account of the rise of this church, the reader is referred to their letter to the Association for 1796. This church lies westerly from Springfield, distant about one hundred and six miles.

Extracts of letters from the Churches, for 1796.

Butternuts. "Destitute of a pastor, desire the assistance of our Brethren in the ministry, our number small, our progress slow, we have lost one of our members by death the preceding year."

First Otsego. "We remain stedfast in the truth, endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace. We are not ignorant of the devices of satan: but yet, though satan desires to sift Christ's followers as wheat, we believe the Saviour prayeth for us still; so that we can sing of mercy and judgment."

Aurelius. "In comfortable circumstances the Lord is pouring out his spirit."

First Litchfield. "We have great reason, in this infant settlement, to bless the Lord for his goodness unto us. At present it is not with us as in months past, not many conversions lately among us, but brotherly love abounds and we enjoy peace among ourselves. We have no pastor."

Exeter. "It appears to be a night season with us, and through much tribulation we march but slowly; nevertheless we rejoice that there is among us a general desire to press forward."

Springfield. "We remain stedfast in the doctrine of the Gospel. The Lord hath blessed us with a spirit of love and union the year past, and some additions have been made to the church."

Second Burlington. "It gives us pleasure to see God hath planted churches, and

"gives the sweet breathing of his holy spirit to revive the heart of his children."

Otsego. "We wish to continue our union with the churches; desiring that they may be enabled to contend earnestly for the faith. We enjoy a comfortable union, endeavoring to withstand the wiles of the adversary, believing that we shall reap if we faint not."

Charlestown. "We retain the same sentiments in divine things as when we last addressed you: We have to lament that coldness too much prevails among us at present. A small addition has been made to our number the year past. We are feeble, and have many trials to pass through. Brethren pray for us, that we may have grace and wisdom given us to walk as becoming those professing godliness."

Scipio. "The great Captain of our Salvation, from motives originating in himself, has seen fit, not only in the government of providence to cause this land which not long since was a waste howling desert, inhabited only by untutored savages and beasts of prey, to be peopled with civilized beings; but he is now spreading the knowledge of divine truths among us: God has in a glorious manner within a few months poured out his spirit here; our frolicking chambers have become praying houses, and our young people in some of these parts are now running together to bless and praise God's holy name. About fifteen months ago a few Baptist professors from different churches, residing in this town met in conference to form an acquaintance and obtain fellowship with each other. We continued our conferences until the October following when we sent for a council, and obtained the help of two Elders and some Brethren who gave them fellowship as a church in gospel order. We have had considerable additions since."

Second Otsego. "We rejoice that the Lord reigns and that his gracious providence is over all his works, and that he takes peculiar care of his people who are the purchase of the blood of Jesus, and for his own Glory's sake nourishes, supports comforts and cherishes, all who put their trust in him; and though he is pleased to lead his people through great tribulation; yet his rod and his staff shall comfort them, and their robes shall be made white in the blood of the Lamb. Though we have often to mourn here, we hope to rejoice hereafter. We trust the Lord is with us, and we believe he will conduct us through our trials and bring us at last to Glory."

Third session of the Otsego Association, holden at Fairfield on the first Wednesday in September 1797.

Wednesday, September 6th, 10 o'clock, A. M. Association met. Introductory sermon from John xv, 16, by Eld'r James Bacon. Letters from the churches were read and the following account of the state of the churches was taken:

Dismissed	55	Added	358
Excluded	11	Diminished	71
Died	5		
	—	Increase	287
	71		

For the circular letters the reader is referred to the printed minutes for each year.

Eight churches and three ministers were added to the association at this session. It was a very comfortable time. The people of God rejoiced in the flourishing of the Redeemer's kingdom, in this wilderness.

Accounts of the churches received into fellowship at this time.

SECOND LITCHFIELD.

November 10th 1796, met at the house of Aaron Peabody to converse on religious subjects, when several told their experience. They had several meetings after this, until Feb. 7th 1797 when they met, agreed upon articles of faith and covenant and voted to send for a council to inspect their doings.

Accordingly a council, consisting of the churches in Fairfield Palatine, 2d in Burlington, and the first in Litchfield, convened March 10th, 1797 at the house of B'r Cole, in Litchfield: when after inspecting their articles and covenant they unanimously gave them fellowship as a church in sister relation; their number was fifteen. This church lies westerly from Springfield distant about twenty-miles.

KORTRIGHT.

IN May, 1792, Warner Lake and his wife, who were members of Elder Gray's church, of Great-Barrington, moved their family to Kortright patent. They soon set up a religious meeting.

IN the spring of the year 1793, there appeared a considerable attention among the few scattered inhabitants. In July, Elder Gray by their request visited them, and baptized seven. Three more members from Elder Gray's church had lately come into the place. At this time they entered into covenant and on the 9th of July, 1793 Elder Gray gave them fellowship as a church: their number was thirteen. About this time B'r Lake began to speak to them in a doctrinal way. In the summer of 1794 the church called B'r Lake to ordination. October

30, 1794, the church in Great-Barrington and the church in Coeymans met in council, for the purpose of ordaining B'r Lake. After having enquired into matters which were necessary they proceeded on the following day to set him apart by the imposition of hands, which was done in the following manner: Eld. Gray performed the first prayer, and preached from 1 Cor. iv. 1. 2. Eld. Mudge prayed the ordination prayer and gave the charge. Eld. Gray gave the right hand of fellowship. The summer past there was something of a revival, and ten or twelve were baptized. Soon after the ordination a reformation began, which spread into Harpersfield, and about twenty were added to the church.

In 1797 another small revival took place, and sixteen were added to the church. This church lies southeasterly from Springfield, distant about 40 miles.

PARIS.

ABOUT the 20th of March 1796 Elder Eastman moved his family into Paris, and immediately set up a religious meeting. About the beginning of May the same year, he, together with baptist professors met in conference for the purpose of forming an acquaintance.

About the 18th of December the same year Elder Eastman being gone a journey, Elder Butler came into the place, and preached a fervent sermon which was accompanied with a divine blessing; a considerable revival took place and sixteen souls were hopefully converted.

March the 9th, 1797 they met and covenanted together to watch over one another as a band of brothers.

May 30th agreed to call a council for inspecting their order.

July 6th, 1797, a council convened at b'r David Wood's house in Paris, consisting of the churches in Whitestown, 1st Litchfield, Fairfield Palatine, Petersburg, 2d Burlington and Schuyler. The council, after duly enquiring into their circumstances and inspecting their articles gave them fellowship. Their number was twenty-seven. This church lies about west from Springfield, distant about forty miles.

NORTH CHURCH BURLINGTON.

IN June, 1795, Elder Ashbel Hosmer moved into Burlington and began to improve with the second church in that town. In October following he joined with the church as a member in full communion, but never was considered as the pastor of said church. He preached part of the time with a congregational society in the north part of the town, which society was the first in that part of the town that set up and maintained religious meetings. About

the beginning of February 1797 he requested and received a letter of dismission from the church. The said society finding that he was dismissed from the church requested him to tarry and preach with them, and a number of baptist professors having moved into the vicinity, and attended upon that meeting, he agreed to their request.

Feb. 9th, 1797, Eld. Hosmer, with the above mentioned baptists met in conference, and the following question was proposed: "Is it expedient for us to attempt to unite in covenant as a gospel church?" Answered in the affirmative. Six persons who had been baptized and one who had not related their experience, then conferred on the general principles of the baptists, and found a happy agreement.

May 15th, 1797, they again met and agreed to articles of faith and a covenant, and voted to consider themselves in future as a church of Christ. They likewise agreed to call a council to look into their order. They also voted to give Elder Hosmer a call to the pastoral charge of the church, to which he assented.

June 14th, 1797, the church in Springfield, 1st and 2d Otsego, 2d and 3d in Burlington met in council in Burlington, and after examining into their order gave them fellowship as a church in gospel order. The council likewise gave them fellowship in their calling Eld. Hosmer to the pastoral charge. Their number was fourteen. This church lies southwesterly from Springfield, distant about 28 miles.

SECOND RICHFIELD.

In the summer of 1796, Eld. Roots was preaching part of the time in the northeast part of Richfield, in the succeeding Autumn God was pleased to pour out his spirit on that small settlement, the people began to attend on conferences frequently, and a number were hopefully converted. Several of the brethren in the ministry frequently visited and preached among the people, and baptized a number. In one of their conferences they agreed to consider themselves in the character of a church, they also voted to call a council.

April 26th, 1797, a council consisting of Springfield, Stuart's Patent, 1st in Richfield and 2d in Litchfield churches convened and gave them fellowship as a church in gospel order. Their number was sixteen. From this time until they joined with the association their number increased to twenty-seven. This church lies west from Springfield, distant about twelve miles.

AUGUSTA *alias* NEWPETERSBURG.

On the 15th of December, 1795, a number of

persons met in conference according to previous appointment, several persons gave a relation of their experience. August 16th, 1796, in conference Elders Bacon, Butler, Eastman and Holmes being present, a number of doctrinal propositions were discussed and agreed upon.

Oct. 27th, 1796, they agreed to send for a council. Nov. 9th, 1796, a council consisting of 1st Litchfield and Fairfield Palatine churches convened and gave them fellowship as a church in regular order. Their numbers were nine. This church lies westerly from Springfield, about forty miles distant.

WHITESTOWN.

A number of professors of the congregational denomination, in Whitestown, did, in the month of Oct. 1795, covenant together to hold up religious meetings. The February following Eld. Stephen Parsons, from Connecticut visited and baptized five of them: and in June 1796, having set apart a day for fasting and prayer entered into covenant to walk together as a church. Eld. Parsons being present on a visit assisted them to articles and covenant, gave them fellowship and administered the Lord's Supper to them the next Lord's day. Their number was seven. The September following Eld. Parsons moved to Whitestown and settled with them. This church lies northwesterly from Springfield, distant about 40 miles.

FIRST HAMILTON.

A. D. 1795 a small number of people pitched on the head waters Chenango, about 100 miles west of Albany. They soon set up a religious meeting. June 24th, 1796 they met in conference at the house of B'r Samuel Payne, and gave a relation of their experience to each other; they continued their conference by adjournments until Aug. 19th, 1796, when a council met, and after proper inquiries advised them to examine their articles which they had previously drawn, and compare them with the articles of other churches, to which result they agreed. On the 29th of September, 1796, they sent for a council which convened on the 10th of Oct. 1796, consisting of the churches in Fairfield Palatine, 2d and 3d in Burlington and 1st in Litchfield. The council after a candid inspection of their doings gave them fellowship as a church in gospel order. Their number was 12. This church is situate from Springfield southwesterly, distant about forty-five miles.

We have not been able to obtain the letters for the year 1797, therefore we cannot present our readers with any extracts from them.

Fourth Session of the Otsego Association, holden at Franklin on the 5th and 6th of September, 1798.

Wednesday, Sept. 5th, at 10 o'Clock A. M.

The Association opened with public worship. A sermon from Romans x. 13, 14, 15 was delivered by Elder Parsons.

Letters from the churches were read, and the following account of the state of the churches was taken:

Dismissed 20	Added 308
Excluded 40	Decrease 68
Died 8	
Decrease 68	Increase 240, present year.

Three churches were added at this time. A very comfortable time. The presence of Zion's King was conspicuous. For the particular transactions at this meeting and the circular letter the reader is referred to the printed minutes for this year.

An account of the churches received at this Session.

SECOND NORWICH.

A number of Baptist professors who had removed from Nine Partners, did in the year 1795, set up and continue conferences until the 24th of Feb. 1797, when they received fellowship as a church in gospel order by the church in Hamilton. Their number was 14. This church lies southwesterly from Springfield, distant about 45 miles.

POMPEY.

In autumn, 1704, a considerable number of baptist professors in Pompey and Manlius covenanted to support the worship of God, in his own appointed ways. In 1797 several persons were brought to the knowledge of the truth. In October the same year Eld. Holmes from New York baptized seven persons, who were the first baptized in this country.

In Feb. 1798, a church consisting of fifteen members received fellowship. This church lies west from Springfield distant seventy miles.

OXFORD.

IN the month of Sept. Eld. Smith, with other baptist professors in the town of Oxford met in conference and agreed to form a church: October 4th, 1797, received fellowship by the church in Paris and first in Norwich. This church lies west from Springfield distant about fifty miles.

Extracts from letters of the Churches, for 1798.

Butternuts. "We mourn that our practice is "not more conformable to our principles. It "is a time of coldness, though not of entire

"insensibility; a comfortable union among the "brethren; some ardent desires with fervent "cries ascending the hill of God for the out- "pouring of the divine spirit, and the in- "gathering of souls into the kingdom of God."

1st Otsego. "Having obtained help of God "we continue until now; though we wade "through many trials yet a number appear not "discouraged; we have had some addition."

Aurelius. "God is good and deals in judg- "ment and mercy though not in anger. 'Come "over into Macedonia and help us.'"

1st Litchfield. "We enjoy a comfortable de- "gree of union; in this we have reason to "rejoice and give God thanks always, yet at "the same time we have reason to mourn our "unfaithfulness in so precious a cause; for we "are not insensible of the growing evils in the "land and in the church, particularly the "neglect of the worship of God, which has a "tendency to quench the holy spirit, is a vio- "lation of a divine command, gives the adver- "sary an advantage and causes the faithful to "mourn."

Whitestown. "We are happy to say that in "the midst of prevailing iniquity, we had a "small number whose faces appear to be set "towards Zion, and are seeking a city which "hath foundations: while we have reason to "mourn the low state of vital piety in this "place, and want of the powerful quickening "and sanctifying influence of the holy spirit; "yet we feel indebted to sovereign grace that "a measure of christian steadfastness possesseth "this little community, and we have hitherto "been preserved from any particular breach of "christian fellowship; and still enjoy a degree "of union in the worship of God, and in the "ordinances of the gospel among ourselves."

Burlington North. "We enjoy peace. We re- "joice in the advancement of the "glorious cause of our Redeemer in this wil- "derness; the happy prospect before us seem "to promise much: if the blessing be not lost "by selfgratulation, or squandered away by "languor or diffidence, nothing can more retard "the progress of real religion, than ostentatious "views, or idle neglect of God's ordinances or "worship. The souls of our unconverted chil- "dren & neighbors are at stake! God hath in "former days, wrought gloriously for our help: "how unreasonable would it then be, for us to "provoke him to take away his presence from "us: our warmest wishes are for the continu- "ance of the divine presence with us and you."

Springfield. "It hath pleased the Lord to "continue among us the year past, a degree of

"love and harmony, for which we desire to be thankful."

Schuyler and Whitestown. "A low time in the church; yet notwithstanding the prevailing indifference among us, God has been kind, and we have had considerable additions."

2d Burlington. "Peace and harmony prevailing among us."

Oxford. "Brethren we think it a privilege, as well as duty, to make ourselves known to you, and tell what the Lord has done in this place, which but a few years since was a howling desert. But God has called together a number of his dear children (as we believe) & they united in the bonds of love, according to divine rule. Since we have embodied, we have passed thro' scenes of affliction and trials; but our situation at present is pleasant and lovely: we enjoy something of God's grace, and the smiles of his countenance, and we can truly say, the Lord is good."

Hamilton. This letter takes notice of the conduct of divine providence, in changing the howling desert into a fruitful field; and that they enjoy peace and amity among themselves, and trust that the Lord has seen fit often to give them his comforting presence and that it continues a comfortable time among them.

Otego. "God we trust has begun to return the captivity of Zion in our land, by sending forth his holy spirit among us, causing stout hearted sinners to bow before his word, and fall victims to sovereignty; being in some measure sensible that they were lost in sin and justly condemned by God's righteous law, and that he has by his matchless grace enabled some of our youth to speak of his goodness for his deliverance of their souls; while under the protection of heaven we do feel to acknowledge our imperfection. We have a comfortable union among ourselves at this time."

Charlestown. "Continue steadfast in sentiments, no difficulty, a small addition."

Scipio. "The Lord has seen fit to preserve us in union and made some addition, so that we have reason to bless his holy name; notwithstanding we live in the midst of Deists, infidels and opposers of christianity; yet we feel (with the assistance of God) to maintain the ground against all the assaults of earth and hell. The Lord reigns let the earth rejoice."

Paris. "The Lord has been pleased to make some additions to our number the year past, and at present we are not destitute of tokens

"for good, and blessed testimonies of the power and grace of Christ, so that we feel comfortable and steadfast."

1st Norwich. "General union and some additions."

2d Norwich. "Blessed be God where he has begun a good work he will carry it on unto the day of the Lord Jesus. We rejoice that this country which was but a little while since a pathless wild, inhabited only by savages and beasts of prey, has now become a mountain of praise to the most high God; and that there are so many baptist churches erected and erecting into an associated body."

2d Burlington. "It is a matter of grief to see religion opposed and ridiculed by the world in general, but how much more ought our sorrow to increase when we daily see those who are the professed followers of Jesus lightly esteem the gospel institutions, and can easily pass by religious duties. But we have some consolation from God's word, believing the Lord knows who are his; and that when Zion is purged her sons will come forth as gold that is tried. We have passed under many trials since our last interview, but God hath preserved us. We enjoy a comfortable union at present, our great complaint is general coldness, which is productive of a great neglect of religious duties."

Augusta. Prays for the union, peace, harmony, and prosperity of Zion.

Kortright. "Brethren having spoken union with you, we wish to maintain our correspondence with you, from which we conceive so many advantages arise, especially in this day in which earth and hell are uniting their forces, and are directing their attacks against revealed religion. It is a time that calls for every soldier of Jesus, to make use of those weapons described by the Apostle, in defence of the truth; and as the token of God's displeasure hang over our land, it becomes every christian to lie near the throne of Grace, crying to God that he may avert those judgments if consistent with his will; that truth may spread; that anti-christian delusions may fall; the powers of darkness tremble, and the children of God gain the victory through faith in Jesus' name. Our present circumstances are not very flattering, nor yet particularly discouraging. Some trials have attended us the year past, but in the midst of affliction God has remembered mercy, and we have some refreshings; upon the whole we can say we have joy in the midst of mourning."

2d Litchfield. "We maintain the form of religion, and continue in union and brotherly love among ourselves."

Franklin. "We have a comfortable agreement among ourselves, but much wanting in those lively exercises that we enjoyed in years past."

Bairfield, Palatine. "With reluctance we inform you that it is a low time among us as to religion, and some trials; notwithstanding we hope to come off conquerors through Christ."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

VI.—VINDICATION OF VOLUME FIRST OF
THE COLLECTIONS OF THE VERMONT
HISTORICAL SOCIETY, FROM
THE ATTACKS OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

BY HON. HILAND HALL.

WITH ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES AND A LETTER, IN
RESPONSE TO GOVERNOR HALL.

BY HENRY B. DAWSON.

In the former volume of these *Collections*, published in 1870, an attempt was made to embody in chronological order such authentic accounts as could be found of the proceedings of the different Conventions of the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants, prior to the establishment of the State Government of Vermont, in 1778. No original Journals of those Conventions could be found, and information in regard to their proceedings was sought for in all quarters where it was thought it might be obtained. Among the sources from which information was procured, were the fourth volume of *The Documentary History of New York*, the published Journals of the New York Congress of 1775, the *Connecticut Courant*, published at Hartford, for the year 1777, Mr. Slade's *Vermont State Papers*, the manuscript papers in the offices of the Secretaries of State at Albany and Montpelier, and a Manuscript copy, from what was believed to be an authentic copy of the Journals of several Conventions in 1776 and 1777. The sources from which the accounts of these proceedings were obtained were distinctly indicated in the publication itself, either by introductory statements or foot-notes, so that the verification of each part, and the credit to which it was entitled, could be conveniently tested by historical students.

The number of the New York Historical Magazine for January, 1871, edited by Henry His. Mag. Vol. X. 4.

B. Dawson, Esq., contains a very sharp and bitter criticism on this part of the Society's volume, in which he assumes to have discovered numerous errors and falsehoods of so flagrant a character as, in his view, to justify him in making a charge of intended deception and fraud on the part of the Committee of Publication.* He claims that their work is not a fair account of actual proceedings, but is a "reconstructed record" got up by the Committee for the purpose of placing the conduct of the Vermonters, in their early controversy with New York, on a more favorable footing than their original proceedings would warrant, and that their publication is therefore "entirely useless as an authority in historical enquiry." This charge of fraud in the publication, if well-founded, not only deprives it of historical authority, but ensures the just condemnation of the Committee of Publication by all lovers of honesty and truth.†

The chronic propensity of Mr. Dawson to treat such opinions as do not coincide with his own, as founded in dishonesty and crime, must be well known to the readers of his Magazine, and some of them may have noticed that this propensity becomes peculiarly active and violent whenever any question of Vermont history is concerned. He has, in his Magazine, habitually sought to stigmatize Vermonters by branding them with opprobrious epithets, calling them "renegade Green Mountain Boys," "secessionists," "nullifiers," "traitors," "thieves," etc., etc.; and it has also seemed impossible for

* The only approach to a charge of fraud that there is, in the criticism referred to, is that contained in these words: "6.—The interpolation of a line, assigning a motive for the sudden attempt of Heman Allen to withdraw the insurgents' Petition and Remonstrance from before the Continental Congress, was simply a piece of impertinence on the part of the Editors, and is a fraud on those who shall read these re-constructed Minutes: there is no such reason assigned, in the real Minutes, as written by the Secretary of the Convention."

On page 19 of this *Vindication*, as the reader will perceive, Governor Hall admits that such an interpolation has been made in the Society's printed copy; and if the interpolation of words, whether adversely controlling the sense or otherwise, in the same character as the original text and without a word of explanation or caution to the reader, is not "a fraud on those who shall read that re-constructed paper, I do not understand what the meaning of the word 'fraud' is— if Governor Hall will ask the District Attorney of Bennington-county, that official will tell him that such an interpolation in any document would be, in law, a forgery; and if the Society's Committee of Publication is wise, it will, in this instance, remember the story of the monkey climbing the pole, and maintain, hereafter, a more prudent silence.

My readers can judge between the Magazine and the Governor, in this case.—H. B. D.

† The Governor's conclusions, in this instance, entirely agree with those of THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE—a conviction, on such a charge, would necessarily invalidate all title to respectability—and as he has admitted the entire truth of the Magazine's charge of interpolation, I am happy in the knowledge that the Governor, as well as the Magazine, will look elsewhere, hereafter, for an authoritative copy of the documents under review, than in the Society's *Collections*.—H. B. D.

him to notice the work of a Vermonter without, as in his present article, impugning the motives of the writer, misrepresenting his statements, and charging him with unfounded delinquencies.* This continued exhibition of his bitter hostility, together with the seriousness of his present charge against the integrity of Vermont history, must be our apology for a somewhat extended examination of the grounds on which he founds his criticisms.

Mr. Dawson commences his present strictures by stating that, in their publication, the Society "employed a copy instead of the *original manuscripts*." It is true that copies only were employed, and for the reason which is fully declared in their publication, that no originals could be found. Parts of the proceedings of several Conventions were found in newspapers, and in other publications, and in different manuscripts, as before stated, the most important of the latter being a copy of the proceedings of several Conventions, furnished by the Hon. James H. Phelps, of West Townshend, Vermont, which manuscript, and the use made of it, are particularly mentioned in the publication itself. The copy, as Judge Phelps informed the Committee, was made by him in 1852, from the back part of an old account-book, in which Doctor Jonas Fay, who had been Clerk of some of the Conventions, had made charges against his patients for medical services. The book was in the possession of Judge Phelps but a short time, and he was unable to give any certain account of what became of it, though he thought it might probably be found in the possession of some of Doctor Fay's descendants. Inquiries were made for it, in quarters where it was thought most likely to be found, but without success, and it was accordingly stated (page 49) that it was "not known to be now in existence.†"

Mr. Dawson, in his criticism, undertakes to show the inaccuracy of the Society's publication by comparing it with what he calls "*the original Minutes, as left by the Secretary who wrote them*;" but he does not state the form in which those "*original Minutes*" have been preserved, or how or where he obtained them, or give any description of them, or specify any evidence of their authenticity.‡ As the Society's publication

shows that it was made from *copies*, because no originals could be found, and as what he claims as the original Minutes must have come recently into his hands, it would seem to have been no more than fair for him to give some account of his newly-discovered manuscript, before condemning others for not following it, and thus also enabling others, as well as himself, to form an opinion of what his new discovery really was, and to judge of the credit to which it was entitled. It might possibly turn out that Mr. Dawson has not in his possession "the original Minutes" of any of these Conventions, but only copies,—perhaps only the same book from which Judge Phelps copied—the entries in which were certified—not as "*original Minutes*," but as *copies*—sometimes with the words "Errors excepted," as may be seen in the Society's publication at pages 13, 15, 16, 20, 34, 37, 42.* But, whatever may be the character of the manuscript by which Mr. Dawson calls in question the correctness of the Society's publication, it will be found, on examination, that several of the most important defects which he names have no existence in point of fact, and that the residue of them are so trivial and harmless as to preclude any idea, in an unprejudiced mind, that they could have been made for any sinister purpose whatever, much less for that which Mr. Dawson supposes, of enhancing the credit of Vermont at the expense of New York. In an account of some twenty different Conventions held during a period of twelve years, from 1765 to 1777, which covers over fifty pages of

sentent, nor is it, now, necessary to gratify his idle curiosity. The Magazine plainly described its authority as "the original Minutes, as left by the Secretary who wrote them;" and, whatever may be the failings of the Magazine, it has not yet been obliged to resort to falsehood, in order to bolster up a bad cause—Governor Hall will understand me.

I know of what I write when I say, as I do say, that the Magazine's words meant what they clearly indicated as their legitimate meaning—its authority for condemning, as unfaithful, what the Society had published, was "THE ORIGINAL MINUTES, AS LEFT BY THE SECRETARY WHO WROTE THEM;" and if that description shall not be satisfactory, the Governor can make the most of what he assumes to be the deficiency of his information.—H. B. D.

* The Society's published version of the *Minutes* referred to, were printed from a copy of Judge Phelps's copy, of somebody else's copy, of "the original Minutes, as left by the Secretary who wrote them;" and that precious manuscript, before the printers were allowed to see it, was further filtered through a portion of the Committee and doctored up, so as to make it less disagreeable to some Vermont palates, by the interpolations and alterations in the text to which the Magazine referred. It would not have been prudent to entrust in such hands any paper which could possibly make against the pre-conceived ideas of such a Committee; and if the gentleman who was then the honored President of the Vermont Historical Society and a member, if not the Chairman, of the Committee who sent this disputed volume to the press, were now alive, Governor Hall could learn from him not only just why some things were not done, of which the Governor is now so noisy, but, also, just why some others were done, concerning which THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE has yet said nothing.—H. B. D.

* [NOTE, BY GOVERNOR HALL.] *Historical Magazine*, I., x., Supplement, 199; II., i., 184; v., 345-347 and 392-401; and vii., 137.

† Reference is made, concerning what THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE really said of the shortcomings of the copyist and proof-readers of the Society's version, to the copy of the Magazine's article, which has been re-produced on page 64, post.

‡ If the reader can discover any wickedness in what he shall find there, or much difference from what the Governor has, himself, said concerning them, I shall be very much surprised.—H. B. D.

† It was not necessary for the Magazine to anticipate any such doubts as those which Governor Hall has pre-

the volume, and includes the names of more than two hundred different persons, many of them several times repeated, the industry of the critic has enabled him to discover three or four instances in which he claims that either the christian or surname of an individual is wrongly given, and nearly as many in which he says the day of the proper month is erroneously stated, but none of them changing the character of the proceedings in the smallest degree. These, and such like errors, which may be found in almost all publications, and even in the critic's own article—all of which would have been readily accounted for by an impartial reader, as innocent mistakes of the copyist or of the type, with other charges which are unfounded in fact—make up his indictment against the Society for fraud in their publication.*

Mr. Dawson, after stating that "a merely casual glance at the reconstructed record has satisfied us [him] that it is entirely unreliable as material for history," proceeds to specify what he terms the "more important errors, in this very important portion of the volume" of the Society, under separate and distinct heads, fourteen in number, each of which we will now proceed to notice in its order. We shall be obliged to occupy more space in the investigation than we could desire, from the necessity we feel of copying most of the critic's complaints in full, that we may not be accused of doing him injustice in stating them, as well as to exhibit to our readers the temper, or, as the lawyers would call it, the *quo animo*, of his production.

We give SPECIFICATION No. 1 as near as may be, *verbatim et literatim*, as follows:

"1.—The Warrant for the first meeting, dated, 'according to this version, ARLINGTON, 10th Decr. 1775' was really dated ARLINGTON, '20th Decr. 1775;' and the third article of the 'same Warrant, instead of providing 'To see if the Law of New York shall have free circulation where it *doth* infringe on our properties, or Titles of Lands, or Riots (so called) in defence of the same,' as indicated in this volume, really provided 'to see if the Law of New York shall have free circulation where it *doth* 'not' infringe,' etc., a distinction with a difference, which will be useful to those who shall study the temper of the Vermonters of that period, with due attention."

The Convention, at which the notice in the Warrant dated at Arlington was given, was to be holden at Dorset, the sixteenth of January, 1776, and it was certainly of no moment what-

ever, whether it bore date the tenth or the twentieth of December; * and in regard to the other supposed error complained of by Mr. Dawson, we fail to see what "the distinction with a difference" can possibly be. No question depending on the language of the article respecting "the free circulation" of the law of New York appears to have been voted upon. The Convention resulted in a Petition to the Continental Congress, to be allowed, for the preservation of their land-titles, to serve against Great Britain, under the Congress, as inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants, and not under New York, of which Petition the critic afterwards takes special notice. The omission of the word "not" in the Society's publication, if it really was an omission, was doubtless an error of the copyist or the printer, and would have been so regarded by any one not anxiously seeking a pretext for fault-finding.†

No. 2.—Under this specification, Mr. Dawson charges that Oliver *Ecits*, and not Oliver *Heerts*, was an "Assistant Clerk of the Convention of 'January 16. 1775,'" and that it was James *Hurd*, and not James *Hurd*, who "served on the Committee to whom the third Article in 'the Warrant was referred.'" Well, it may be that Mr. Dawson is right. Both the Assistant Clerk and the Committee-man were persons unknown to fame, and it is impossible now to ascertain exactly how they wrote their names, for to this day *Ecits*, *Hurd*, and *Hurd* are names of many families in Vermont, and *Ecits* is rarely, if indeed ever, used except incorrectly for *Heerts*; but what shall be thought of a critic who shall gravely found a charge of fraud against respectable persons, on the discovery of so slight a variation in the spelling of the names of two obscure individuals, who had probably been dead for more than half a century?‡

* The question was one of accuracy in the Society's version, and the necessary consequences which depend on accuracy, therein—nothing more. If the Society's version is *iraccurate*, it is necessarily unreliable as an authority, in history: if it is *accurate*, then it may be considered as such an authority. It was for the purpose of insinuating such inaccuracies, and thus of impeaching its authority and usefulness, that the Magazine thus referred to the error of the date of this Warrant, without stopping to inquire whether or not this change of date was otherwise mischievous.—H. B. D.

† If there is no difference between the words "where it *doth* infringe" and "where it *doth not* infringe," then Governor Hill's remarks are sensible; but if there is such a difference, the Society's version is a falsification of the truth, to that extent; and the Magazine a notice of it was, to the same extent, justifiable.

My readers can judge between us.—H. B. D.

‡ The reader will perceive, by turning to the copy of what the Magazine really said on this subject—page 64, post—that no such "charge of fraud against respectable persons" as Governor Hill has here mentioned, nor any other "charge," of any kind, except one of *inaccuracy in copying a document*—the exact truth of which charge the Governor does not deny—is to be found, in connection with

* The reader is referred to page 64, post, for what the Magazine said on this portion of the subject, in the criticism which has so much excited the Governor's indignation.—H. B. D.

If we were to follow the example of the critic in cavilling at trifles, we might call his attention to errors of date and of spelling in that part of his own article already noticed, of as great significance as those he charges upon the Society's publication. Thus, in his second specification, he speaks of the meeting at Dorset of which the before-mentioned notice had been given, as having been held "the sixteenth day" of January, 1775," when in fact it was not held till January, 1776, one year after, which is quite as important an error as that complained of by him in the alleged change of date from the twentieth to the tenth of December. Again, in his two first specifications, he uses three times a word which we have not been able to find in any modern dictionary in our possession, viz. the word *Warrent*. We suppose Mr. Dawson wrote the word *Warrant*, with the letter *a* in the last syllable, and that the heedless typesetter changed it into an *e*, three times repeated, which makes it quite as great a blunder as the supposed change of the name *Hard* to *Hurd* by mistaking the letter *a* for the letter *u*. We are not so uncharitable as to charge Mr. Dawson with intentional fraud in this matter.*

Charge No. 3 is, that in the Petition to Congress, which was adopted at the January Convention of 1776, before-mentioned, the order of the King in Council making Connecticut-river the boundary between New York and New Hampshire, was recorded in the Minutes of the Convention "as of the date of the 4th of July, 'A. D. 1764'"; but that in the Society's "*reconstructed* Minutes," the date is given as the 20th of July, 1764. We do not believe the date was recorded as of the fourth of July in the *original* Minutes, but if it were, it was clearly a clerical mistake, which ought at once to be corrected. The official certified copy of the Order which was sent out from England to Lieutenant-governor Colden, and which he pub-

lished to the settlers, by Proclamation, the tenth of April, 1765, is found in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, in Volume XCII of Colonial Manuscripts, at page 122. Copies of it are in the fourth volume of *The Documentary History of New York*, at page 574; in Volume III. of Belknap's *New Hampshire*, page 389; and in Slade's *Vermont State Papers*, page 19, all with the date of the twentieth of July, 1764. That date is also given in all histories that treat of the matter. The date of the Declaration of American Independence might as well be stated to have been the twentieth of July, as that of the King's Order to have been the fourth of that month.*

The next specification of Mr. Dawson is as follows:

"4.—In the same Petition and Remonstrance, reference was made, as duly recorded by the Clerk of the Convention, on the Minutes of the Convention, reference was made to the aggregate body of 'Land Traders' whom the Vermontese were then resisting: in the reconstructed *Minutes*, by interpolating the words 'of New York,' these who have controlled the volume before us have managed to secure a new weapon for their use, in their contest with the phantoms, *from New York*, which have so long haunted them."

The words "reference was made," seem to have been *interpolated* in this specification. Should not Mr. Dawson call somebody to account for this act of *re-construction*? If the reader will examine the publication complained of, he will find that the phrase "Land Traders of New York" is used three times in the Petition, twice on page 17 and once on page 18. In the first instance, "*the Monopolizing Land Traders of New York*" are charged with being instrumental—after the petitioners had obtained and settled on Grants from New Hampshire—in procuring the King's Order of July, 1764, changing their jurisdiction to New York.

this particular subject, in any portion of what the Magazine said concerning the volume under examination; and he will perceive, too, that the Governor, in this portion of his *Vindication*, at least, has manufactured a falsehood, for the purpose of misrepresenting the Magazine, and without possessing a shadow of truth for a foundation for his untrue statement.

The reader may ascertain something of the Governor's standard for ascertaining who are "respectable persons," from this instance of his own respectability, as a writer of history.—H. B. D.

* The *evident* errors of the press, in the Magazine's *own* words, to which the Governor refers, cannot excuse those errors in the Society's versions of the words of others, which are *not evident* and *cannot be ascertained without resorting to other works*; nor can they be justified, under any circumstances nor to any extent. They are errors which escaped the observation of both the proof-reader and the printer; and, as such, I condemn them. The Governor's *charity* is not desired; and he can say of those errors as much or as little as shall best suit *his own* purposes.—H. B. D.

* The date of the King's Order, *per se*, has nothing to do with this matter; and all the Governor's words, on that subject, are thrown away. The only question was the *accuracy* of what purported to be a copy of a particular document—the written *Minutes* of a particular meeting—and I repeat what the Magazine said, before, that the Society's copy was *inaccurate* and, as a copy of the *Minutes* referred to, it is worthless.

The Committee had no right, in any case, to *alter* a word in any document which it printed: when it violated that well-known rule and *altered the text of the document, ever so little, without even noting such alteration in a foot-note*, it committed a double wrong—that of altering and that of not noting it—for which there can be no valid excuse, whatever, Governor Hall to the contrary notwithstanding. If the Committee desired to correct an error which existed, in the document, the only way which was open to it was to leave the text unaltered, and append a foot-note, with its own initials, presenting the truth, as it understood it, in its own words.—H. B. D.

In the second place, that "*the Land Traders of New York petitioned the then Governor of that Province for Grants of Land*," and obtained Grants of land occupied by the petitioners. In the third instance, the petitioners speak of "*the unhappy disputes which have happened between those Land Traders of New York*" and the petitioners. The words above given in Italics are exact quotations from the Petition.

The pith and substance of this complaint (No. 4) is, that by inserting the words "*of New York*" after those of "*Land Traders*," *one time too many*, "those who have controlled the volume" have constructed "a new weapon" with which to combat New York. It must be a sufficient answer to this complaint, that the *weapon*, whether useful or not in a fight with New York, is by no means a *new* one, but is a weapon that was in existence a long time before the Society's publication was thought of. In Slade's *Vermont State Papers*, published in 1823, pages 61 to 64, the Petition will be found with the words "*Land Traders of New York*" inserted three times precisely as in the Society's publication. The Petition is also printed in the *Rural Magazine*, published at Rutland, by Dea Samuel Williams, for the month of May, 1795, (Vol. I. p. 259) with the obnoxious words "*of New York*" following "*Land Traders*," in all the places where it is found in the Society's volume. The complaint, therefore, of the critic, that "those who have controlled the volume before us have managed to secure a *new* weapon for their use, in their contest with the 'phantoms from New York,'" is altogether unfounded, the weapon being at least seventy-five years old.

It seems not a little remarkable that Mr. Dawson, who had the *State Papers* of Mr. Slade before him, while he was preparing his criticism, as will hereafter be seen, should have failed to look into the Petition in that volume. If he had done so, he would have seen that the Society's Committee had nothing to do in constructing the supposed new weapon, and might thus have been spared the unpleasant duty of making a false charge against them. That he heedlessly neglected to notice so obvious a source for information on the subject, certainly cannot serve to strengthen any reputation he may now have for being a thorough and impartial searcher after historical truth.

It was no part of "Mr. Dawson's" duty, nor was it any part of the Committee's, to turn to Slade's *State Papers* for the purpose of "doctoring" any manuscript, in order to make its contents more agreeable to any body. As I have said, before, it was the Committee's business to re-produce the *Minutes* as it found them—the text of those *Minutes* should have remained unaltered—and if the Committee desired to show its superior learning, by a tilt with the author of those *Minutes*, it should have displayed that learning in its *foot-notes*, over its own initials.—H. B. D.

But there could be no motive whatever for "those who controlled the volume" to insert the words "*of New York*" in the manner complained of, for their insertion or omission could not alter the sense of the Petition, in the slightest degree. Mr. Dawson has not condescended to state in which of the three places of the Petition the words "*of New York*" have been *interpolated*. It could not have been where the Land Traders were first mentioned, because it would have then been indispensable to state what Land Traders were intended, and the words "*of New York*" would be necessarily used. It could not have been in the second instance, because the words "*that Province*," which follow "*Land Traders*" in the same sentence, could refer back to no other word but "*New York*," which must have been previously used. It must, then, have been in regard to the third, in which the offence was charged, and what is the offence? It is this, that after the term "*Land Traders of New York*" had been twice used in the Petition, the same Land Traders had, in Mr. Dawson's manuscript, been designated as "*those Land Traders*," and that the Committee had improperly added to "*those Land Traders*" the obnoxious words "*of New York*." Every one will readily see that "*those Land Traders*" of Mr. Dawson were the identical "*Land Traders of New York*" which had been previously mentioned, and that the additional words, "*of New York*," did not, and could not, change the meaning of the language in the slightest degree. But if the additional words had been *newly* inserted, as charged by Mr. Dawson, the idea that they could in any way have been used as a "weapon" against New York must be set down as a mere "phantom" of the critic's own "haunted" imagination.*

SPECIFICATION No. 5 is in the following words:

"5.—The *official signatures* of the Chairman and Secretary of the Dorset Convention of the sixteenth of January, 1776, which this version of the *Minutes* presents, in the record of the same Petition and Remonstrance, at the foot of the nineteenth page of this volume, are not in the original *Minutes*, as left by the Secretary who wrote them; and, to those who are unacquainted with the facts, this strange error, of either the Editors or the Printer of this volume, will serve to destroy the usefulness of the entire

* As I have said before, the question is one of *accuracy in copying*; nothing else. I insist, in that connection, that if the Committee had no right to *change* a word of the text, by substituting another for it, its right to *add* any words is quite as invalid—it had no more right to *add* the words "*of New York*," anywhere, in what purported to be the *Minutes* of a meeting, than it had to *change* a date, in the same paper.—H. B. D.

"entry, and to mislead those who are groping, in this dark subject, for the exact truth of the matter."

The *Italics* in this quotation, as well as the capitals, are the critic's, not ours. In making this charge, Mr. Dawson must have forgotten to take even his "merely casual glance at the 'teachings of this reconstructed record,' with which he commenced his notice of it, for the charge is wholly without foundation, in fact. The conclusion of "the Petition and Remonstrance" is, indeed, on the nineteenth page, but it ends with the words, "as in duty bound, 'your honors' petitioners shall ever pray," without any *signatures* whatever—"official" or otherwise. It is followed, near "the foot of the 'nineteenth page,'" by the proceedings of the Convention which adopted it, which proceedings are concluded and certified towards the middle of the succeeding page. The publication, in this respect, is entirely without error. The proceedings of the Convention of the sixteenth of January, 1776, are given precisely as found in Slade's *State Papers* and in the *Rural Magazine*, before referred to, and word for word, as copied by Judge Phelps from the manuscript before described, and which is presumed to be that which is now in the possession of Mr. Dawson. We venture to say that if he will allow the Society's publication to be compared with his own manuscript, it will be found to agree with it *verbatim et literatim*.

If the absolute falsehood of this charge was not seen by Mr. Dawson, he at least made it without any examination into its truth, and with a heedlessness of the reputation of others which cannot entitle him to any special commendation as a model of historical research and fairness. He must at least be content to accept for himself the sentence he so flippantly passed upon the Editors, and admit that this "strange error" of his should "serve to destroy the usefulness" and credit of his "entire" article.*

* If the two lines, at the foot of the nineteenth page of the Society's volume, in the form and type in which the Society has presented them, do not represent an official verification of what precedes them, they represent nothing; and Governor Hall may make the most of my assertion, in this instance, that his powers of invention shall permit.

I fancy that I understand the difference between the recognized form of an entry, in a Minute-book, of the names of the officers of a meeting and that of the official signatures of those officers, appended to a Minute, for the purpose of verifying it; and I say that, while the Secretary who wrote the Minutes of the Convention of July 24, 1776, as clearly understood that difference as I do, and practiced it, while making his entry, the ignorance of the Committee of the Vermont Historical Society, when it disregarded that difference and blundered into an error, in the case before me, was equalled only by the assurance of Governor Hall, in defending that error, and his impudence in charging "absolute falsehood" on those who have differed from him.

In using these strong words I say just what I mean and

The following is the next specification in order:

"6.—The interpolation of a line, assigning a "motive for the sudden attempt of Herman Allen "to withdraw the insurgents' Petition and Remonstrance from before the Continental Congress, was simply a piece of impertinence on "the part of the Editors and is a fraud on those "who shall read these re-constructed *Minutes*: "there is no such reason assigned, in the real "*Minutes*, as written by the Secretary of the "Convention."

Doubtless a reader of these strictures of the critic would infer from his language that the Editors he mentions had inserted in their publication certain words which did not belong there, in such a manner as to give their readers to understand that they formed a part of the original Journal. They have done no such thing. They have inserted words between brackets—[thus]—as an indication that perhaps an omission had been made in the journal, which those words would supply. This practice is quite too common to deceive any one. It is indeed always understood to amount to a statement that the words thus included in brackets do *not* form a part of the text; and it is presumed that few persons other than Mr. Dawson—and he perhaps only in an emergency—would think of founding a charge of fraud upon it.*

Herman Allen had been charged with the presentation of the Petition of the sixteenth of January, 1776, to Congress, and his account of his proceedings with it was entered on the Journal of the Convention of the twenty-fourth of July, following. His statement of the withdrawal of the Petition, thus entered, closed with the words, "the Petition not being ready at hand at that time," which seemed inconsistent with the fact of its withdrawal. On recurring to the Journal of Congress it was found that that body, on the

mean just what I say: if Governor Hall desires to be treated as I should have been glad to have treated him, he must show, in his conduct, that he is entitled to greater courtesy than I have, in this instance, extended to him.—H. B. D.

* There is no one who better knows the pettyfogging of this paragraph than the writer of it; and there is no one who would sooner detect the exact character of the excuse, if offered by another, than he.

If the Committee had desired to explain the text of a document, as I have said before, a foot-note, over its own initials, afforded the well-known and recognized vehicle for doing so: if, however, from any cause, the Committee desired to insert such new matter in the text of an *unquoted* document, it could only do so, properly, by inserting that new matter, in *Italic type* and within brackets—if, as in the case before us, there was a "perhaps" in the case, a "query" (?) should have been added, within the brackets, to secure the reader from any misuse of the interpolated matter. Did the Committee adopt the usual and recognized course, in order to protect its readers from regarding as *Minutes* what was only—something else? No.—H. B. D.

fourth of June, 1776, passed a Resolution in relation to it as follows :

"Resolved that Heman Allen have leave to withdraw the Petition by him delivered in behalf of the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants, he representing that he has left at home some papers and vouchers, necessary to support the allegations therein contained."

It probably occurred to the "Editors" that it was "the papers and vouchers" mentioned in the Resolution of Congress, rather than the Petition, which were "not at hand," and for that reason words to such effect were inserted in brackets, when the conclusion of Mr. Allen's account would be as follows :

"[Some papers and vouchers necessary to support the allegations in] 'the Petition not being ready at hand at that time.'"

For this suggestion in brackets, reference was made to the proceedings of Congress on the subject, in Slade's *State Papers* and the *Early History of Vermont*, so that every reader might know on what authority it was made, and judge for himself what credit ought to be given to it. It is of very slight importance whether the suggestion be considered as entitled to credit or not. It is but a mere suggestion and certainly furnishes no ground on which to predicate a charge of fraud.*

SPECIFICATION No. 7.—In the proceedings of the Dorset Convention of the twenty-fifth of September, 1776, which cover ten pages of the Society's publication, in which the names of fifty-one members and of thirty-five towns which they represented are given, Mr. Dawson has been able to find barely one grave error, and it is this, that Mr. Abraham Ives, instead of representing Wallingford, really represented N. Wal-

lingford. He announces his important discovery of this offensive act of reconstruction in the following grave language :

"7.—In the Dorset Convention of the twenty-fifth of September, 1776, 'Mr. Abraham Ives' really represented 'N. Wallingford,' 'wherever that town may have been : not 'Wallingford,' as these re-constructed *Minutes* 'would have us suppose.'"

Well, all we can say about it is that we have heard of but one township of Wallingford, in Vermont, and that in the list of members and towns of this Convention in Slade's *State Papers*, (p. 66,) and also in a similar list in the *Rural Magazine*, published in 1795, (Vol. I., 369,) Mr. Abraham Ives is made to represent Wallingford, precisely as in the Society's publication, and not N. Wallingford. As our critic requires N. Wallingford to be represented, "wherever that town may have been," it seems he would have us suppose that Vermont was honored on that occasion by a carpet-bagger from some other State. Somewhat careless work this, for a critic in history.*

The seven remaining specifications of error discovered by Mr. Dawson relate to the Convention of the fifteenth of January, 1777, at which the independence of the New Hampshire Grants was declared. At the commencement of the Journal of this Convention, as given in the Society's publication, p. 37, it was stated that a part was taken from Slade's *State Papers*, and the residue from the manuscript furnished by Judge Phelps. Ira Allen was the Clerk of the Convention, and the manuscript of Doctor Fay, from which Judge Phelps copied, does not purport to have been recorded by Doctor Fay, but to be a copy from that of Ira Allen, as may be seen at p. 42. Judge Phelps did not copy from

* Governor Hall having admitted the truth of the specification, the charge of inaccuracy necessarily goes with it : whether or not the Committee thereby inflicted "a fraud on those who shall read these re-constructed *Minutes*," others can determine as well as I, on examination.

The fact is a very simple one. Heman Allen reported to the Convention that a certain Petition which had been presented to the Congress, at Philadelphia, for reasons assigned, was to have been withdrawn from before that body; that a Motion to that effect, permitting that withdrawal, was duly entered on the Minutes of the Congress; but, because the Petition itself was not "ready at hand, at the time," it was not procured, in form, and so could not be returned to the Convention, with his Report. It is evident that the want of the "papers and vouchers necessary to support the allegations in" the Petition, may have influenced Mr. Allen in making the request for the withdrawal of the Petition; but that gentleman did not see fit to make that fact known, in his Report to the Convention; the Secretary made no mention of it, on his *Minutes*; and no one except Governor Hall would have thought of doing differently—least of all would any one, except himself, have interpolated the words under consideration in a form to entirely change the tenor of the entry, as he has done.

If Governor Hall had read the entry dispassionately he would have seen that Mr. Allen's words: "the Petition

"not being ready at hand at the time," referred only to the reason for the non-return of the instrument to himself, by the Secretary of the Congress, not, as the Governor assumes, to the Motion for its withdrawal from before the Congress.

For the reason, therefore, that the Committee had no right whatever to meddle with the text of the document, either by omission, or interpolation, or alteration, and for the further reason that, by its interpolation, the Committee has changed the character of the entry and may mislead its readers, as to its meaning, it has inflicted "a fraud on those who shall read these re-constructed *Minutes*," whether the publication of that stern fact shall please the Governor or not : and whether he shall like it or not, it does not become him to put on any airs concerning it.—H. B. D.

* Governor Hall may suppose what he pleases: the *Minute*, as presented in the Society's volume, is *not correct*; and just there is the offense of which the Magazine complained.

Possibly, if the Governor had desired, he could have found the missing town among the sixteen towns, East of the Connecticut-river, which the same "Green-mountain Boys" unsuccessfully attempted to gobble from New Hampshire—a series of communities and an attempt at fraud, in the Vermontese of that day, which the Governor, very conveniently, says nothing about.—H. B. D.

Doctor Fay's manuscript that portion of the proceedings which had been printed in Slade, but made notes of the points in which he saw they varied, and from his notes a few supposed errors of the type in Slade were corrected. In a single instance, of no great importance, the text in the *State Papers* was preferred to the copy of Doctor Fay, for reasons which will be given hereafter.*

In further proof of the supposed dishonest purposes of the Editors of the Society's publication,† Mr. Dawson insists that they have made two men represent *one* town in the Convention, when, in reality, they were the representatives of *two*—each of a separate town. This grave charge is introduced as follows :

"8.—In the Westminster Convention of January 15, 1777, this version of the *Minutes* of "that body would have us believe that 'Lt. "Leonard Spaulding' and 'Lt. Dennis Lock- "land' jointly represented 'Dummerston,' "and that the town of 'Putney' was not repre- "sented in that Convention, by any one: the "fact is, that 'Dummerston' had only *one* "delegate—'Lieut. Leonard Spaulding'—; "that 'Putney' *was* represented in the Con- "vention; and that 'Lieut. Dennis Lockland' "was *her* Delegate, instead of Dummerston's."

We are very glad Putney as well as Dummerston was represented in this Convention. It adds to its importance by showing that a larger number of towns participated in making the Declaration of Independence than had been supposed. Thanks to the critic for furnishing the "Vermontese" with this "new weapon for their use in "the contest with the phantoms from New "York." The error in the publication was

* The way in which the Committee manufactured the version of the Minutes of the Convention of the fifteenth of January, 1777, as that process has been described, by Governor Hall, in this paragraph, is very interesting; and it will serve, very well, to show just what that made-up version of those Minutes is really not worth, "as an *authority*, in history," and how justly the Magazine condemned it.

I am quite sure the readers of the Magazine, with this confession* before them, will agree with me, when I say that what thus purports to be a copy of a document, which copy has been *manufactured*, as mosaic is manufactured, from fragments of Judge Phelps's "notes of the points in "which he saw" something differed from something else, and fragments of Slade's *State Papers*, as the Magazine pointedly said of it, is "entirely useless, as an *authority*, "in historical enquiry."—H. B. D.

† As no such charge has been made, by any one, in connection with this portion of the Society's volume, Governor Hall is quite welcome to all the sympathy which he can secure from such a fraudulent misrepresentation of the truth as this is.—H. B. D.

* I say "confession," because what Governor Hall has herein called Judge Phelps's "notes of the points in which "he saw they" [what he copied from and Slade's *State Papers*] "varied," the Committee was pleased to call, in its volume, "the manuscript of the Hon. James H. "Phelps."—H. B. D.

copied from Slade's *State Papers*, where we suppose it must have been innocently made, by either the copyist or the printer. Lest Mr. Dawson's authority be doubted, we add that in this case he has stated the fact. The Vermont *Almanac and Register* for 1795, printed at Windsor, by Alden Spooner, confirms Mr. Dawson's statement.*

SPECIFICATION No. 9 charges that Joseph Williams, and not "Josiah" Williams, represented Pownall in this Convention, which is doubtless true, as we find the name given as Major Joseph Williams by both Slade and Spooner. "Josiah" was a wrongreading of the manuscript copy, not chargeable to the Editors.†

Mr. Dawson's next specification is as follows :

"10.—The re-constructed *Minutes* of the same "Convention present a formal introduction of "seven lines, to the Report on what is, in "fact, Vermont's Declaration of Independence— "certainly, as far as Vermont is concerned, an "instrument of the first importance, as material "for history—the original Minutes of the Con- "vention itself, which constitute the original "record of the paper, presented no such introduc- "tory matter, nor any other—our friends of the "Committee to the contrary notwithstanding."

It was stated by the Committee, at the commencement of the proceedings of this Convention of January, 1777, at page 37, that the part of the Journal which is here complained of, was copied from Slade's *State Papers*; and if Mr. Dawson looked into the Declaration of Independence, as printed in that volume, he must have found those seven lines precisely as in the Society's publication.‡ He was not a stranger to

* As the Governor has been pleased to admit that the Committee's version of the Minutes under consideration is *inaccurate*, to the extent of this "Specification," at least, it is fair to suppose that that distinguished Vermonter will also admit the necessary consequence—that, to that extent, at least, the Committee's version is entirely useless, as "an *authority*, in historical enquiry," as the Magazine asserted in the paragraph under review.—H. B. D.

† The same stubborn truth which Governor Hall encountered in what he has designated "Specification "No 8," has again forced him to admit, in this paragraph, that the Committee's mosaic is *inaccurate* and, to that extent, at least, "useless, as an *authority* in his enquiry."—H. B. D.

‡ As I have said, before, it is no part of my business, nor was it any part of the Committee's, to enquire what *error* Slade had written on the subject under consideration. The Committee was not writing a narrative of the proceedings of the Convention of January 15, 1777; and it did not concern that Committee, in the particular duty which it had before it, what any body had said concerning the Convention, except the Secretary of that body, in the recorded *Minutes* of its proceedings. It was simply an impertinence, on the part of the Committee, therefore, to dovetail seven lines from Slade's *State Papers* into what they would have their readers believe are the *Minutes* of the Convention of January 15, 1777; and no one knows the truth of what I say better than the venerable apologist of these wrongdoers.—H. B. D.

Mr. Slade's work. In his subsequent Specification, No. 12, he speaks of Mr. Slade's "well known Vermont State Papers," and proceeds at once to make an important quotation from that work. The first six lines of the quotation are from the same page (69) on which the above "formal introduction" complained of is printed. We are, therefore, justified in assuming that Mr. Dawson did know, very well knew, that his proscribed introductory matter had been in print in that "well known" work for nearly fifty years. But with this knowledge he chose to treat the origin of those seven lines as a mystery, and to speak of them as if "his friends of the Committee" had surreptitiously foisted them, for some sinister purpose, into their volume.* He asserts, positively, that "the original Minutes of the Convention presented no such introductory matter." We deny his authority thus to speak. We deny that he has in his possession the original Minutes of this Convention, and therefore controvert his assertion that the introductory matter was not in the original Minutes. We confidently believe it was there, and shall continue in that belief until Mr. Dawson proves the contrary by the production of the original Minutes.

We suppose the manuscript, which Mr. Dawson calls the original minutes, is the book of Doctor Fay, which was seen and copied by Judge Phelps, as before stated. Of this Convention of January, 1777, Ira Allen, and not Doctor Fay, was the Clerk; and at the end of its proceedings in Doctor Fay's book, as copied by Judge Phelps and printed in the Society's volume, page 12, it is certified, not as the original Minutes, but as "A true copy from the original."

The introductory matter complained of, is in the following words:

* If it will please the Governor, I will prick not only this bubble of his blowpipe, but others, in various parts of his *Vindication*, by remarking that I do not remember that I have had any occasion to refer to Slade's *State Papers* for at least five years past; that I do not remember of having seen a copy of that "well known" work during the past five years; that I am very sure that I have not opened a copy of it since the Society's version of the *Minutes* was originally sent, as "copy," to the compositors who "set it up," in type, for the printers.

I own a copy of the book in question; but the last time it was alluded to, in conversation, or thought of, by me, if my memory does not deceive me, was when one of the Committee of Publication of the Vermont Historical Society's first volume of *Collections*—that under consideration—was my welcome guest, on my own premises.

Will Governor Hall please to understand me, and to tell no more falsehoods on the subject now under notice?

† A few lines above, Governor Hall said, "Judge Phelps did not copy from Doctor Fay's manuscript that portion of the proceedings which had been printed in Slade, but made note of the points in which he saw they varied, and, from his notes, a few supposed errors in Slade were corrected"—the supposition of the Committee was thus its standard of authority; and both the Manuscript which Judge Phelps "did not copy" and Slade were alike discredited.

"To the honorable Convention of Representatives, from the several towns on the West and East side of the range of Green Mountains, within the New Hampshire Grants, in Convention assembled:

"Your Committee, to whom was referred the form of a Declaration setting forth the right of the inhabitants of said New Hampshire Grants to have to form themselves into a separate and independent State or Government, beg leave to report, viz.:

That these introductory words were in the Report as originally made to the Convention, there can be no reasonable doubt, and we think as little that they would be copied into the Journal, as was the introductory matter to the Report of another Committee, on the next page of the Journal. This "formal introduction" is found in a copy of the proceedings, published as long ago as 1823. It seems much more likely that they were omitted by Dr. Fay in his copy from Ira Allen's *Minutes*, either by accident or from the belief that they might be properly left out, than that any one had undertaken to prepare them without authority to be inserted in Mr. Slade's publication. They were, indeed, merely formal, and do not alter the meaning of the proceedings, in any degree whatever; and why Mr. Dawson, even if he had been ignorant of their antiquity, should undertake to magnify their insertion in the Society's volume into an offence against historical integrity, is a question which he alone can solve.*

* With the evidence before me, already, of the desperation of my venerable friend, I need feel no surprise at the demonstration which he has made in the paragraph before me.

The reader of the Committee's version of the Report in question will very readily perceive that that Report opened with the words: "The Committee appointed to bring in a draught of a Declaration, setting forth the right of the inhabitants of that district of land, commonly called 'and known by the name of the New Hampshire Grants, have, to form themselves into a State or independent Government;' and no one but such an one as the venerable vindicator of the last Committee's blunders would have supposed that it was necessary for the Committee of the Convention, after it had thus opened its Report, to re-commence that Report, as he would have us believe—least of all would that Convention's Committee, after reciting the fact that it was "appointed to bring in a draught of a Declaration," re-commence its Report: contradict that recital; and, nine lines below, coolly recite an antagonistic fact, that it had been appointed to consider "the form of a Declaration," drawn up by somebody else, rather than to bring in a draught of a Declaration, from its own capable pen.

If Governor Hall and his associates had been competent to discharge the duty which properly devolved upon them, as the Society's Committee on Publication, they would have let the record of the opening of the Convention, "according to adjournment," on "Friday morning," form a distinct paragraph; and then, opening another paragraph with the next subject, they would have done as the Clerk of the Convention did, and copy the Report of the Committee, *in extenso*, as a portion of the *Minutes* of the Convention's proceedings, without enquiring what either Governor Slade or any other person, not members of the Committee, might be pleased to have said on the subject, and

The next CHARGE OF RECONSTRUCTION, is as follows:

"11.—In the same important instrument, as originally recorded, a most important extract from the Journals of the Continental Congress, certified by the Secretary of that Congress, was introduced, as the foundation of the Convention's proposed action on that subject; in the reconstructed Minutes, the record of that Resolution is changed in its terms, and the verification of the Secretary is altogether omitted—a curious and significant coincidence."

The part of the Society's work, here complained of, is copied literally from Slade's *State Papers*, without diminution or addition, as Mr. Dawson well knew, and if it contains evidences of "reconstruction," he also knew they were of too great antiquity to be chargeable to the Committee of Publication. The "important extract from the Journals of the Continental Congress" is the Resolution of that body of May 15, 1776, which is copied from Slade, in the following words:

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the respective Assemblies and Conventions of the United Colonies, where no Government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs, has been heretofore established, to adopt such Government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and of America in general."

Mr. Dawson's charge is quite indefinite, but on thorough examination we are satisfied it can be no other than the discovery, by him, after diligent search, that the word "*heretofore*" which precedes the word "established," in the Resolution, and which is thus copied from Slade, is printed "*hitherto*," in the Journal of Congress. We are unable to find any other change in the terms of the Resolution. To be sure this does not make the slightest change in the meaning of the Resolution, the Governments which had been "*heretofore* established" being those and those only which had been "*hitherto* established." But Mr. Dawson considers this altogether harmless change made in print nearly fifty years ago, which there could never have been any motive for making, and which could not have been otherwise than accidental, as of sufficient import-

ance to sustain a charge of a dishonest purpose in "his friends of the Committee.*" The Committee, he would insinuate, wickedly changed the terms of the Resolution by substituting the word "*heretofore*" for "*hitherto*," and then to soften their condemnation, if detected, suppressed the Secretary's verification of the Resolution, which is in Slade (77,) but *not* in the Report quoted from Slade (69). These two acts, we suppose, constitute the pith and point, if there be any, of the "curious and significant coincidence" with which his charge concludes; and all this, when Mr. Dawson had full knowledge that the Committee had nothing to do in originating the changes of which he complains. He must have been extremely anxious to discover an occasion for fault-finding; or he could never have resorted to so flimsy a pretense for it.

CHARGE No. 12.—Mr. Dawson, in his Specification No. 12, makes a quotation of some length from the Declaration of Independence of the New Hampshire Grants, as printed in Mr. Slade's work,† which he styles Mr. Slade's "well known

* The Committee's version of the *Minutes* in question is inaccurate; and it does not help the Society's volume a particle, that Slade's *State Papers* are equally inaccurate; both are equally "useless, as an authority, in historical enquiry," simply because of their inaccuracy.

There is neither "a charge of a dishonest purpose" nor an "insinuation" of such dishonesty, in the "charge" under consideration; and Governor Hall is welcome to add the comfort which he can find in what is, in every respect, an *untrue* statement to the contrary.—H. B. D.

† Governor Hall can find nothing in the Magazine to warrant his statement that anybody, in that work, "makes a quotation of some length from the Declaration of Independence of the New Hampshire Grants, as printed in Mr. Slade's work," as there is no such quotation—the second instance of his misrepresentation of the truth, in this respect, in this *Vindication*.

Governor Hall admits that "it is doubtless correct" that the original manuscript, and Judge Phelps's manuscript, and Slade's *State Papers*, alike, contained certain specified words, in their respective versions of the *Minutes* of the Convention referred to; and, with peculiar coolness, he admits that, by an "act of the Committee," those words, thus specified, were omitted from what that Committee was pleased to publish as the Journals of the Convention which originally contained them.

I have denied, as emphatically as I could, that the Committee possessed any authority, whatever, or any respectable precedent, for either adding to, or omitting from, or making any change in, the phraseology of any document, to the extent of either a word or a sentence; and I repeat, here, that self-evident conclusion. I aver, here, without fear of respectable contradiction, that when the Committee openly disregarded every existing written authority, concerning the text of the *original draught* of the Declaration, and, simply because that Committee ignorantly "believed" differently, omitted a very important portion of that *original draught*, it forfeited whatever title of respect it might have possessed, previously, as trustworthy promoters of historical literature or as official representatives of a respectable Historical Society. If the Committee had a private theory of its own, which contradicted every existing authority, it could have ventilated that theory in footnotes or independent essays, as I have already stated: the original standards of authority, whether in the original manuscript or in recognized copies, should have been regarded as sacred; and they would have been thus regarded, had any other than either incompetent or unfaithful hands manipulated them.—H. B. D.

without dovetailing into the record a floating fragment of some other Report—that of Heman Allen's Committee, for instance, to which this Committee's draught was referred in order "to prepare the Declaration for the press"—or the invention of some other blockhead, neither of which, by any possibility, belongs there.

My readers will determine what credit, as a writer of anything, Governor Hall is entitled to; and they will probably say, with me, that that cause must be a pretty poor one which can secure no stronger or better informed champion than he.—H. B. D.

"*Vermont State Papers*," to show that the new State was therein called "New Connecticut alias Vermont;" and he also refers to the before-mentioned manuscript, from which Judge Phelps copied, as containing the same two names, in which he is doubtless correct. In the copy in the Society's volume the words "alias Vermont" were omitted, and in their place were inserted two brackets, and between them was a space sufficient to contain the words, with a reference to a foot-note, thus—[]—which note was as follows:

"Here, in the copy in Slade's *State Papers*, the words '*alias Vermont*' are inserted: but that they could not have been in the original Declaration appears from the subsequent use of the name '*New Connecticut*,' alone, and from the proceedings in the Convention of the 4th of June following, where the name was changed to '*Vermont*.'—I. Allen's *Vermont*, 79; and H. Hall's *Vermont*, 239, 297."

Mr. Dawson discovers, in this suggestion of error in the two copies of the Declaration, a very great outrage. He says that both the before-mentioned copies—from Slade and Phelps—were "before the Committee when it issued this reconstructed record; and we confess," he says, "we are not acquainted with the principle which warranted the Committee, in the face of the two distinct copies of the original, to not only omit from its version of the *Minutes* the words '*alias Vermont*,' but to discredit the fidelity of the only text which it employed, by doubting the existence of the words elsewhere;" and he concludes his condemnation of this act of the Committee, with the sad reflection that "*Such is Vermont history, as written by Vermont historians*." There was certainly no attempt of the Committee, in this case, to practice a deception in regard to the name; and, whatever may be thought of the credit to which their suggestion—that the "*alias Vermont*" was not in the original Declaration—is entitled, it is presumed there are few persons, besides Mr. Dawson, who will be disposed to treat it as furnishing ground for any special stigma upon Vermont or Vermont historians.

We will now proceed to give, as briefly as we can, some reasons for the belief that the words "*alias Vermont*" were not in the original declaration. In the language found in the *Vermont State Papers*, and quoted by Mr. Dawson, the territory of the New Hampshire Grants "is hereby declared, forever hereafter, to be considered as a separate, free, and independent jurisdiction or State; by the name, and forever hereafter to be called, known, and distinguished by the name of *New Connecticut, alias Vermont*." The idea that the Convention should solemnly resolve and enter on their record

of the formation of a new State, for all time, that it should, forever thereafter, have and be called by two names, or by either of two, as any and every person pleased, is, certainly, in a very high degree, improbable. We suppose it more probable that the first name of the State was "*New Connecticut*" only; and, that after the name had been changed to "*Vermont*," the words "*alias Vermont*" were added by way of explanation that "*New Connecticut*" had become "*Vermont*" and without the expectation that the added words would be treated as part of the original record. That the "*alias Vermont*" could not have been in the original Declaration seems to be very clearly indicated by the evidence referred to in the foregoing note, which we will now introduce:

I.—The Declaration was adopted by the tenth vote of the Convention, after which "*New Connecticut*" is twice given in the Journal as the name of the State; and no further mention is made of "*Vermont*,"—thus:

"12th. *Voted*, That the Declaration of *New Connecticut* be inserted in the newspapers.

"13th. *Voted*, That Captain Heman Allen, Col. Thomas Chandler, and Nathan Clark, Esq., be a Committee to prepare the Declaration for the Press, as soon as may be.

"14th. *Voted*, That Doct. Jonas Fay, Col. Thomas Chittenden, Doct. Reuben Jones, Col. Jacob Bailey and Capt. Heman Allen be the Delegates to carry the Remonstrance and Petition to the Hon. Continental Congress and further to negotiate business in behalf of *New Connecticut*."—*Vt. Hist. Collections*, i., 41.

II.—The revised Declaration, as prepared for the Press, in pursuance of the 13th vote of the Convention, was published in the *Connecticut Courant* for March 17, 1777, which revised Declaration concludes in these words, "The said State hereafter to be called by the name of '*New Connecticut*.'"—*Ibid*, 47.

III.—The January Convention of 1777 adjourned to meet at Windsor, the fourth day of the following June. The proceedings of this Convention commence as follows:

"NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS Windsor,
"(*alias*) NEW CONNECTICUT; June 4th, 1777.

"Convention opened according to adjournment," &c.—*Ibid*, 48.

The following are extracts from the Journal, of the further proceedings of this Convention; which were altogether inconsistent with the supposition that the name "*Vermont*" could have been, in any way, used at its previous meeting:

"STATE OF VERMONT,

"In General Convention,

"Windsor, June 4, 1777.

"Whereas, this Convention did at their Ses-

"sion in Westminster, the 15th day of January
 "last, among other things declare the district of
 "land commonly called and know by the name
 "of the New Hampshire Grants to be 'a free
 "and independent State capable of regulating
 "their own internal police in all and every re-
 "spect whatsoever, and *that it should thereafter*
 "*be known by the name of New Connecticut:*"

* * * * *
 "and Whereas, this Convention have
 "been informed that a district of land lying on
 "the Susquehanna-river, has been heretofore and
 "is now know by the name of New Connecticut,
 "which was unknown to them until sometime
 "since the Declaration at Westminster aforesaid;
 "and as it would be inconvenient in many re-
 "spects for two separate districts on this Conti-
 "nent to have the same name:

"Resolved, Therefore, unanimously, that the
 "said district described in the preamble to the
 "Declaration at Westminster aforesaid, shall
 "now hereafter be called and known by the
 "name of 'VERMONT.'"—*Ibid*, 50.

Afterwards, at the same Convention, the ques-
 tion was proposed whether the members would
 proceed to business on the former Declaration at
 Westminster, "with this alteration only, *that*
 "*instead of New Connecticut the said district*
 "*should ever be known by the name of VER-*
 "*MONT;*" and it was voted by the seventy-one
 members present in the affirmative.—*Ibid*, 51.

The official proceedings of these two Conven-
 tions of January and June, 1777, seem, conclu-
 sively, to show that the first name given to the
 State must have been "*New Connecticut*" only,
 and that afterwards the name "*VERMONT*" was
 substituted for it.

IV.—Further, Ira Allen, who, as we have seen,
 was Clerk of the January Convention at which
 this Declaration of Independence was made, gives,
 in his *History of Vermont*, the substance of it,
 in nearly the same language as it is in Slade's
State Papers, in which it is declared that the
 State is "to be forever hereafter called, known,
 "and distinguished by the name of '*New Con-*
 "*necticut*,'" without any mention of "*Ver-*
 "*mont*." Mr. Allen also afterwards says that the
 name "*Vermont*" was given to the State by Dr.
 Thomas Young of Philadelphia; and that the Del-
 egates of the January Convention, who had been
 appointed to present their Declaration to the Con-
 tinental Congress,—"*Fay, Chittenden, Allen and*
 "*Jones*,—returned from Congress, without the
 "decision of that body on their Petition in be-
 "half of the inhabitants, and brought with them
 "Dr. Young's letter printed and published at
 "Philadelphia, addressed to the inhabitants of
 "VERMONT."—Allen's *Vermont*, 79, 86, and *Ver-*
mont Historical Collections, i., 375, 379.

The true history of the change of name is
 doubtless the following: When the Delegates
 arrived at Philadelphia, they learned that the
 name "*New Connecticut*" had already been ap-
 propriated for another territory, and saw the ne-
 cessity of changing it. On consultation with Dr.
 Young, they approved of his recommendation
 of the name "*Vermont*," and agreed to favor its
 adoption. In their Petition to Congress, which
 was presented on the eighth of April, 1777, they
 did not therefore mention any name for their
 new State. Doctor Young's letter, with which
 they returned to Vermont, bore date the eleventh
 of April, 1777. All the Delegates were members
 of the following June Convention, and partici-
 pated in making the change of the name of the
 State from "*New Connecticut*" to "*Vermont*,"
 agreeably to their previous understanding with
 Doctor Young.

We have perhaps occupied more space in the
 consideration of this question than it deserved.
 It has nothing whatever to do with the old contro-
 versy between New York and Vermont, for, as
 regarded that, the name assumed by the new
 State was quite immaterial. We are unable to
 account for Mr. Dawson's hot indignation at the
 innocent suggestion of the Committee of Publi-
 cation, in this matter, but upon the supposition
 —which, indeed, derives support from what he
 has long been attempting—that he considers him-
 self engaged in a mission to discredit and con-
 demn all Vermont history, whatever.

We trust sufficient evidence has been adduced
 to show that the suggestion that the first name
 of the new State was "*New Connecticut*," with-
 out an *alias*, was not rashly and inconsiderately
 made.

Mr. Dawson's 13th COMPLAINT, is as follows:

"13.—The latter part of the Report or Dec-
 "laration of Vermont's Independence, is so per-
 "fectly muddled—there are not less than five
 "serious errors, affecting the sense, within the
 "last six lines—that no one except an expert in
 "Vermont history, can possibly understand it
 "accurately."

The language in the Society's volume is the
 same as in Slade's *State Papers*; and, as we are
 unable to discover the "five serious errors"
 spoken of, we pass over this specification with-
 out further notice.*

The final crushing CHARGE OF RECONSTRUCTION,
 is as follows:

"14.—Messrs. John Sessions and Simeon Ste-

* There are four, if not five, *inaccuracies*, notwithstanding the Governor's ignorance, in the copy of the original draught of the Declaration which the Committee has published in this volume; and that ignorance does not improve the Committee's version any more than it promotes the Governor's candor or his good name.—H. R. D.

"plens were the two Representatives from Cumberland-county, in the Convention of the State of New York, whom the insurgents in Vermont directed to withdraw from that body: Messrs. John Sessions and *Simon* Stephens are said, in this reconstructed record, to have thus officiated, as such Representatives, in the Legislature of New York, of which State Vermont was then a part."

We take issue with Mr. Dawson and say, that *Simcon* Stephens was *not* a member of the New York Convention, as asserted by him, but that *Simon* Stephens (or rather *Simon Stevens*, as the latter name was usually spelled,) *was*. And for proof we refer him to Volume I, page 515, of the Journal of the New York Convention, published at Albany, in 1842, where, in the Journal for July 9, 1776, he will find the following entries, viz.:

"The Deputies from Cumberland-county attending, produced a Certificate, signed by James Clay, Chairman of the County Committee, and dated at Westminster the 28th of June last; whereby it appears that Colo. Joseph Marsh, *Simon* Stevens and John Sessions have been duly elected to represent said County in this Congress, and invested with full powers of legislation, &c.

"Ordered, That the Deputies from Cumberland-county take their seats."

It appears also from B. H. Hall's *History of Eastern Vermont*, pages 258, 263, and 787, that *Simon* and not *Simcon* Stevens was the Delegate to the New York Convention, whom the Vermont Convention of January, 1777, "directed to withdraw from that body." B. H. Hall gave many particulars in the life of *Simon* Stevens, and among them his residence in Springfield. *Simon* Stevens represented Springfield in the Vermont State Convention of January, 1791, which adopted the Constitution of the United States. The Delegates signed the Resolution of adoption, and the original paper, *with the autograph of Simon Stevens*, is in the possession of one of the "Editors" of the Society's publication. So much for the overweening confidence of Mr. Dawson in *Simcon* Stephens, and in his own infallibility.*

We have now gone through with the examination of all the evidence brought forward by

Mr. Dawson to fasten upon the Vermont Historical Society the charge of undertaking to impose upon the public a false and fraudulent account of the early proceedings of the people of their State, in order, as he would have his readers believe, that their conduct towards the Government of New York, in their ancient controversy, might appear in a more favorable light than the facts as they really existed would warrant. We have seen that he has utterly failed to adduce a particle of proof to sustain the charge; that the most important of the changes alleged by him to have been made from what he calls "the original record," have no existence in point of fact, and that the residue are so trifling and insignificant as to preclude any supposition that they could have been made for any sinister purpose whatever, consisting of such changes as the substitution of one vowel for another in the spelling of the first or second name of some unknown person; by the use of one figure for another in a date of the month, or the omission or the insertion of an unimportant or synonymous word, which makes no alteration in the meaning—all of which changes any unprejudiced reader, if he noticed them, would at once have set down as accidental errors of the copyist or of the type—such errors indeed as an industrious critic might find in the most carefully prepared work—such as are, in fact, found in Mr. Dawson's own criticism quite as frequently as in the pages of the Society's publication which he condemns.*

The hostile temper of Mr. Dawson towards "the Vermontese," and his predetermination to find something to complain of against them, are as clearly exhibited in the language of his criticism, as its destitution of facts to sustain it is shown to have been. The standing programme of his Magazine, which is printed on its covers, states that it will contain, among other things, "*Carefully prepared and impartial notices of New Books and Engravings, especially those relating to the History, Antiquities, or Biography, of America.*" If his present article on the volume of the *Vermont Historical Collections* is to be taken as a fair specimen of his "carefully prepared and impartial notices of new books," the aid to be expected from this department of his Magazine, in the elucidation of American history, cannot be very great.

After the full exposure which has been made of the fallacy of Mr. Dawson's criticism, it may be pleasant to read his concluding tirade against Vermont history and Vermont historian. It is as follows:

* Whether *Simon* or *Simcon* was Mr. Stephens's real name is immaterial to me. The *Minutes* of the Vermont Convention say that *Simon* was one of the Delegates, in the Convention of New York, from that portion of that State which is now Vermont; and when those *Minutes* were printed, by a Historical Society, under the editorial control of those who claim to be historical students, I had a right to expect that they should be printed with accuracy. Was the expectation an unreasonable one? Was it realized?—H. B. D.

* My readers can judge between Governor Hall and myself, as to the merits or demerits of the several parts of the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE's criticism of the Society's volume of *Collections*. I have no anxiety concerning the result.—H. B. D.

"There are many other errors which we have not space enough to allude to; but we have said enough to show how entirely useless this portion of the volume is, as *an authority*, in historical enquiry. It may serve the purpose for which it was probably intended among those who read the history of Vermont from the Vermontese stand-point; but to those who read history for the purpose of ascertaining what the truth is concerning those, within the recognized territory of New York, who refused obedience to the laws and public officers of the State of which they openly professed to be citizens—of those in fact, who led all others in the grave offence of secession from a recognized Government, exercising legal and publicly-recognized authority over them—some other authority will be requisite. These, probably, will not be contented with either Vermont history or Vermont historians, as the former is now written, and as the latter now write."

This is not a proper occasion for discussing with Mr. Dawson the merits of the old controversy between Vermont and New York, which ended in the acknowledgement of the independence of the former by the latter. Mr. Dawson, as often as he has taken occasion to assail Vermonters and Vermont history, has never got beyond the argument that is implied in the above paragraph, that the Vermonters were criminally wrong, because they "refused obedience to the laws and public officers of the State of which they openly professed to be citizens." It does not seem ever to have occurred to him that there might be an important question beyond that, viz.: *Whether the actual and threatened oppressions of the New York Government were not such as to justify their disobedience?* He does not appear to see that this question arises, in the case of New York against Vermont, precisely as it did between Great Britain and her Colonies; and that Vermonters did not, as he states, take the lead of "all others in the grave offence of secession from a recognized Government, exercising legal and publicly-recognized authority over them," but only followed the example and lead of the American Colonies, in their secession from Great Britain,—the secession of the Colonies having taken place July 4, 1776, while that of Vermont did not occur until the following January. In this and such like condemnation of the Vermonters, he merely repeats the argument of the old English Tories against the Colonists, who, equally with the Vermonters, had refused obedience to the laws of a "recognized Government" to which they acknowledged themselves to be legally subjected. If Mr. Dawson should ever get beyond the point of calling the Vermonters

hard names, and should undertake to show that the conduct of the New York Government, in endeavoring to deprive the Vermont settlers of the lands they had honestly purchased and improved,* for the benefit of a set of New York city speculators, was right and just, and ought to have been submitted to, we shall be glad to see his evidence and read his argument. We are inclined to think he would find it rather an ugly business, and that he will not venture upon it.†

We are well aware that in any controversy with the Editor of THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, we Vermonters stand on greatly unequal terms. His article is extensively circulated through the country, while this refutation of it will be seen by comparatively few persons.‡ His hitherto unceasing hostility is not likely to be conciliated by this expose of the injustice and absurdity of his attacks, and we may expect a continuance of them, with perhaps increased violence. We shall probably be content to rest under any further imputations he may cast upon us, without reply. His seemingly uncontrollable propensity to impugn the motives and assail the integrity, as well as to misrepresent the conduct and argu-

* Governor Hall knows, very well, that the "Grants from New Hampshire" never possessed any more validity, in law, than as many Grants from the man in the moon would have possessed; and those who "settled" on those Grants only resorted to New Hampshire, for such Grants, for the same reason that purchasers of smuggled and stolen goods accept the risk of being caught with them in their possession, knowing, all the time, that they are, personally, quite as bad as the smuggler or the thief from whom, for a tithe of their real value, they had ventured to receive them.

† If the "settlers" referred to had desired to act honestly, they would have gone to the legal owner of those lands and honestly paid an honest price for them, as decency and the laws required; they were willing, rather, to be dishonest; and they went, instead, to the Governor of New Hampshire, who had neither moral nor legal interest in those lands, and paid such a price for a Grant of them as none but a thief, or a smuggler, or a Vermontese border-ruffian, would have recognized as an equivalent therefor.—H. B. D.

‡ Reference is made to the letter, addressed to Governor Hall, which is appended to this *Vindication*. In that letter I have met the general issue which Governor Hall has presented, in all its parts; and on the proffered presentation of evidence, on either side, which that letter insinuates, I am perfectly willing to either stand or fall. The Governor understands my meaning; let him now present his case, with his evidence.—H. B. D.

§ Very possibly Governor Hall may now have learned, for the first time, that THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE has no desire to confine its readers to *one side* of any subject; and that any reputable opponent of its views may, generally, present his adverse arguments to its readers, in its pages, as fully and as fearlessly as he shall desire.

I know of no falsehood which can be dangerous while the truth shall have an equal chance with it; and Governor Hall seems, also, to have acquired the same information and, consequently, he shrinks from the exposure, in the Magazine, of the fictions on which the early history of Vermont, as written by her own historians, has now ceased to rest. He dare not present, in that work, *over his own name*—although he has been urged to do so—what, concerning Vermont's early pretensions and the early Vermonters, he says elsewhere, simply because he knows that, very certainly, his neighbor would come and search him.—H. B. D.

ments, of those who fail to concur in his opinions and share his antipathies, must be well known to his readers, and we confidently trust they will be prepared to make due allowance for this unhappy weakness of his, and will estimate what he may say at just about its actual value.

MR. DAWSON'S LETTER.

HON. HILAND HALL,

DEAR SIR: I have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a pamphlet entitled *Vindication of Volume I. of the Collections of the Vermont Historical Society from the Attacks of the New York Historical Magazine*; and, as the post-mark indicates that I am indebted to you for it, I beg you to accept my hearty thanks for your attention.

You are not insensible of the fact that, during the past nine months, I have been an invalid, almost wholly incapacitated for labor, always in the hands of my physician, and absolutely required to abstain from all but the least laborious of my ordinary occupations; and, as I have suffered more severely, from intense pain, than ever before, during the present week, and, at this moment, write these words in pain which almost blinds me, I am not, therefore, in that trim, physically, which I desire to be in when I enter such a field of labor as, in this pamphlet, you have invited me to. If, however, I have correctly understood your *Vindication*, so called, either *something* or *somebody*—you seem to be uncertain which—has assaulted a certain volume which the Vermont Historical Society has recently published and, possibly, the Committee who prepared it for the press; that, in the absence of any care for its handling by either the Committee or the Society, you have volunteered, individually, to become the Don Quixote of the hapless volume; and that, like your great prototype, after having satisfied your untempered prowess on divers minor objects, you have sought your crowning honors by leveling your lance at a luckless machine which, in all weathers and under all circumstances, is expected to catch the passing breeze and to turn out its editorial grists to its readers, as long as its various parts will keep together and the old concern remain in running order. I say that this is my understanding of the purport of your *Vindication*; and if I have mistaken that meaning, in any respect, I assure you that it has not been from the want of care in reading it.

Neither my health nor my disposition warrant any attempt, on my part, to engage in any unnecessary controversy; and, among the last of those with whom I should seek a discussion which might be construed as an unfriendly one, would be such an one as yourself, whom I have always regarded as one of the most valued of my personal friends. But you have been pleased

to mention me, *by name*, in your *Vindication*; to arraign me, *by name*, on charges which no respectable man can allow to remain without notice; and to represent me, and my temper, and my conduct, both as an individual and as the conductor of a public press, in such a manner as, were your picture a faithful one, would induce me to loath myself as earnestly as you seem to desire I shall be loathed by others. I propose, therefore, as best I may, in my physical weakness and pain, to notice, very briefly, the various parts of your *Vindication*, in the order in which I have already referred to them.

FIRSTLY: as to the assailant of the Society's Volume.

On the cover, on the title-page, and on page 3 of your pamphlet, you refer, specifically, to "*the New York Historical Magazine*" as the assailant of the Society's volume; and, on page 3, I am said to be the Editor of that audacious maligner of the Society's reputation. But I assure you that I know of no such work; that I had never heard of any such work, until your *Vindication* told me of it: that, as far as my knowledge and information go, I am not aware of the publication of *any* Historical Magazine, under *any* title, in New York, during the past five years. You will allow me to suppose, therefore, that you have made a mistake in your averment: that, as a narrator of very simple facts, not difficult to be authenticated, you cannot, always, be relied on: that your statements, as history, are, sometimes, loose and, as authorities, without value.

On page 3 of your pamphlet, after having declared, over and over again, that something else was the offender, you suddenly introduce me, *by name*, as the attacking party from whose assaults the Society's volume has suffered so much as to require your individual interference. But I assure you that I am not sensible that I have ever made any such "attack" as you refer to; and if you can produce a scrap of either manuscript or printed matter, bearing either my name or my initials, in which any such "attack" as you have described, or any other, has been made, I will as loudly plead guilty to your accusation as I now deny your charge. You will permit me to suppose, therefore, that you have made a second mistake in your averment: that, as a narrator of very simple facts, not difficult to be authenticated, you cannot always be relied on: that your statements, as history, are, sometimes, loosely made and, as authorities, without value.

I beg your permission, however, before proceeding further in this review of your pamphlet, to suggest that, very probably, you intended to have said, when you said something else, that *THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE*, edited by me and published at Morrisania, N. Y., in its number for

January, 1871, noticed the first volume of *The Collections of the Vermont Historical Society*, in which notice that Society was earnestly congratulated on the solid success which had attended its first experiment, as the publisher of a volume; and the hope was expressed, in that notice, that the financial result of the venture would be such as to warrant a speedy renewal of the attempt which had been made by the Society, in the publication of that volume, to make itself useful. The notice also alluded to certain changes which the Committee had made in the selection of proffered material for the volume, and heartily sustained the Committee in its latest choice; and it closed by pronouncing the volume "as creditable to the book-making faculties of the Committee as it will be acceptable to every Vermonter who shall look into it." I say you probably intended to say this, or something of the same tenor; but, unfortunately, you failed to carry out your intention, and, instead, in this portion of your *Vindication*, of being a mere narrator of naked facts, you voluntarily became—something else.

As I have said, both my health and disposition, at this moment, prompt me to seek quiet, rather than excitement, and repose, rather than conflict; but it is not my nature, either in sickness or in health, to allow such a knight as you are, in such a cause as this, to ramble over the country, in search of a victim, without, at least, looking at him, from behind my own pickets, as he passes on the highway—I would not think of approaching a Rorey O' Moore, when the chip is on his shoulder and the black-thorn in his fist, but, the ex-President of a Historical Society, after having occupied the gubernatorial chair of his State, who voluntarily becomes the knight-errant of such a cause as this, is entitled to my attention, if not to my sympathy. I shall take you as you evidently meant to be understood, therefore; and let your mistakes be carried to the credit of your infirmities and your anger; and this brings this review,

SECONDLY: to the "attack," no matter by whom, and to your *Vindication* of it, no matter how ill-tempered or ill-judged.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE for January, 1871, said, of the volume referred to, only as follows:

"5.—*Collections of the Vermont Historical Society*. Prepared and Published by the Printing and Publishing Committee, in pursuance of a vote of the Society. Vol. I. Montpelier: Printed for the Society. 1870. Octavo, pp. xix, 508.

"With the exception of a number of independent tracts, this volume is, we believe, the first extended publication by the Vermont Historical Society; and we earnestly congratulate

"that body on the solid success which has attended the experiment—may the financial result be as much of a success; and such as to warrant a speedy renewal of the attempt to make itself useful.

"After the preliminary papers, devoted to a record of the Society's Charter, By-laws, Membership, etc., the Minutes of those meetings of 'The Green-mountain Boys' which ultimately led to the formation of the State of Vermont, properly finds a place—a series of papers which, for historical importance to every Vermonter, has no existing equal.

"Unfortunately, however, in this case, the Society employed a *copy* instead of the *original manuscripts*; and, it has, consequently, fallen a victim, in several cases, to the incompetency of either its copyist or its proof-reader.

"Without noticing the multitude of changes which we have seen in the spelling and capitalization of the words, in the structure of the paragraphs, and in the general style of the work, a merely casual glance at the teachings of the re-constructed record has satisfied us that it is entirely unreliable, as material for history. As evidence of this, we need only refer to the following more important errors, in this very important portion of the volume.

"1.—The Warrent for the first meeting, dated, according to this version, 'ARLINGTON, 10th Dec'r, 1775,' was really dated 'ARLINGTON, 20th Dec'r, 1775;' and the third Article of the same Warrent, instead of providing 'To see if the Law of New York shall have free circulation where it *doth* infringe on our properties, or Titles of Lands, or Riots (so called) in defence of the same,' as indicated in this volume, really provided 'to see if the Law of New York shall have free Circulation where it *doth not* infringe' etc.—a distinction with a difference, which will be useful to those who shall study the temper of the Vermontese of that period, with due attention.

"2.—The 'Oliver Everts' who was one of the Assistant Clerks of the meeting, at Dorset, on the sixteenth of January, 1775, as indicated in this volume, was really 'Oliver Everts;' and the 'James Hurd,' who served on the Committee to whom the third Article in the Warrent, just noticed, was referred by that Convention, was really 'James Hurd.'

"3.—The Order in Council, relative to the Grants, referred to in the Remonstrance and Petition which was presented to the Continental Congress, in behalf of the insurgents, by Heman Allen, was really recorded—either accurately or otherwise—in the Minutes of the Convention at Dorset, of the twenty-fourth of July, 1776, as of the date of 'the fourth day of July, A.D., 1764:' the re-constructed

“*Minutes*, before us, presents it as ‘on the 20th day of July, A.D. 1764.’

“4.—In the same Petition and Remonstrance, reference was made, as duly recorded by the Clerk of the Convention, on the Minutes of the Convention, reference was made to the aggregate body of ‘Land Traders’ whom the Vermontese were then resisting: in the re-constructed *Minutes*, by interpolating the words, ‘of New York,’ those who have controlled the volume before us have managed to secure a new weapon for their use, in their contest with the phantoms, from *New York*, which have so long haunted them.

“5.—The *official signatures* of the Chairman and Secretary of the Dorset Convention of the sixteenth of January, 1776, which this version of the *Minutes* presents, in the record of the same Petition and Remonstrance, at the foot of the nineteenth page of this volume, are not in the original *Minutes*, as left by the Secretary who wrote them; and, to those who are unacquainted with the facts, this strange error, of either the Editors or the Printer of this volume, will serve to destroy the usefulness of the entire entry, and to mislead those who are groping, in this dark subject, for the exact truth of the matter.

“6.—The interpolation of a line, assigning a motive for the sudden attempt of Heman Allen to withdraw the insurgents’ Petition and Remonstrance from before the Continental Congress, was simply a piece of impertinence on the part of the Editors and is a fraud on those who shall read these re-constructed *Minutes*: there is no such reason assigned, in the real Minutes, as written by the Secretary of the Convention.

“7.—In the Dorset Convention of the twenty-fifth of September, 1776, ‘Mr. Abraham Ives’ really represented ‘N. Wallingford,’ where-ever that town may have been; not ‘Wallingford,’ as these re-constructed *Minutes* would have us suppose.

“8.—In the Westminster Convention of January 15, 1777, this version of the *Minutes* of that body would have us believe that ‘Lt. Leonard Spaulding’ and ‘Lt. Dennis Lockland’ jointly represented ‘Dummerston,’ and that the town of ‘Putney’ was not represented in that Convention, by any one: the fact is, that ‘Dummerston’ had only *one* Delegate—‘Lieut. Leonard Spaulding’—; that ‘Putney’ was represented in the Convention; and ‘Lieut. Dennis Lockland’ was *her* Delegate, instead of Dummerston’s.

“9.—In the same Convention, ‘Major Joseph Williams’ appeared for Pownal: not ‘Major Josiah Williams,’ as represented in this volume.

“10.—The re-constructed *Minutes* of the same

Convention present a formal introduction of seven lines, to the Report on what is, in fact, Vermont’s Declaration of Independence—certainly, as far as Vermont is concerned, an instrument of the first importance, as material for history—the original Minutes of the Convention itself, which constitute the original record of the paper, presented no such introductory matter, nor any other—our friends of the Committee to the contrary, notwithstanding.

“11.—In the same important instrument, as originally recorded, a most important extract from the Journals of the Continental Congress, certified by the Secretary of that Congress, was introduced, as the foundation of the Convention’s proposed action on that subject: in the re-constructed Minutes, the record of that Resolution is changed in its terms, and the verification of the Secretary is altogether omitted—a curious and insignificant coincidence.

“12.—In the original record of the same important paper, as well, it seems, as in the copy of it which Mr. Slade published in his well-known *Vermont State Papers*, it is said ‘that the District of Territory comprehending and Usually known by the name and description of the N. Hampshire Grants of Right ought to be and are hereby declared forever hereafter to be considered as a Separate Free and Independent Jurisdiction or State by the Name & to be forever hereafter called and known and distinguished by the Name of New Connecticut Alias Vermont and that the Inhabitants’ etc: in the volume before us, it is said ‘that the district of territory comprehending and usually known by the name and description of the New Hampshire Grants, of right ought to be, and is hereby declared forever hereafter to be considered as a separate, free and independent jurisdiction or state; by the name, and forever hereafter to be called, known and distinguished by the name of New Connecticut; [1] and the inhabitants’ etc.—the blank space being illustrated with a foot-note, informing us that, ‘here, in the copy in Slade’s *State Papers*, the words ‘alias Vermont’ are inserted;’ but that ‘they could not have been in the original declaration’ appears from the subsequent use of the name ‘New Connecticut,’ alone, and from the proceedings in the Convention of the fourth of June following, when the name was changed to ‘Vermont.’ The manuscript copy of the original with which General Phelps had favored the Society and the published copy of the same which Governor Slade had presented in his *State Papers*, were both before the Committee when it issued this re-constructed record: and we confess we are not acquainted with the principle which warranted

“the Committee, in the face of the two distinct “copies of the original, to not only omit from “its version of the *Minutes* the words ‘Alias “‘Vermont,’ but to discredit the fidelity of the “only text which it employed, by doubting the “existence of the words, elsewhere. Such is “Vermont history, as written by Vermont his- “torians.

“13.—The latter part of the Report, or De- “claration of Vermont’s Independence, is so per- “fectly muddled—there are not less than five “serious errors, affecting the sense, within the “last six lines—that no one, except an expert in “Vermontese history, can possibly understand it, “accurately.

“14.—‘Messrs. John Sessions and Simeon Ste- “phens’ were the two Representatives from “Cumberland-county, in the Convention of the “State of New York, whom the insurgents, in “Vermont, directed to withdraw from that body: “‘Messrs. John Sessions and Simon Stephens’ “are said, in this reconstructed record, to have “thus officiated as such Representatives, in the “Legislature of New York, of which State Ver- “mont was then a part.

“There are many other errors which we have “not space enough to allude to; but we have “said enough to show how entirely useless this “portion of the volume is, as *an authority* in “historical enquiry. It may serve the purpose “for which it was probably intended, among “those who read the history of Vermont from “the Vermontese stand-point; but to those who “read history for the purpose of ascertaining “what the truth is concerning those, within the “recognized territory of New York, who refused “obedience to the laws and public officers of the “State of which they openly professed to be cit- “izens—of those, in fact, who led all others in “the grave offence of secession from a recogniz- “ed Government, exercising legal and publicly- “recognized authority over them—some other “authority will be requisite. These, probably, “will not be contented with either Vermont his- “tory or Vermont historians, as the former is “now written and as the latter now write.

“Following these *Minutes* are re-prints of sev- “eral ancient tracts concerning the land-disputes; “an extended series of papers, illustrative of the “history of the Northern Campaign of 1777; “and a re-print of Ira Allen’s *History of Ver- “mont*—we have not the means to compare the “copies of the former with the originals nor “with complete copies of them: the latter is “not so scarce that any one of even ordinary “means cannot employ the original instead of “this copy; and a comparison of the two will, “therefore, be wholly unnecessary—and a mea- “gre Index closes the volume.

“We are not insensible of some of the differ-

ences of opinion which are said to have led to “the re-production of some of the old tracts and “Allen’s *History*; and we are free to say that we “approve the selection of materials, as it stands, “rather than that which was originally proposed. “The general good judgment of the Committee “of Publication, in the choice, *per se*, of offered “material, is amply apparent—we wish we could “say as much for its accuracy of details, in us- “ing what it selected—and the very handsome “volume which it has produced, is as creditable “to its book-making faculties as it will be ac- “ceptable to every Vermonter who shall look “into it.”

It will be seen, by the sober reader, that THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE disapproved of the con- tents of only a small portion of the Society’s volume—the first of the dozen articles which it contained—and that that disapproval was ex- clusively confined to the *inaccuracy of that par- ticular article, as a copy of an unpublished paper*, which, “for historical importance to every “Vermont, has no existing equal,” and de- served a better fate. It will be seen, also, that it was a matter of regret that, “in this case, the “Society employed a *copy* instead of the *origin- “al manuscripts*”—the reason could have been assigned, why that *copy* was used, but was not— and, certainly, in no unfriendly spirit, it said that the Society, in consequence of its mistaken selection, “has fallen a victim, in several cases, “to the incompetency of its copyist or its proof- “reader.”

It needs no argument to prove that, as the say- ing has it, “what is worth being done *at all*, by “any one, is worth being done *well*”; and it is especially true that what is presented as materials for history, by a Historical Society, in a volume conducted through the press under its own au- thority, by its master minds, and bearing its own imprint, is expected to be *accurate* as well as *au- thentic*; and that it is *necessarily* without value, as materials for history or as a standard by which written history shall be tested, if its accuracy or its authenticity shall be successfully impeached. THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE averred, *as was its duty*, that the particular article to which it ob- jected had not been accurately presented by the Society, in the volume referred to; and it also said of it, because of that inaccuracy, “that it “is entirely unreliable, as material for history” —that it is “entirely useless,” “as *an authority*, “in historical enquiry.” This is the gravamen of the offence against which you complain; and against this judgment of THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE you direct the weight of your extended and angry *Vindication*. You gravely admit that both the Society and you have never yet seen the *original manuscript* of which that Society pro- fesses to have given a mere copy, in the article

which, "as *an authority* in historical enquiry," THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE has condemned as inaccurate and untrustworthy; yet, ludicrously enough, you gravely defend that *copy*, with all its alleged and conceded inaccuracies, and insist that it is really worthy the respect, as such authority, which was originally claimed for it, THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE to the contrary notwithstanding. You gravely admit, also, that THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE has seen the *original manuscript*, and you actually pretend to describe it; yet the errors, in the Society's copy, which THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, after comparing that copy with the original, has carefully pointed out and described, are, ludicrously enough, treated, in your *Vindication*, with the highest respect, while the Editor of the Magazine is individually reproached, because they were thus carefully examined and condemned in the pages of that periodical.

If I ever lacked evidence of your entire incapacity either to narrate a fact or to write a history, accurately, I do so no longer; and, in your evident willingness to prefer, as "*an authority*," "in historical research," what you know and acknowledge to be an *inaccurate copy* of a document, rather than the original paper itself, when that original shall make against some pre-conceived notion of your own which that inaccurate copy can pander to and sustain, you voluntarily afford evidence, which no one can gainsay, of your own entire unfitness to judge of the merits of any historical question whatever. It matters not who your father was, nor what distinctions you may have personally secured, nor where you live—your studied attempt to bolster up what you know to be the shattered reputation of what the Society unwisely offered "as *an authority*," in "historical research," and to put "the guinea-stamp" on what is conceded, even by yourself, to be base metal, will be duly understood and receive its just condemnation from every one, every where, who knows the difference, in value, between a truth and a falsehood, and who cares to pick up a stone to cast at you.

The copy of the paper, under notice, which the Society published in its first Volume, is certainly inaccurate—you admit it to be so, in your *Vindication*—and it is, therefore, untrustworthy, "as *an authority*," in historical research," notwithstanding all you shall present in vindication of it: the strictures of THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE are well founded and servicable, "*as authorities*," in historical research;" and what you have said, in your unwise remarks condemnatory of them, serves to expose the nothingness of your own pretensions rather than the weakness of the Magazine.

THIRDLY: as to your picture of what you conceive to be my "hostile temper towards 'the

"Vermontese," and my predetermination concerning them."

This is not the first time that I have heard of what has been industriously circulated as a report of my hostility to Vermont; and I notice the silly nonsense of the accusation, now, only because it affords another item of the sickly childishness of its last publisher. Vermont is neither more nor less to me than any other portion of God's foot-stool; nor do I, individually, care a whit more nor a whit less for "the Vermontese" than I do for the great body of my own townsmen, unto whom I am, personally, a stranger and who, personally, are strangers to me. Those of them who are honest and act like honest men, I most heartily respect, in Vermont and in Morrisania: those of them, whether here or there, who act like rogues and who roll a falsehood around, as a sweet morsel, under their tongues, whenever they can find a poor excuse for preferring it to the truth, at the same price, I have always condemned; and, while strength shall be spared to me, I expect to condemn all such, here and there, until my latest breath. Evidence which even you cannot gainsay—although you will, probably, attempt to belittle it—tells me that the great body of the early settlers of what is now Vermont, were nothing more nor less than lawless ruffians; and I make no new revelation when I repeat what that evidence has taught me. I have learned, from undoubted testimony, too, that *money was required* by those "Green-mountain boys," before they would interfere with Ticonderoga, notwithstanding what you claim to consider as their "country" imperatively demanded their prompt and energetic action, without it; and I have learned, also, that, thenceforth, until they established the legal independence of the State, the same peculiar "patriotism" which began and ended in themselves was the controlling power among them. They drove industrious settlers from their homesteads, seized their property, abused their persons, and, sometimes, did worse than all this, just as "the border-ruffians" are said to have done, in these latter days, in Kansas and the Far West; and they seized sixteen towns, East of the Connecticut-river, in New Hampshire, and I do not know how many, West of that river, in New York, and, year after year, ruled those who lived in these towns, not only without law but in open and impudent defiance of it. The authority of the King and that of the State—New Hampshire's quite as much as New York's—they resolutely disregarded; and when the Continental Congress, on their own application, gave judgment against them, they sought, in Canada, from the Royal Governor, that peculiar consolation and protection which, at that moment, their countrymen, under Washington and his subordinates, were manfully re-

sisting, in the field. All this, and more, you know to be strictly true; and you know, also, that when I offered to print your own statements of all these matters, those which might be true as well as those which should be untrue, to any reasonable extent, and entirely without any expense to you, you shrunk from the exposure of Vermont's early wickedness and from that of your own misrepresentations of that wickedness, which, you very well knew, was in store for you, and so preferred to let the early history of Vermont remain undiscussed and concealed from the world. *If you shall have reconsidered that conclusion, and are now disposed to present what you conceive to be the facts, with the evidence to sustain your averments, the pages of THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE are open, for your use, for that purpose, at any time, to any reasonable extent; and I promise you, in such case, an unrestricted hearing, as to language, and limited only by confining you, in your publication of documents, in extenso, as evidence, to those which, hitherto, have remained unpublished. In such case, if my strength shall permit, I shall probably follow you, in order to ascertain and to report to the readers of THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, how much of truth and how much of untruth there shall be in your narrative; and I shall do so, in such case, fearlessly and without flinching.* I never saw anything, in history, which I was ashamed to look at, squarely, in the face; and I have never hesitated, in any of my researches, to follow the Truth, and to recognize her, wherever she has been pleased to conduct me. I am not now afraid to meet and to greet the Truth, in the examination and discussion of any portion of Vermont's early history nor in that of the doings of any of her lawless adherents: AND I RESPECTFULLY CHALLENGE YOU TO A CAREFUL AND HONEST DISCUSSION, ON EVIDENCE TO BE ADDUCED, OF THE SUBJECTS REFERRED TO—so dear to you and, if you speak truly, so loathsome to me—WHENEVER YOU SHALL BE INCLINED TO TAKE THE FIELD, ON THE TERMS WHICH I HAVE JUST MENTIONED.

You insist that the Colonial Governor of New Hampshire possessed legal authority to dispose of lands lying to the westward of Connecticut-river, within the territory of what is now the State of Vermont; that the various Grants by which, from time to time, he pretended to dispose of lands within that territory, were issued with competent authority, in due form, and fully vested the Grantees with legal titles to the lands so assumed to have been disposed of; and that those who were thus favored by him, as Grantees, became, in law and in fact, the owners of the several tracts of land which he thus pretended to convey to them.

You insist that the Colonial authorities in New

York possessed no authority, in law, to dispose of lands lying to the westward of Connecticut-river, within the territory of what is now the State of Vermont, or to require obedience to their authority or to the Laws of that Colony, from those who resided or sojourned therein; that any attempt, on the part of those authorities, either to dispose of those lands, or to enforce obedience from those who resided or sojourned therein, or to oust those, as trespassers, who occupied those lands without having obtained Grants from them, was oppression and tyranny, if not usurpation and legally invalid; and that all such attempts, whether to dispose of such lands, or to oust trespassers therefrom, or to enforce obedience to their authority and to the public laws of the Colony, within the territory referred to, might have been and was resisted, by those who occupied that territory, properly and without offence against any law to which they were properly amenable.

You insist that the inhabitants and sojourners of what is now the territory of the State of Vermont, from 1765 until the recognition of the independence of Vermont, by New York, and the admission of that State into the Union, were law-abiding in their character and conduct; undoubted and unceasing friends of the cause for which Washington fought; and quite as undoubted and unceasing opponents of the King of Great Britain and his Parliament: and you insist that there was nothing in either the character or the conduct of those inhabitants and sojourners, nor in the character and conduct of those who, either with or without their authority, represented them before the world and were their mouth-pieces and spokesmen, which honest men, honestly and impartially judging, would either condemn or censure—indeed, you insist that those who cannot agree with you, in this opinion, are, themselves, by reason of that disagreement, unworthy of credit, as writers of history, and unworthy of the personal respect of their neighbors, as men.

All these, and others, most venerable and most earnest vindicator, you have insisted on, in writing and in print—orally, also, whenever you could command an audience—and the time has come, before you shall have been called before your final Judge to receive His judgment on your case and Vermont's, as you have too often presented them, to insist, on my part, that something beside your unsupported word shall be presented to the world, which you will soon otherwise leave in ignorance on those subjects, to sustain the several naked allegations which I have specified. I have asked, before, privately, for the authorities on which you have depended when you have made them; but they have not been sent to me: I have invited you.

by letter, to present your case and your evidence, in writing, to any reasonable extent, in order that I might print and traverse them; but you have shrunk from the proffered publication and the exposure which, you know, would have followed it: I insist, now, that you shall either support the allegations which, in various forms and at various times, sometimes agreeably and sometimes disagreeably, you have so loudly proclaimed, with the evidence on which you have founded them; or that you shall sink, at once, to that merited contempt, among honest men, the world over, which belongs, most surely, to the empty braggart and to him who willingly bears false witness against his neighbor. I insist on this, as a duty which you owe to Vermont; I insist on it, as a duty which you owe to those who have hitherto honored you as an honest and earnest worker in the field of American History; I demand it, as a duty which you owe to me, since you have published to the world, concerning myself and my writings, what, in the continued absence of that hidden light which you so earnestly insist on finding under your own bushel, I shall, otherwise, be constrained to brand as both a willing and a wicked falsehood.

I am not aware that I have overlooked any material portion of your *Vindication*, either in my foot-notes to my re-print of that *Vindication* or in this, my general notice of it; and nothing remains for me, therefore, but to assure you that I am,

Very Respectfully, Yours,
HENRY B. DAWSON.

VII.—THE “NATIONS” OF THE VERMILLION LAKE DISTRICT.*

The tribe of Indians who inhabit that section of the country known as the Vermillion Lake District, are called, in their native tongue, “Sagwon-da-gaw-we-nin-ne-wag,” (*thick bush men*) which the early pioneer trader, from Canada, under the employ of the late American Fur Company and that of the North-west Company, erroneously interpreted, “Bois Fort,” by which they are now known and designated from their brethren, the Chippewas. That portion of the tribe living under the protection of the United States Government, and who are entitled to the

benefits of the Treaty concluded in Washington, in the year 1866, number from nine to eleven hundred. Previous to that period, they received annuities with the other bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior, under the Treaty of the third of September, 1864; there being a full understanding between the parties that the amount received by the Bois Fort bands should be refunded whenever they sold their lands to the Government. But the Treaty of 1866 did not recognize any such arrangement.

The physical appearance of both sexes of this tribe is of a strong, hardy, and healthy constitution; but, like all other savage tribes, they are indolent, much addicted to sport and the practice of gambling. They will stake every particle of clothing they are possessed of; also, guns, steel-traps, kettles, dogs, medicine-sacks, in short, everything they possess in the world. They have been known to gamble, night and day, for forty-eight hours, without intermission, without sleep, and very little, if any, food. Whenever one party is dispirited, caused by adverse fortune, and the game likely to be drawn, the drum, accompanied by vocal strains, is resorted to by the winning party, the spectators keeping time in a bodily motion, to revive the drowsy gamester and tantalize the “Charm Spirit” of the unfortunates. They consider their brethren of Lake Superior their inferiors. Inasmuch as their brethren have lost the original ideas of the Manidos and the religion of their forefathers, and have adopted theories belonging to the white man, alone, so they no longer belong to the fraternity of the grand Me-da-we. No longer will they be consulted upon the next celebration of the grand Me-da-we. No longer will they solicit advice of the once dreaded Me-day, as to the best method of the initiation of a new member or the best promotion of the fellowship. All discussions in regard to their religion and the customs of their forefathers are ended. They are loth to business of any local matter, having any connection with the other bands belonging to the Lake.

There is no set of the Chippewa tribe of Indians more given to superstitious ideas than they are. While every tribe of Indians has held the notion that the spirit and the body of the dead have risen from the grave and appeared to the sight of some belated nocturnal pedestrian, and that groans, sighs, and whispers have been heard by some female while inside the inclosure of a cemetery, (perhaps, there, weeping over the grave of a beloved child or that of a once affectionate parent,) together with the general idea, prevailing among the various tribes, of the good and evil “Manido,” and a hereafter, they, as a “supplement” maintain the idea, that a certain “ween-di-go” is to rise from the ground, in the

* From *The Bayfield Press*, Bayfield, Wisconsin, Vol. I., Nos. 35, 36, and 37.

We are very free to say that we are not sufficiently acquainted with the asserted importance of Indian mythology, etc., to either understand the meaning or perceive the beauties and interest which are said to attach to this article; but we yield to the superior wisdom, in such matters, of two honored friends, and give it a place in our pages.
—EDITOR.

shape of a rock or a block of wood, or out of a lake, in a solid state, in Winter, in a cake of ice, from which, by an unknown process, take the shape and form of a human being; and, as occasion require, he will take size and height. While the process of transformation is progressing, the "ween-di-go" is stationary, either on some mountain-top or in some deep recess of a cave, from whence he will, occasionally, as if to try his strength, launch forth his menacing howls. When full-grown and acquired its full might, he will make a descent upon the nearest village, and, in a moment, devour every one within its reach. But, in most cases, this mighty "ween-di-go" has been frustrated in his designs and robbed of his prey, by open combat with famished Lo! who is gifted with a super-human speciality. I will here explain, by an illustration, the means, and through what agency, a poor, miserable, famished Lo! will vanish and annihilate this wonderful and mighty "ween-di-go."

Baw-pin-wa-wa-ge-zig-wesh-cang, (*He who maketh the heavens laugh merrily.*) is a young man who has seen scarce twenty Winters. He is a general favorite throughout the camp; a successful hunter; and, in the chase, there are none to compete with him. But, in an evil day, the spirit of his successful career has changed. The displeasure of the good "Manido" is upon his head; and the evil ones have no sympathy for him, in his fallen greatness. How then is he to retrieve his misfortune? Adopting the advice of his aged parents, he, out of his scanty stores of dried venison, wild rice, and sugar, which his aged mother prepares, calls together the Medays, Cheesakees, and Nebekees of the camp, and sets before them the edibles, as prepared, an offering to the Manidos. As a preface to the feast spread before them, the aged father proceeds to explain the object of the feast is a good smoke at the expense of the young man. Shortly after the adjournment of the feast, Baw-pin-wa-wa-ge-zig-wesh-cang is sent for, to be present at the meeting of the Medays, Cheesakees, and Nebekees, they being convened in the wigwam of the chief Meday to discuss upon the matter on hand. Finally, it is concluded that it devolved upon the functions of the "Cheesakee" to operate in such cases. Accordingly, a Cheesakon is ordered to be erected for a receptacle for the different Manidos to be consulted. Toward the close of the day, the Cheesakon is under construction, and the last hoop is being bound, and it is done. The whole camp is anxious for the coming ceremony; and every man, woman and child is expecting to hear some fearful disclosure. At length, the Cheesakee has emerged from his wigwam and approached the crowd, which has become considerable in the vicinity of the Chee-

sakon, and enters. After a few preliminary exercises have been indulged in, by the Cheesakee, the arrival of several Manidos is announced, and so manifested their arrival by a mingling of voices, inside of the receptacle. Silence, once restored, several questions are put to the visitors, within, from the bystanders, which are answered by several at once, from within, so imperfectly and incoherently that nothing can be understood. Not satisfied with the answers given as to the whys and wherefores of the disgrace of the once intrepid hunter, it is unanimously suggested that the great Mesheccay be invited, and the others dismissed. Whereupon Mesheccay drops, with a tremendous thud, inside of the receptacle, and is, in a moment, ready for business. The head Meday advances a few steps, to the side of the Cheesakon, and thus addresses the visitor within: "Mesheccay, you are a wise Manido: you know everything: therefore, you must know why you have been sent for. You must speak the truth, for we are in trouble." At the close of this address, Mesheccay proceeds to communicate the desired information, in this wise: "Baw-pin-wa-wa-ge-zig-wesh-cang has been unmindful of his obligations to the good Manidos, who have been kind and favored him with success, for so many moons; nor has he offered his fattest and best doe to the 'Charm-Spirit' of the chase. Therefore, his 'charm-powders' have lost their virtue, and become worthless as dust. The Manidos are displeased, and will visit the people with famine and sickness." The head Meday, again addressing Mesheccay, wishes to know by what means Baw-pin-wa-wa-ge-zig-wesh-cang could obtain forgiveness for his dereliction in duty, and thus conciliate the anger of the Manidos, and also to avert the impending danger. Mesheccay thus replies: "He must make penance and fast so many days. He must retire into the forest, and, there, solitary and alone, commune with the Manidos whose displeasure he has evoked upon his head. At the expiration of the appointed time he will be made to know what is required of him." Exit Mesheccay. The night is moonless, and the stars above are shining dimly, when the young hunter sallies forth out of the camp, and, by a path seldom trod by human feet, enters the forest. When he has journeyed deep into the forest, by the bank of a sparkling brook, he lays himself down, his head resting upon the root of a pine-tree, awaiting for the dawn of day, to select a spot suitable for his temporary home. Having well supplied himself with tobacco and a sufficient quantity of "ap-paw-ko-se-gan," and his pipe in his pouch, he resigns himself to his fate. For five days and nights was Baw-pin-wa-wa-ge-zig-wesh-cang in the greatest state of suffering; and, at the close of the sixth day, it

amounted to extreme agony. At last, nature is exhausted, and succumbs to insensibility. In that state, he is ushered into the beautiful land of dreams, where he is fed by enviable hands; and invisible powers guide him through his rambles in that beautiful land. While surveying the wonderful landscape around him, there, as if by magic, rises before him a monstrous bird, at every wink of its eyes, emitting fire. Fearless, he stands facing the bird. Presently it spoke, and addressed him thus: "Son of the earth! thou hast faithfully performed the duty imposed upon thee by the Manidos, whose anger thou hadst evoked upon thy head, and upon that of thy people. The Manidos have sent me to meet thee, in this beautiful land, and give to thee and thy people, their blessing. Return thou son of the earth to thy native lands and to thy people; the anger of the Manidos is lifted; and thou and thine are blessed. Behold these weapons which I give thee, take, and preserve them, for they are mighty. Henceforth, I will be in thee to guard and protect thee from evil;" and, with these words, it breathed into his nostrils, and vanished. Baw-pin-wa-wa-ge-zig-wesh-cang opens his eyes, and looks around him, and lo! he has returned to his native lands. All nature is rejoicing and basking in the bright and sunny day. The birds are singing merrily around him, and feasting upon the green foliage and upon the numerous flowers which abound in the forest. The sparkling waters of the brook, upon the banks of which he lies, are tempting to his parched lips. He rises to his feet, and, stepping into the shallow brook, with his hand dips of the water and quenches his thirst. After thus refreshing himself with a draught of the pure and crystal water of the brook, he left, strengthened, and forthwith resolved to seek home. His progress is slow; but, at the closing of the day, he finds himself within a short distance of the camp. Sick and weary, he sits down to rest. Disdaining the reproach and ridicule of the ungrateful class of his associates by manifesting a lack of courage and energy, he rises upon his feet, and, exerting all his remaining strength, darts forward, and, with rapid strides, clears the forest and passes into the open space intervening the forest and the group of wigwams which form the village or camp; and, as he approaches, and his feet touch the ground contaminated by the foulness of the populace, his strength gradually fails him, and he falls, senseless, on the threshold of his wigwam. He has put off the old man, and put on the new. History furnishes many illustrations, of a similar character, transpiring under various and different circumstances. For instance, "And the ass spake unto Balaam:" why, then, should it be a thing incredible, that

the thunder and lightning should speak to Lo! under extraordinary circumstances? There was David, who slew the great Goliath with a pebble, out of a sling: again, why should it be a thing incredible, that Lo! should annihilate a "Ween-digo" with a simple "Bagamawgan," manufactured out of a block of cedar-wood, and a dagger, out of the same material, and tempered by the thunder in a flash of lightning? "Eli-jah being fed by the ravens, while fasting, inside of a rough cave:" and again, why should it be a thing incredible that Lo! should be fed by invisible hands in that beautiful land of dreams? Five thousand swine being possessed of the devil, who most effectually secured their perdition by tumbling them into the drink: again, I say why should it be a thing incredible that Lo! should be possessed of the thunder and lightning, whose spirit was infused into Lo! by its breath, not to perdition, but to be the savior of the lives of his people? I would also refer to the remarkable historical works of Professor Lowe, whose history of the great and wonderful linguist and ventriloquist May-na-bo-zho is so attractive and yet so little appreciated. This wonderful being spoke to and was understood by every thing, either animate or inanimate, and understood the language of the same, in return. Again, I repeat, why should it be a thing incredible, that Lo! under peculiar circumstances, and that in a new sphere, should be able to understand the language, whether audible or inaudible, of the thunder under the guise of the monster Bird?

It was not the design, at the opening of this narrative, to give a full history of the people of which the opening is the subject, or the relative connections which may be cited as illustrations, but simply to glance at each of them. I will, therefore, ere we close our narrative, cite a few sketches from the works of Professor Lowe, relative to the wonderful genius and faculties of May-na-bo-zho, the great linguist and ventriloquist. I will here cite a few incidents that have transpired within a few years, in that locality; the narrator of the following being the hero of the occasion, being temporarily located in that vicinity, in the capacity of a runner employed by a fur-trading firm. In that capacity, while visiting the camps for the purpose of collecting the proceeds of the Fall and part of the Winter hunt, he had been a number of days in the direction indicated by some of the natives he had visited; but, finding no fresh vestige of any human being in the neighborhood, he more than once made up his mind to retrace his steps. But, as often, he would go a little further; and, as a reward for his perseverance, he at last came in sight of a blue smoke hanging over a lone spot upon the border of a lake indicating

the situation of the camp. The camp was composed of five or six wigwams, the inhabitants of which had not, for several days previous to his arrival, been out hunting, nor even had they been on the lake for fish to keep them from starving. The camp was still as night throughout the day: in the evening, not a drum beat to change the monotony—not even a song from some young aspirant of feminine favors, in honor of his adored. As was the general wont, in those days, for a runner, the first and most important thing to be done is to visit the several wigwams, and distribute the “assamaw.” After the tour of inspection was over, and he had returned to the wigwam of his host, he inquired the state of affairs and why they were all so gloomy. It may here be in place to mention that a portion of the inhabitants of that camp were from her Majesty’s dominions, and, therefore, were responsible for their hunt to the trader residing in that territory; and the obtaining possession of that held by them would be very difficult for our runner, in any ordinary way. In reply to his inquiries, his host (while several others were present) informed him that, a few days previous, some young men had been out in the forest on a hunt for cariboo and had heard the cries or howl of a “weendigo” which appeared to proceed from a distant cliff; and that their perilous situation and fears of certain destruction were enhanced by their incompetency to confront and make him battle. Therefore they were doomed. The inhaling breath of the “weendigo” was powerful, and would not let them fly for their lives. This the pelletrie-man did not believe; although he affected to be as conscious of the impending danger as any of the most timid.

He had an object in view, and, therefore, did not openly ridicule their ideas. Certainly, it was a most opportune circumstance for our pelletrie-man, and creditable for him to take advantage of it and act upon the brilliant idea which worked upon his brain. He had noticed some considerable pelt in the camp; and was bound, by a *coup-d’état*, to get possession of it. He would meet the “weendigo” in its den. At the closing of the day, he called the principal men of the camp and, after enjoying the luxury of a good smoke, he with as much solemnity as he could command on the occasion, pointed out to them the evil attending inactivity in such a desperate straight.

He, therefore, would risk his life for their sakes, by meeting this mighty “weendigo” and challenge him in combat, provided they would direct and show him where the sound they had heard proceeded from. All amazed and astonished at so much impudence and self-conceit of their visitor, they inquired if he would dare venture to go alone. His answer to them was in the

affirmative: he would go, and meet him alone. After an ineffectual effort had been made, by every one present, to dissuade him from exposing himself to certain destruction, he was presented with materials of war, which were urged upon him, most ardently, the whole paraphernalia comprising of a “Bag-a-maw-gan” eight or ten inches in length, manufactured out of a piece of cedar wood, and a knife of the same material and length. These, they avowed, had been used on a previous occasion, in like emergency, and proved to be the only implements that would pierce through the imperious exterior of the “weendigo.” He then accepted the proffered weapons; and immediately made preparations to depart and trace the war-path. The old wintry sun had sunk below the western horizon; the stars twinkled in the frosty air; and the bright moon had appeared in the orient, with not a cloud in the heavens to obscure its face, as if in anticipation to view and enjoy the scene to be enacted below by the valiant pelletrie-man. Two of the bravest of the young men of the camp had volunteered to go as guides. They traveled silently, but hastily, about five miles, through the thick forest—now over rocky precipices; now up and down rugged sides of the deep ravines where it was almost impossible for man or beast to go through, by daylight. The pelt in the camp was the great incentive. When within a mile of the supposed locality inhabited by the “weendigo,” the guides refused to advance further. The valiant son of pelt put forth, alone, and with distrust working in his brain, enhanced by the solemn silence of his guides, as he entered the proximity of his ideal foe, he involuntarily stopped to catch a sound proceeding from the direction designated by his guides. Presently, he heard a sound seeming, to his over-excited mind, unearthly, and proceeding from a very deep ravine he was then approaching. But he was not to be daunted. He descended the steep and rugged side, and entered into the deep recess of the ravine. Once more he heard the sound: a cold sweat and shiver ran through his whole frame: his hair stood on end. One moment, he resolved to advance. Another sound, but more distinct, and evidently proceeding directly overhead, about two hundred yards distant, on the summit of the hill forming one side of the deep ravine opposite to that by which he had reached the place. His courage revived; he ascended, tortuously, the steep and rugged side; and, by strenuous efforts, reached the summit, the home of the mighty “weendigo,” who was in the shape of two pine trees, one leaning against the other; and, as the wind would stir and sway their tops, it would create a groan like that emit-

ted by a muffled locomotive whistle. Fatigued by his strenuous exertions, and as the night was far advanced and the passage a difficult one, he determined not to return, but wait till morning; and, immediately suiting the action to the thought of camping, he set himself to work, and, in a short time, a suitable camp was improvised, and our hero, comfortably settled before a blazing and cheerful camp-fire, soon resigned himself to the arms of Morpheus. Meanwhile, the guides had returned and reported the progress made by the son of pelletrie. In that camp, not an eye was closed in sleep, during that night, but all anxious for the return of the hero; and, as daylight appeared and grew into a perfect day, watching the creeping up of the sun to the line described by the knowing ones, which, when reached, his non-arrival would decide their fate. But the hero arrived in due time, to the great joy of the whole camp. After relating to them his adventure, the Chief of the camp called the inhabitants into Council, where the whole of the pelletrie held by them was voted in our hero's favor.

One cold frosty morning, and yet before the sun had appeared, a certain camp or village was thrown into a state of excitement, caused by the announcement of the "Sawgido" of the camp that the Cheesakee was, that very night, moved by the spirit, and revealed unto him that, in a certain lake adjacent to their homes, was the habitation of a "weendigo's" spirit; and that, before many days, it would rise from its watery home and eventually destroy them. Sad and gloomy were the countenances of every individual: inquiring glances, from women and children, were lavished upon every young man of any pretension: while the aged Medays, Chesakees, Nebekees, and braves were assembled in the "Ogenaws" wigwam, canvassing candidates for the office of scout. Still no one was willing to undertake the perilous duty to reconnoitre. For several days following the announcement, the whole camp was silent, as if deserted; and fear was depicted upon every face. At length, after many days of hunger and painful suspense, the "Cheesakee" volunteered to go alone, and seek the lake, as revealed to him by the spirit. After undergoing preliminary preparations, in the way of "manedocaus" for courage and success, and in equipping himself with war materials, he went forth, alone, in the dead of night, and by daylight succeeded in reaching the lake indicated by the spirit. The precise locality being unknown to the "Cheesakee," he mechanically surveyed every part which answered his suspicions. After many hours of unfruitful search, he involun-

tarily directed his steps towards a high promontory, on the opposite side of the lake, where his most sanguine hopes were realized by discovering the desired indications on the surface of the ice and snow, which bound the waters of the lake. Directly the brave "Cheesakee" actively engaged in destroying every trace bearing the advent of the Weendigo, by cutting through the ice, in several places, and otherwise changing the aspect of the surrounding premises. And thus they were once more saved.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

VIII.—BOOKS.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers and others sending Books or Pamphlets for the Editor of THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, are respectfully requested to forward the same, either direct to "HENRY B. DAWSON, MORRISANIA, N. Y.," or to MESSRS. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., Booksellers, 654 Broadway, New York City, as shall be most convenient to them.]

A.—PRIVATELY PRINTED BOOKS.

1.—*Biographical Sketch of Professor George T. Elliot, Jr., M.D.* By Samuel W. Francis, M.D. *Sine loco*, [*Philadelphia?*] sine anno [1871?] Octavo, pp. 1.

A warm tribute of respect to the memory of a learned physician of New York, recently deceased, from the pen of another—the last, a worthy son of our distinguished friend, the late Doctor John W. Francis, whose praise is on the lips of all old New Yorkers.

B.—PUBLICATIONS OF SOCIETIES.

2.—*Oration on the Two hundred and fiftieth Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth.* 21 December, 1870. By Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, LL.D. Boston: 1871. Octavo, pp. 95.

"The landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, at Plymouth" has furnished so much material for the orator, the poet, the historian, the essayist, the novelist, the bigot, the liberal, the painter, the sculptor, the New Englander, the European, the New Yorker—well, to whom has it not, some time, furnished a subject?—that we need not occupy our space by telling who they were; why they landed at Plymouth; what they did and what they did not, after they had landed there; nor wherein they differed from the Puritans who subsequently landed elsewhere and by whom they were as effectually "gobbled," soon after, as were any of our boys, by the Confederates, in the recent War of Secession.

Last December completed two centuries and a half since these "Pilgrim Fathers" landed on "the Blarney-stone of America;" and all Massachusetts was at its wit's end, about that time, to contrive some way of letting the busy world know that petty fact, as if it was of the least

possible importance to anybody outside of Plymouth or was cared for, to the amount of a brass button, by anybody outside of Massachusetts.

We do not blame either Plymouth or Massachusetts in thus blowing their local whistles, in order to attract somebody to their old-fashioned side-shows; because, if we must tell the truth, neither of these establishments have much beside these old affairs to blow about. The Census tells us, unmistakably, that Massachusetts has seen her best days; that the best part of her is that which is under-ground; that her present *personnel* is rapidly becoming of foreign birth; that her re-productive powers are mainly of Irish origin; that her foreign trade is becoming more and more carried on through New York; that her shipping is obliged to seek, in ballast, other seaports than her own for their return cargoes; that she has no *Present* of which she can boast, honestly; that she is necessitated, therefore, to fall back on the *Past*—the misty, befogged, distorted Past—for a foot-hold for her rapidly decaying respectability. In short, the records of Massachusetts' Present remind us more forcibly of what that venerable Commonwealth *is not* than of she *is*; they display, most indisputably, the rapidity of her decline from her old-time greatness; they afford evidence of the unmistakable littleness, when compared with her sister States, to which she has recently attained. Why then shall we blame Plymouth or Massachusetts for whistling aloud the tunes of other days, in the absence of any others, in order to keep her courage up, in these? Why shall we begrudge Massachusetts this scanty consolation, when those of her sons who are really men have abandoned her to her dreary fate and only those who are impotent are left, with the bats and owls, to contend, at home, with the coming Irish and Chinese, for the possession, in the future, of the high places which were once redolent of Otis's and of Webster's greatness?

But, as we have said, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers was approaching; and Plymouth could not afford to let it pass without celebrating it. The identical rock-bound coast, with the angry waves dashing on it, which the poet saw with the eye of faith, and yet as near to Plymouth as they were when "the Pilgrims" landed there, in 1620; and, notwithstanding "the Rock" has been split and carted from its original resting place, "it is a good enough Morgan until after the election," as Thurlow Weed once said of a similarly bogus article, further to the westward. Besides, Plymouth possesses a Brass Band—that which, once on a time, delighted our friend Parton, so much—and so could supply her own brass and her own wind; and if it should become necessary to tell the

Most High—*what he knew not of, already*—how great, and how holy, and how upright, and unselfish, and how republican in their opinions and practices, these "Pilgrim Fathers" were, and how momentous has been the result of that particular "landing," of that particular party, had not Plymouth, too, home-made parsons enough to lay that unctuous offering on the Old Colony's Altar, or on "the Rock" itself, which is the holy of holies, in that part of Massachusetts? A celebration, therefore, must be had; and Plymouth's hereditary greatness must be made servicable, by simultaneously flattering Plymouth's vanity and increasing the revenues of Plymouth's tavern-keepers.

But "the Pilgrim Fathers" were only a party of English rustics—we do not remember the name of a single "Gentleman" among them—a rustic, therefore, would most consistently occupy the leading place in the coming celebration. They were, also, not "Puritans"—no, indeed, they were exactly the opposite of that party, in their opinions and practices—a "Puritan," therefore, would hardly do justice to Plymouth's cowering refugees from England's Puritanic and Holland's Reformed harsh treatment. They were "Separatists," too,—"sectaries," if you like the word better—and so did not believe, *JUST THEN—whatever they said they believed, SOON AFTER*, when they became "the upper dog in the fight"—in either a *State* religion or a *State's* right to dictate on religious matters: a Prelatist, therefore, whether of England or America, or a "Puritan" of the Bay Colony, could not be expected to tell, heartily and approvingly, of "the Pilgrims'" heresy, of their resolute contumacy, or of their voluntary exile—fore-runners of the Mormons, at a later period—in search of "freedom to worship God," after the fashion which pleased them best. Above all, Plymouth's grandfathers could most properly be talked about by one of Plymouth's own sons—a daughter might be substituted, if the supply of sons was stopped—and Plymouth's music, and Plymouth's prayers, and Plymouth's benediction, and Plymouth's increased revenues, for that one day, would receive new lustre and become more glorious if a home-made Plymouth Oration could be sandwiched between them. Alas! "how are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle." If Boston and what was once "the Bay Colony" are rapidly losing their distinctively puritanic elements and becoming, instead, distinctively Celtic, as the recent Census is said to indicate; how much more rapid must have been the decay of manliness in "the Old Colony"—*not a descendant of "the Pilgrim Fathers" could be found to tell of the "Pilgrims'" greatness, even on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of their "landing."*

and for the temporary increase of Plymouth's revenues. Under these circumstances, what was to be done? Was the impotence of those who had occupied the places which once knew "the Pilgrim Fathers" to be allowed to offer a bar to Plymouth's fondly cherished anticipations of a tickled vanity and replenished pocket-books? We shall see.

There is, in Boston, a remnant of the old stock, a connecting link between the Massachusetts-men of the olden time and those who are not Massachusetts-men, now, but who will be, in season to vote at the next Presidential election and to control her destinies, thenceforth. This remnant is purely, and unmistakably, and honestly, puritanic: and no one who enjoys the privilege of their personal friendship will hesitate to recognize, in its widest sense, the most perfect uprightness, and consistency, and personal kindness of those who compose it. Naturally, enough, therefore, when Plymouth discovered her own littleness, in the entire absence of any one, among her own children, who could tell again her already oft-repeated story, she turned her anxious eyes toward this portion of Boston—puritanic, conformist, persecuting Boston—and canvassed the names of the Aspinwalls, the Winthrops, and other descendants of the men who made Boston, originally, and who still linger in that old town and sustain, as best they can, the fading honor of "the Bay Colony," with a hope that some one of these, in his goodness, would rescue her from the impending danger of being openly proclaimed an intellectual bankrupt.

It was true, that none of those on whom the Plymouth eye then most fondly rested, were of "Pilgrim" descent: none of them were of Plymouth origin; not one was of the school of the "Separatists" of Scrooby, or Leyden, or the *Mayflower*: on the contrary, it was also true, that their's were Puritanic ancestries: that they were of "the Bay Colony;" that they were of Prelatical stock, lineally representing those who had favored a State religion and persecuted those rustics, in Lincolnshire and elsewhere, who had "separated" from "the Establishment" and become "Sectaries"—how, therefore, could either of these become Plymouth's spokesman, in the great day which Plymouth was looking to, so anxiously? We shall see.

Boston took pity on Plymouth—it matters not why—and, like the two of whom we read, she charitably covered the nakedness of the venerable debauchee, by sending the youngest Governor Winthrop, one of her best known citizens, to occupy the vacant rostrum, in "the Old Colony," which that worn-out community had been unable to fill from its own native-born children: and like Shew, of old, that distinguished and most

excellent puritanic prelatist will enjoy the blessing of the "Old Colony" which her own sons, who did not conceal her nakedness, can never enjoy.

Governor Winthrop, as we have said, went to Plymouth, when that venerable community called the world to witness that she was two hundred and fifty years old; and it was he on whom, on that occasion, devolved the unwelcome duty of ascending the "Old Colony" minaret and of calling, thence, the faithful to their devotions. Just what he thus said, as the spokesman of Plymouth, when all the universe was expected to pay homage to the "Pilgrim Fathers" and to "the Rock" on which the faith of Plymouth rests so contentedly, is recorded in the beautiful volume which is before us, for which we are indebted to its justly distinguished author: and our readers will not be less anxious than we were, to learn what a Winthrop, of Puritanic Boston, a Conformist of "the Establishment," had to say of the rustic "separatists" of Scrooby; of their flight, successively, to Amsterdam, Leyden, and the wilderness of America; and of those wonderful results, consequent on that flight, of which the astonished world has so often and so incredulously heard so much.

Governor Winthrop fitly recognized Plymouth as the pioneer settlement in Massachusetts; and he recognized the "influence" which—"inspiring and aiding the settlement of Massachusetts and, through Massachusetts, of all New England"—that settlement has wielded, to a greater or less extent, over the destinies of the world. Just what that "influence" was, however, and just how much there was of it, Governor Winthrop, with excellent judgment, did not attempt to describe; but he told his hearers of the death of one-half of the first party, within three months of their landing, and of the miseries endured by the survivors; of the aggregated settlements containing, at the end of ten years, not more than three hundred souls; of the failure of these refugee, rustic "Pilgrims" and of all who have descended from them to build up either a great City or a Commonwealth, such as younger Boston and more juvenile Massachusetts have become, under Puritanic "influence" and leadership: he told, too, of the priority, as pioneers, of the Colonists of Virginia, and of the much earlier movements, in that Colony, for the establishment of both an ecclesiastical and a political policy: and he told of the ill success of this wonderful pioneer settlement of Massachusetts: of its ceaseless struggles, for sixty years: and of its ultimate disappearance, in the strong embrace of that rival settlement, at "the Bay," of whose superior glories, without formally presenting them, he was, evidently, vastly more sensible.

With great minuteness and authorial skill,

Governor Winthrop traced "the Pilgrim Fathers," from their small beginnings, at Scrooby Manor-house, through the prison at Boston, in Lincolnshire, to Amsterdam, Leyden, England, and America; and he told, evidently with lively twinkles of his Episcopalian eye, how these schismatics were wont to assemble, for their unhallowed worship, after all, in the ancient palace of the Archbishop of York, at Scrooby; how Bradford, the "Pilgrim" and "Separatist," notwithstanding his non-conformity, was "baptized according to the rites, and by a Pastor of the Church of England";* of the entire absence, in the records of "the Pilgrim Fathers," of sympathy, on their part, with or for the Arminian martyr, Barneveldt, who was beheaded, at the Hague, for reasons of religion, while they were at Leyden; of the service, to the Establishment itself, which the Pilgrims and Puritans rendered, when they resisted the prelatial assumptions and tyrannies of that day; of the service which Laud and Bancroft, by means of their severity, rendered to the New England settlements; of his own entire devotion to the Church of England and his consequent condemnation of the underlying principle of non-conformity to her bidding which controlled "the Pilgrim Fathers," from first to last; etc. He entered a solemn protest against "the prurient malignity of those who are never weary of prying into the petty faults and follies of our Fathers, and who seem to gloat and exult in holding them up to the ridicule and reproach of their children"—an evident thrust at Doctor Moore's *Historical Notes on Slavery in Massachusetts*—and he pleads guilty, like an honest man, to "the charges of intolerance, bigotry, superstition, and persecution, which there seems to have been a special delight, in some quarters, of late years, in arraying against our New England Fathers and founders," in other Colonies than Plymouth; and puts in a special and skillfully-framed plea of justification, in abatement of judgment thereon. He brings the Present of New England to judgment, arraigning it before "the Pilgrim Fathers;" and he closes with an eloquent appeal to New Englanders and with Mr. Webster's invitation to the world to come in and share the privileges which the Fathers of New England have transmitted to their descendants—an invitation which was as unnecessary, in Massachusetts, as it was cruelly sarcastic in Plymouth.

We have no means of knowing how Ply-

* It is very possible that if Mr. Winthrop had learned as much of the practice which yet prevails in that particular neighborhood, concerning the "naming" of the children of Dissenters, by the Clergy of the Established Church, without "christening" them, he would not have said as much, on this particular subject, as he has said.

mouth was pleased with her Orator, nor how she reciprocated the favor which Governor Winthrop extended to her, in her deep distress. We suspect she was not pleased that there were found in this admirable paper none of the extravagances which, ten years ago, were thrust into everything which related to the "Pilgrim Fathers" or to Plymouth—Mr. Winthrop has evidently learned something from the uneasy mortals of whom he has so often made mention in his Oration, as tell-tales of Puritanic or Pilgrim irregularities, and cared not to expose himself to their censures, by any such indiscretion—and that the Fathers, on either hand—those of the Bay and those of Plymouth—are made to occupy the places which more nearly belonged to them. Plymouth, instead of being considered, as hitherto, the fountain of all honor, is made subordinate to the Bay Colony; and all the renown which is now claimed for the former is that to which, "through Massachusetts," her "influence in inspiring and aiding the settlements" throughout New England have justly entitled her.

Verily, "the world moves."

3.—*Organization of the Lee Monument Association, and the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia, Richmond, Va., Nov. 3d. and 4th, 1870.* Richmond: J. W. Randolph & English. 1871. Octavo, pp. 52.

This pamphlet contains the record of the organization of the two Societies named in the title-page—one an Association for the erection, at Richmond, of an appropriate monument to the memory of General Robert E. Lee: the other a similar Association for "the preservation of the friendships that were formed in the Army; the perpetuation of its fame; and the vindication of its achievements"—and for other reasons than this, it is worthy of careful preservation by every one who aims to collect and preserve the fleeting evidences of the recent inter-State conflict.

C.—OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

4.—*History of the town of Essex from 1634 to 1868*, by the late Rev. Robert Crowell, D.D., with *Sketches of the Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion*, by Hon. David Choate. Essex: Published by the Town. 1868. Octavo, pp. 488.

In 1853, a *History of Essex (then Chelmsford, a part of Ipswich) from 1634 to 1700*, was printed; and it was intended to re-produce that volume in this, and to continue it, to 1819. The author did not live to complete his work, however, nor even to collect the materials for that portion of it which was intended to relate to the history of the period subsequent to 1814; and other hands were employed to complete it and carry it through the press.

The author, strangely enough, thought "a few

"fancy sketches of domestic, nautical, and military life," would improve his *history*; and it is not always evident, to those who are strangers in Essex, just where the *fancy* ends and the *facts* begin. Yet this is an important local history; and, since the manuscript has been purchased by the town and published at its expense, it has acquired an importance which cannot be either overlooked or disregarded, without injustice.

It is very neatly printed; and we have pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to it, although it is not, strictly speaking, a "recent publication."

D.—TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

5.—*Pioneer Biography. Sketches of Lives of some of the Early Settlers of Butler County, Ohio.* By James Mc Bride of Hamilton. Vol. II. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1871. Octavo, pp. 288. Price \$3.

We noticed this work on the appearance of the first volume; and we can say nothing, additional, concerning it.

It is a series of sketches of the lives and adventures of various early settlers in Butler county, Ohio; and it possesses unusual interest because there is much, included in those sketches, which is of neither individual nor local character, merely, and which forms important elements in the unwritten history of the West and Northwest.

The typography is very fine; and the *Ohio Valley Series*, of which this is a volume, is very much enriched by it.

6.—*The History of Warren: a mountain hamlet located among The White Hills of New Hampshire.* By William Little. Manchester, N. H.: William E. Moore. 1870. Octavo, pp. 592. Price \$3.

This is, certainly, such a *History* as has no parallel; and its author is unquestionably without a peer in his profession. "The writing of it," Mr. Little tells us, referring to his book, "has not been a labor. It has been a pleasant 'pastime, a source of amusement—'good fun.' " The result is, he has made a curious book; and yet, we have no doubt, he has made one which is just as creditable to him, as a credible author, as it would have been if he had run in the usual historical rut—vastly more creditable, we imagine, than would have been a volume cast in the mould which the venerable Secretary of the New Hampshire Society is wont to employ.

The style which the author has employed may be seen in the following extract from the *Contents* of the volume:

* BOOK III.

* CHAP. I. Concerning a great shaggy wood, and numerous hunters therein; and then of "a sweet little feud between three royal

"Governors," and how one of them politely "enchained" the others, much to their delight.
* CHAP. II. Of a fine old Governor of 'ye ancient days, and of his royal Secretary; how "these two worthies built golden castles in the air, and finally grew quite rich."

The text of the narrative is written in the same style, utterly disregarding all precedents, and caring for nothing as much as a distinct impression, on the minds of his readers, of the truth he is presenting. Indeed, this volume carries its author's good faith on its very front; and we defy any one to read a page of it without being assured that, whoever this William Little may be, he means just what he says and says just what he means.

Most heartily do we commend this village joker and his volume to the tender mercies of our readers—he is evidently a jolly fellow; and as for his book, with its photographic illustrations, it is as neatly-printed as it is outspoken in its style.

7.—*History of the Common School System of the State of New York, from its origin, in 1785, to the present time.* Including the various City and other special organizations, and the religious controversies of 1821, 1832, and 1840. By S. S. Randall. 1871. Iverson, Bakerman, Taylor, & Co., New York and Chicago. Octavo, pp. xiv., 477.

Our honored friend and neighbor, Hon. S. S. Randall, has spent the better portion of his useful life and that of his best energies in the service of the State Schools; and there is a fitness in the appropriation of a portion of his latter years, in his dignified retirement, to a presentation to the world of the history of that system, in its various phases, and of its results, thus far, and what is expected from it, hereafter. That history and those results and expectations have found places in this volume, a copy of which its learned author has recently placed before us; and, for the reason that it is the work of a valued friend and because of the importance of the subject to which it is devoted, we open the work with pleasure and turn over its well-printed pages with unusual interest.

Mr. Randall does not pretend to present the general subject of Education, in New York; and the exhaustive *Annals* of that subject, by Mr. Pratt, will nor, therefore, be anticipated by the appearance of this volume. He only casually glances at the result of the Dutch and English systems, as that result was seen in 1787; and then, with the express purpose of his work before him, he promptly proceeds to the discharge of the duty which he has undertaken to perform.

Commencing with Governor Clinton's Message of 1787 and the establishment of the Board of Regents which resulted from the Governor's recommendation, Mr. Randall traces the progress of legislation "for common and school purposes."

the appropriation of portions of the State's lands for those *joint* purposes; the immediate absorption of those State *joint* funds by "the opulent," for the education of their own children, to the exclusion of those of "a great portion of the community;" the consequent discontent of the many that the few should thus be favored at the public crib, where all should have equal chances in the grab; and the consequent organization of a Common School System, nominally for the benefit of the many, but really a costly sham to pacify the great body of the tax-payers while "the opulent" few continued to absorb the bounties of the State, which the many had already been taxed to furnish—as "the opulent" still do, in the millions which are concentrated in the colleges and academies, whose doors are practically closed to the children of the working-man and whose system of education is equally useless to the masses. He tells, too, of the continued absorption of the State monies, those appropriated to the *Gospel* as well as those appropriated to the Schools, by the Academies and Colleges where only the children of "the opulent" could go, while Lotteries—yes, the vicious schemes of *gambling*, which are known to be so destructive of virtue and the best interests of the State, that they are constitutionally prohibited over the greater portion of the Union—were organized, to furnish the means for making the poor man's children virtuous by learning them their A B C's. He records the continued interest which "*religion* and "*morality*" elicited from those in authority, as a pharisaical plea for establishing State Schools—State Churches, assuredly, would have been much better conservators of "*religion* and "*morality*;" but these the knowing-ones dared not propose—and he tells of the establishment of a system by means of which the State artfully dodged one-half of its duty—if it is *its duty*, at all, to educate our children—and threw upon the electors of each town, the freeholders therein, the option either to promote "*religion* and "*morality*" by taxing themselves for educating other people's children besides their own or to let "*religion* and "*morality*" go to the dogs, by keeping their own hard-earned money in their own pockets and letting the State keep, undisturbed, for "the opulent," those funds which, "for Gospel and School purposes," it had already illegally diverted from other and more legitimate uses.

Mr. Randall publishes, entire, the Act of February 17, 1812, establishing Common Schools; and he notices, successively, the appointment of Gideon Hawley as Superintendent of Common Schools; the slow progress of "*religion* and "*morality*" throughout the State, as seen in the neglect of the system; the rise and decline of the Lancasterian system of education; and the

continued increase, year by year, of neglect, on the part of the State, to do its duty, if that duty really extended, as pretended, to the cultivation of "*religion* and "*morality*," at the cost of the tax-payers—instead of paying *one-half*, as it promised, only fifty-nine thousand, nine hundred and thirty dollars out of two hundred and six thousand, three hundred and forty-eight dollars, thus expended, in 1820, was paid out of the State Treasury. He records the prostitution of this *religious* and *moral* agency to the cause of party politics, in the removal of Gideon Hawley and the appointment, in his place, of a mere party hack, Welcome Esleeck, as the State Superintendent; the repeal of the Act establishing the office and transfer of the duties of Superintendent to the office of Secretary of State, by a Legislature of the opposite party, in order to get rid of this new incumbent; the sudden disappearance of "the Gospel" and "*religion*" from the scenes, and the absorption of the entire proceeds by the "*morality*" of the affair; and the struggle which, even at that early date, 1822, was necessary to be made by those who were nursed at the State's expense, in order to retain their places and enjoy their State bounty—Baptists, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Episcopalians, Reformed Dutch, German Lutheran, and Scotch Presbyterians, alike, participating in the unseemly scramble, nominally for religion's and morality's sake!

And why, let us ask, in view of the pretensions of those who had gobbled the State lands nominally for "*Gospel* and School purposes," should not these Baptists and Roman Catholics, these Methodists and Presbyterians, insist on their respective shares of the plunder? Why should "the opulent," and the school-masters, and politicians monopolize the control of all that was intended to strengthen the *virtuous* and *moral* of the State, and leave the poor, and the parsons, and the religious in the cold?

Well, as we have said—no matter who were right nor who were wrong—the parsons, on the one side, and the school-masters and politicians, on the other, fought over the plunder which they had jointly wrung from the hardworking tax-payers, exclusively "for Gospel and school purposes;" and "the Gospel" and the parsons were defeated—why should they not be, since Satan is generally a match for the parsons, especially when the latter encroach on the territory and prerogatives of the former, and drag their cloth and their godliness in the filth of politics, and of, what old John Bunyan aptly called, "worldly-mindedness." Mr. Randall tells of this fight and its result; and he tells, too, of the unsuccessful attempt, by the Public School Society, to extort from the residents of New York City, payment for the education of their chil-

dren, which had been already once before paid for, in the tax-bills which they had liquidated; of the renewal of the sectarian fight, under Roman Catholic lead and Methodist support, in 1832, and the success of the former and defeat of the latter; of the cropping out of the puritanic theory of compulsory education—twin-idea of compulsory church-going; both, nominally, for *virtue's* and *morality's* sake, and for the benefit of the State—of the third contest of the Churches for a share of the States' funds, in 1840; of the overthrow of the local Public School Society in the City of New York, and the establishment, in its stead, of a State Board of Education; of the establishment of Normal Schools and Teachers' Institutes; of the question of the use of the Bible, as a text-book; of the establishment of Free Schools, throughout the State, as State institutions, and their teachers as State officers; of the peculiarities of the District Library system which had been foisted on the State as an auxiliary to the State Schools; of the lawless malappropriation of Three hundred thousand dollars belonging to the Common School fund to the fund from which "the more opulent" were being taught, at the cost of the tax-payers, what are, curiously enough, known as "the higher branches;" of the subsequent renewal of the fraudulent operation, in the mal-appropriation of four thousand dollars derived from a foreclosure sale of property on which a loan had been made from the Common School Fund; of the mal-appropriation of the District Library Fund, to the payment of Teachers' salaries; and, finally, he reviews the subject and indicates the beauties and the defects of the system, as he understands them.

Although we do not recognize any more legitimate right, in the State, either for "virtue's" sake or any other, to appropriate any portion of the State's property or the tax-payers' monies to "Gospel and School purposes" than to establish a State Church, for the like promotion of "virtue" among the inhabitants, it is a matter of fact that, either by hook or by crook, these State Schools really exist; and it is well, therefore, that the record of the fraud which has been perpetrated, in their establishment, on the fundamental principles of the Republic, as well as that of the internal mal-appropriation of the stolen funds—the want of honor among the thieves, if we may so express it, without personal disrespect to those who were not the thieves in question—should be honestly presented, in all their ugliness, to those who shall desire, hereafter, to look into the matter. Mr. Randall has been so long connected with the establishment, either as a Clerk in the State Department, or as General Deputy State Superintendent of the State, or as Superintendent of the Schools in the

City of New York, that no more competent hand could possibly be engaged in the work; and he has admirably discharged that duty, in the volume which is before us. A better sustained narrative is seldom seen; and the copious extracts from the official documents not only leave no room for doubts, as to the accuracy of the story, but quite as little to be wished for, in something which is not referred to.

Typographically, we may be permitted to say that the heavy face of the type employed in printing the volume, while it certainly adds to its distinctness, quite as certainly detracts from its attractiveness.

S.—*Bibliography of the Local History of Massachusetts.* By Jeremiah Colburn. Boston: Wm. Parsons Lunt. 1871. Octavo, pp. vi., 119.

In this age of extreme ignorance, in the many, concerning the history and historical literature of the United States, how few there are who will appreciate the vast amount of labor which has been expended on this volume; and among the few who profess to be intelligent, how few would suppose that a hundred and nineteen large pages are required to present the mere *short* titles of the distinct works which have been devoted to the local history of one State, and that not the largest, nor the most populous, nor the most wealthy, of the Confederacy? Yet such is a actually the case; and no one need wonder, in view of the sober truth which is thus revealed, that the mere collection of a good working-library of American history—such an one as every accurate writer of that history must possess—is the work of a life-time, busily and constantly employed; that it is a labor of unusual interest, attended with enough of anxiety and excitement, requiring the utmost tact and the widest information to secure any reasonable degree of success, and absorbing time and money in no very moderate degree; and that such a library, or what may be relatively considered a *good* one, when collected, is not only a sight which is worth looking at—such an one as is only seldom seen, in private hands—but contributes to those who have access to it a power against which, if it is skilfully employed, no mere talent, unsustained by such a reserve of authorities, can stand for a moment, in a hand-to-hand contest for the mastery.

Such a library, as we have said, is seldom seen; and such a library can only be found among such as Mr. Colburn is, and, when found, can only be useful to such as he. Such a volume as that which is before us can be made only from the materials which such a library necessarily contains; and the volume, when completed, is useful only to those who either have collected such libraries or love to frequent those which others have collected, and whose line of duty

leads them to look to what has no charms for the many, for the means for establishing some naked fact or for the vindication of some insulted truth.

Those whom we have described, and only those, will care a button for this volume; but they, the country over, and for all time, will be grateful to Mr. Colburn for the great service he has thus done for them; and, although we miss many titles, some of which, we think, should have found places in this list, if a consistent prosecution of his plan might be reasonably looked for, we desire to be considered as one of those whose thanks are thus offered to the patient and industrious author of this *Bibliography*, even for the imperfect volume which he has presented.

We say we miss some titles which, we think, should have found places in this list, in view of the plan which the author evidently laid down for himself; and we do so, besides, because of the fact that some of those titles were *certainly* within his reach, either on his own book-shelves or in the library from which this volume is dated. But he was the judge of the expediency of omitting them; and we, most assuredly, shall not appeal from his decision, although we cannot do less than notice the fact. Let us not be misunderstood. By all odds, *The Life and Times of Anne Hutchinson*, which appeared in *The New York Chronicle*, some years since, was the most carefully-prepared and elaborate account of that subject which has yet seen daylight; but it finds no place in this list, although articles of less extent and requiring not a tenth of the labor in their preparation, are duly noted. The narratives of the affairs at Lexington and Concord, of Bunker's-hill and the Siege of Boston, which are in *The Battles of the United States*, too, were considered by President Sparks, in his lifetime, as peculiarly noteworthy; and the first of them secured for their obscure and humble author the warm friendship of that great and good man, which was continued until his death; yet, amidst all the references to such works, these are not referred to, in this *Bibliography*. "The Boston Massacre," so called, was more carefully examined, in its relation to "the first blood," in *THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE* for January, 1869, than in any other place; and if the *Battle of Bunker's-hill* has been as thoroughly overhauled and as impartially presented, either in a narrative or in a documentary form, elsewhere, as it has been in the June number of the same Magazine, for 1868, we have yet to learn it. Yet, as far as this *Bibliography* is concerned, these articles might as well have been unwritten; and so might that letter, printed in pamphlet form, on *The Declaration of Independence of Massachusetts, May 1, 1776*, which drew to its author the congratulations of such distinguished

Bostonians as Messrs. Winthrop, Palfrey, Livermore, Thornton, etc.

It is true, the writer of all these is not in favor in Somerset-street, because of his outspoken exposures of Boston's peculiarities. But students and those who seek the truth of our country's history *have a right to the whole truth from those who, without expressed reservation, pretend to tell any of it*; and when Mr. Colburn undertook to tell, without reservation, for instance, what the *Bibliography* of Charlestown was, he had no right to notice what is in a few pages of *The American Recorder* and of *The Boston Magazine*, of *The Massachusetts Historical Collections* and of *The American Quarterly Register*, of the *Christian Examiner*, of Niles's *Register*, and of Frothingham's *Siege of Boston*, and, at the same time, to omit all reference, even the slightest, to what is printed on many pages of *The Battles of the United States* and of *THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE*, the last of which, especially, contained by far the most complete account of what adds most to the fame of that city.

We have excellent reasons for knowing that the author of those pages cares nothing whatever for what seems to have been a deliberate slight, in this disregard of what he had written concerning the "Local History of Massachusetts"—that, as his good name does not depend on Boston's favor, so, too, will not Boston's disregard destroy it—and he notices the significant fact, in this place, only to leave on record, once more, "how they do things in Boston."

The matter of this volume, we believe, has appeared in successive numbers of *The Historical and Genealogical Register*; and only a small number of copies were struck off, in this form, for the use of the author and of the few who are interested in this class of literature.

9.—*At Last: A Christmas in the West Indies.* By Charles Kingsley. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 465. Price \$1.50

This is, certainly, one of the most interesting volumes of travels which we have met with, these many a day. The West Indies are fairly photographed, in all that relates to their scenery, products, and inhabitants; and the story is told in the most attractive style.

As a specimen of typography, it is very neat; in its binding, it is really handsome.

10.—*History of Louis Philippe, King of the French.* By John S. C. Abbott. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. 16mo., pp. 405. Price \$1.20

Another of the series of biographies, from Mr. Abbott's practiced pen, which has become so widely known, the country over, and to which Abraham Lincoln declared himself to be "indebted" for about all the historical knowledge he had."

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. X. SECOND SERIES.]

AUGUST, 1871.

[No. 2.

I.—NOTICES OF MEN AND EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE EARLY HISTORY OF ONEIDA-COUNTY, NEW YORK.

*TWO LECTURES, DELIVERED BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF UTICA.**

BY WILLIAM TRACY, LL.D.

[The following contribution to the history of Oneida-county was read by the author, as two lectures, before The Young Men's Association of the city of Utica, of which he was a member, in the Winter of 1837-8. It was then published, at the request of the Association.

The Association was formed a year or two previous to that date, for the purpose of promoting literary and social improvement. Most of the young men, comprising every class in the city, were members. It had a valuable library and a reading-room furnished with the leading newspapers and periodical publications of the day. During the Winter-season, courses of free Lectures were delivered before its members. This was before public lecturing, as a business, had become common. A large proportion of the Lectures was read by members of the Association, without compensation to the lecturer or a charge to the hearer. Among the lecturers are remembered the late Hon. Hiram Denio, Judge of the Court of Appeals; the Hon. William J. Bacon, late Justice of the Supreme Court; the Hon. Ward Hunt, just now appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States; James Watson Williams, Esq.; the late Rev. Dr. Mandeville; Doctors Charles B. Coventry and John McCall; and Charles P. Kirkland and Charles Tracy, Esquires, now of New York, but then residents in Utica. In addition to these gentlemen, the late Rt. Rev. Bishop Alonzo Potter, then Vice-president of Union College, and the late Doctor John H. Lathrop, then a Professor in Hamilton College and, subsequently, Chancellor of the Universities of Missouri and Wisconsin, were among the number of volunteer lecturers.

The Association was maintained for several years, when it gave way to other institutions, in Utica, which occupied substantially the same ground. The survivors of "the young men" who constructed it, remember, with pleasure, its useful reunions and its pleasant appointments; but the lapse of over thirty years, since then, has frosted the locks of most of them, and taken from them the appellation of "young men" in which they then rejoiced.—THE AUTHOR.]

I

About seventy-three years since, a youth, who had just completed his academical career, and had been inducted into the sacred office of a Christian teacher, met, at a social interview, in a small town in New Jersey, a middle-aged Minis-

ter of the Gospel and a venerable saint, whose name will live when ages shall have rolled away and be revered while piety exists on earth. The youth, full of zeal in the service he had espoused, was seeking a theatre wherein to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation by the Cross and the fullness and freeness of divine Grace. He had sought the advice of these friends, to direct him where to go to do the will of his Master and best obey the parting injunction of his Lord. The middle-aged Minister told him that, in early life, as the Chaplain of a Regiment of the Colonial troops, who, in the War between France and the British American Colonies, had been ordered to the wilderness which lay westward from the German settlements on the Mohawk, to the great lakes, he had traversed the country of the warlike but noble nations of the Iroquois. For a time, he had sojourned in the neighborhood of the Oneidas, and had tasted of their hospitality and become acquainted with their habits and manner of life. He portrayed them as the noblest of the sons of the forest. Fierce and untiring in warfare, but generous, hospitable, grateful, and benevolent in their domestic life. As the worshippers of the one Great Spirit of all good, but ignorant of the attributes which He has revealed to the favored sons of civilization, they, like the men of Athens, worshipped an unknown God. He spoke of the country they inhabited, beautiful even in its native wilderness state, and abounding in all that was necessary to render its possessors the most favored sons of earth. And he painted

OF ONEIDA COUNTY. | TWO LECTURES, DELIVERED BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION | OF THE CITY OF UTICA, | BY WILLIAM TRACY. | PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THE ASSOCIATION. | UTICA: | E. NORTHWAY, JR., PRINTER, 116 GENESEE STREET. | 1838. |

Copies of this pamphlet having become very scarce, at the same time that the information it contains has not become obsolete, we determined to re-print it, in this work, with such corrections or illustrative Notes as time and subsequent inquiry on the subjects treated of have demanded; and, at our request, the following copy of it has been carefully prepared for the press, by the author, and, through the Magazine, contributed to the historical literature of the State and the United States. It is hoped that, in their amended form, these Lectures will not be unacceptable to those who care anything for the Past of our country.—EDITOR.

* These lectures were requested for publication by the Association, and were printed in a neat pamphlet of forty-five pages, with the following title: NOTICES | OF | MEN AND EVENTS | CONNECTED WITH THE | EARLY HISTORY

from fancy and with a poet's pencil, the scene it might exhibit, when these sons of the forest had become enlightened with the true light which shineth from above, and when the arts, and comforts, and elegancies of civilization, with the holy hopes of Christianity, had become their portion; when their country had sprung from the blooming wilderness to the picturesque, and cultivated, and ornamented field, and grove, and garden; its homely wigwam and its rude cabin to the stately mansion and magnificent hall; when seminaries of learning, and halls of science, and temples of the Most High, occupied the places where the stillness of the forest only echoed to the yells of wild beasts or the rude gaiety or the piercing war-cry of its savage lords. And when he had dwelt a moment on the picture, he pointed out the happiness of him who should go, the messenger and apostle of Christianity to their land, and aid in accomplishing such a glorious change.

The soul of the youth felt, with all its force, the eloquence of his friend, and warmed with a new impulse, as he figured to himself the scene thus laid before him. And when the venerated Whitfield, for he was the aged servant of the Cross I have before-mentioned, urged him to go forth to that field of his Lord, and manfully to lay his sickle to that harvest, he gave himself, with the determination of a Christian martyr, to the proclaiming, to the wild men of that region, the glorious hopes and promises of the Gospel. And the history of a long life, chequered with many a vicissitude, furnishes ample proof that this youthful vow became the load-star of his maturer years. He went forth with the blessing of his aged friend and the warm wishes of him who had pointed out his path—and who, I would here remark, was the Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, father of the late Doctor Kirkpatrick of Salina—and sought the beautiful land we now inhabit, then untenanted, save by its native lords, to become their friend, their instructor, and their guide to happiness—to Heaven!*

This was Samuel Kirkland, the early, the devoted, the beloved friend of the Oneidas. And, in attempting to amuse you for an hour, with brief notices of men and events connected with the early history of Oneida-county, I feel that it is but justice that his name should occupy my

foremost page. A native of an obscure parish in Connecticut, to whose inhabitants his father had broken the bread of life, as a Christian Pastor, he had early devoted himself to the Christian ministry, and had received the advantages of a classical education at the College at Princeton, N. J. Possessed of native talents which would have enabled him to occupy a distinguished place among the clergymen of the age, and all the adventitious aids which the means of education in this country then afforded, no ambitious views or sordid hopes of gain could have influenced him, in turning his back upon the abodes of civilization, relinquishing all the pleasure of society, and making the wilderness his home, the wild man his companion, and the object of his care. Nor was there, at the time he thus resolved to devote himself to the happiness of the native inhabitants of our land, the cordials which now sustain the drooping spirits of the Missionary in heathen lands, furnished by the sympathy of friends at home and the excitement of constant communication with them, by means of published and wide-spread reports and a teeming press. Then, the Missionary, as he entered the forest, felt that a deep night separated him from all the conversation and the very thoughts of his former friends; and he could only look to the performance of his duties and the smiles of his heavenly Master, to sustain his spirit in the trials he must endure.

The period at which the Rev. Mr. Kirkland commenced his mission to the Oneidas was the year 1766. Previous to this time, no Christian teacher had undertaken to learn their language and establish himself among them. They were, as I have observed, the worshippers of the Great Spirit—the creator of all things; but were destitute of any rational or, indeed, fixed notions relative to his attributes. He commenced his labors among them, and immediately undertook the task of teaching them—living among them and endearing himself to them by his attention and his amiable and sympathizing spirit. Many of them gave a listening ear to his instructions; and the heart of the good man was often gladdened with the encouragement which met his endeavors, as if to cheer him on his course.

The approach of the troubles of the Revolution, after a residence of eight or nine years

* In a valuable memoir of the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, prepared by his grandson, Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D.D., Pastor of Brattle-street church, Boston, for the fourteenth volume of Sparks's *American Biography*, reference is made to the foregoing statement. Doctor Lothrop shows that the date of this interview is mistaken; that Mr. Kirkland's determination to become a Missionary to the Indians was formed prior to or during his college course; and that, before his ordination, he visited the Seneca tribe and spent some time with them, learning their language. I am inclined, nevertheless, to believe his views were directed to the work in which he ultimately devoted his

life, at the interview with Whitfield and Mr. Kirkpatrick, of which the relation is given; but that it occurred at an earlier period than I supposed, when the Lecture was read. The story was told me in 1828, by the late Doctor William Kirkpatrick of Salina, who received it directly from Mr. Kirkland. The Doctor was, for many years, very intimate in the family of Mr. Kirkpatrick. He was a man of high cultivation and intelligence. His father had died before his recollection, and the anecdote, as told him by Mr. Kirkland, made a deep impression upon his memory, as one of the few that he had ever heard of him. —THE AUTHOR.

among them, rendered it necessary for him to intermit a portion of his strictly ministerial labors. The Six Nations, during the whole colonial history of our country, had cultivated a firm and warm friendship with the English Government, and espoused their cause in the difficulties which had taken place between them and the French Colonies in Canada. At the commencement of the hostilities between the Colonists and the Royal authorities, several of the tribes constituting them adhered to their former friends, while a portion became the friends and allies of the Colonists. Of the former, was the whole of the Mohawks, who, after the final triumph of the native Americans, removed with their English allies to Canada, where they now reside. Among the Oneidas, a large portion of the nation attached themselves to the Revolutionary party; and, though maintaining a neutral position, remained, during the whole contest for our liberties, the firm and consistent friends of the Americans. There were, however, among the Oneidas, many who doubted the propriety of making cause with the Colonists, and preferred a league with the Royal party. Under these circumstances, prudence and duty dictated to the present subject of our notice, the necessity of removing his family from a position likely to become the theatre of intestine war; and he accordingly established it, for a season, at Stockbridge, Mass., but still, in the spirit of his vow, continued his labor as an Indian Missionary among the Oneidas, and, by his influence with them, contributed very much to the maintenance of a firm friendship between a great majority of the nation and the Americans. During a portion of the War, in addition to his missionary labors, he officiated as Chaplain to the American forces in the vicinity; and, among other services, accompanied the expedition of General Sullivan through the Western part of New York, in the year 1779, in this capacity. After the Peace, the Government of this State, in consideration of his valuable services, during the Revolution, granted to him the lands lying in the town of Kirkland, known as Kirkland's Patent, upon a portion of which Hamilton College stands. To these lands he removed his family, in the year 1792, and continued upon them, during the remainder of his life, occupying the homestead, near the village of Clinton, which still remains the home of his widow.

At this period in the history of the Oneidas, the nation had scarcely been touched with the contaminating influence which the approach of white settlements has everywhere shed upon the aboriginal inhabitants of our country. As yet, the soil of a greater part of our County belonged to it; and the Indian lad, as he pursued the deer

over his native hills, could, with full truth, declare,

"This is my own, '—
as well as
"my native land."

His race of warriors and orators was not yet extinct; and much has been said of the eloquence of the Indian. I have nowhere met with more touching and purely eloquent specimens of Indian oratory than those which tradition has preserved us, pronounced by the orators and Chiefs of the Oneidas. Most of you will recognize the following instructive passage from one of Seconondoa's addresses to his tribe, at a Treaty for the sale of their lands:

"I am an aged hunkock—the winds of an "hundred Winters have whistled around me, "and withered my branches. I am dead at the "top; the generation to which I belonged has "run away and left me."

Few more striking or poetical figures are to be found in any language. Several of his speeches, made at Treaties for the purchase of Indian lands, are preserved; some of which were after he became blind. He was anxious that his people should retain a considerable portion of its territory. We can see the aged Chief rising to address his countrymen—the form, once erect, and full of health, and strength, and vigor, now bowed down and tottering with the effects of his "hundred Winters," and his sightless balls vainly turned towards the sons and grandsons of those with whom his youth and his manhood had been spent. He rises to caution them not to part with the home of their fathers, the happy play-grounds of generations of their countrymen, and the graves of those who gave them birth; and with trembling voice he utters the words I have just repeated. And, as the orator proceeded and enchaind the eyes and the feelings of his whole nation, who could have witnessed the scene, and not curse the hand that should separate from their beloved land, a people so susceptible to the noblest art of all time?

Another of the Chiefs of the Oneidas, at the period of which I am now speaking, who is said to have been the equal of Seconondoa, in eloquence, was a much younger man, who commonly bore the German sobriquet of "Platteopf." It is said that his influence in the nation was not so great as that of Seconondoa, though he was frequently more forcible in his public addresses. A gentleman who was present at a Council, held some years after the Revolutionary War, by Commissioners, on the part of the State, to treat for the purchase of a portion of the lands then reserved by the Oneidas, gives an account of a very effective address of this man. The Council

was held at Oneida, beneath a large pine-tree which some of my audience may remember, as once standing on the South side of the turnpike, at a short distance beyond the present village, and which tree was, some years afterwards, struck by lightning. For two days, the warriors of the nation had assembled to consult as to the sale; and, as was customary among the Six Nations, the final decision was left to the squaws, who being the cultivators are, by a very equitable rule of Indian law, regarded as the proprietors of the soil. The whole nation, male and female, had now assembled, and the question which was to determine whether it should retain its lands or still further circumscribe its already diminished inheritance was to be settled. Plattcof arose and addressed the multitude. He spoke of the glory of the nation, previous to the coming of the white man. He said that the Oneidas were then full of strength, and vigor, and beauty. He pointed to the tree under which they stood, and which, although still magnificent for its size and beauty, was visibly marked with age and decay. "We were like this tree," said he. "It was then young, and vigorous, and beautiful. It drew its nourishment from the ground, the soil; and it was not cramped and confined. It could draw nourishment from the whole soil, for the Oneidas owned it all—they had parted with none of their possessions. And, as the tree could draw sustenance from the whole soil, it grew and put forth more branches, and more leaves, and sent out new roots, and implanted them deeper in the ground. It became strong and very beautiful: so did the Oneidas. As the tree grew, the white man came; and we sold him a portion of our lands. A root of the tree, which depended for its nourishment upon this land, withered, for it had no soil; and, as it withered, a branch died, and the tree lost some of its beauty. Again the white man came, and we sold him another piece of our land; another root withered, and another branch died, and the tree became less beautiful and less vigorous. The white man came a third time, and we sold him another piece of land—another and another root withered, and another and another branch fell down; and we now see the tree—though beautiful, it has lost its branches, and it no longer sends forth new roots and puts forth new branches, for it is cramped—it has not land as it once had.

"The white man has come again: shall we sell another piece of land? Shall we let the tree under which our fathers sat lose another and another root and cause another and another branch to fall?"

The orator enlarged upon the figure and extended his illustration, frequently drawing a parallel between it and the nation, until every

mind present was fully prepared to reject the overture for a Treaty; and, for the time being, the nation preserved its ancient inheritance. Well would it have been for the nation, if a similar result had awaited every subsequent attempt to purchase their birthright.

The labors of Mr. Kirkland among this people, were, in many instances, attended with the desired result; and a large portion of the nation ultimately professed a speculative belief in the doctrines of Christianity, and many of them bore witness, by well-ordered lives, to the sincerity of their profession of that belief which is of the heart. Among the latter number, was the venerable Sconondoa, who, for many years after the death of his spiritual father, waited with a Christian composure, and even with a wish to depart, for the summons which should call him to meet him in the presence of their common Lord and Master. The strength of the attachment of this aged Chief to his friend and guide to the pure faith of the Gospel, may be inferred from his dying injunction, that his remains should be laid beside those of his Christian father, that in the resurrection-morn they might together waken at the sound of the archangel's trumpet, to meet their Savior coming to judgment. The request was regarded; and the Missionary and his disciple sleep together, in the narrow house.

Shortly after the Peace, the attention of individuals in Connecticut and Massachusetts was called to this vicinity, as a promising field for emigration. In the Summer of the year 1784, Judge White, the first New England settler, with his sons, arrived at Whitestown, from Middletown, Connecticut, and erected a dwelling-house. The next year, he was joined by a number of settlers; and the name of Whitestown, very soon, became known throughout New England, to designate the whole region lying near the central portion of the State. In the year 1786, the village of Clinton was settled by a Colony of twenty families; and the tide of emigration increased, from year to year, occupying neighborhoods in almost all parts of the present County of Oneida. I have already mentioned, that the State, in remuneration to Mr. Kirkland, for his services during the Revolutionary War, conferred upon him a valuable tract of land. This took place in the year 1788; and, shortly after, and about the year 1791, he conceived the project of establishing a Seminary, which should prove a blessing alike to the people to whom he had given himself to be a teacher and a guide and to the sons of his countrymen who were rapidly establishing themselves here, and converting the wilderness into the homes of civilization. The land granted to him by the State furnished a suitable place, as he believed, for

the site of such an institution. This tract was bounded on one side upon "the Line of Property," as it was then called, being the boundary between the Indian reservation and the land ceded to the white man. Situated thus, at the threshold of the Indian territory, he looked upon it as just the point where the youth, fresh from the schools of the white man, should meet the sons of the forest and, together, unroll the book of knowledge.

At this distance of time, and with the knowledge of the changes which have taken place in the circumstances by the light of which he then viewed it, it is impossible for us to fail to admire the whole project, as he prepared it for operation. Who could then believe that a single generation would have hardly passed away, before the Oneidas, starting, as it seemed, from a savage state to that of a civilized and Christian community, would have withered before the vices of civilization, ere its virtues had found a resting-place among them; and that their story would have furnished so short and so mournful a page in the book of time, as has been written for them? And the philanthropist of that day might well hope that the foundation of such an institution would, from age to age, shed abroad healthful influences upon both races, and become a perpetual bond of brotherhood between the white and the red man.

With these views, Mr. Kirkland gave himself up to the project, expending his time and the means which Providence had placed in his hands, with unsparing zeal for its promotion. Through his exertions, a Charter of incorporation was obtained for the institution, in 1793, under the name of the Hamilton Oneida Academy, and a fund raised in order to commence the erection of a suitable building for its operations. In 1794, the building which, after the elevation of the Seminary to the rank of a College, with the style of Hamilton College, for many years continued to be known as Oneida Hall, was raised and partially finished, under the superintendence of our townsman, Apollos Cooper. As soon as the requisite means could be obtained, it was completed, and officers of instruction appointed, who at once established for it a character among the first in rank of the Academies in the State. The fostering care of its founder never flagged, in efforts to improve its condition and increase its usefulness, and to prepare the way for its elevation to the rank of a College, which, from its inception, he had contemplated. And most deeply is this whole community indebted to him for the blessings it has already dispensed upon the population of our land. And I may here remark, that whatever change the experience of the last twenty-five years may have dictated, as an improvement in the location of a College in

the central portion of New York, under its present circumstances and prospects for the future, yet, during the life-time of its founder, there was no circumstance existing which would have justified the preference of another location or induced the belief that the utility of the institution would be increased or promoted by its establishment upon a different site. His first object, to render it a Seminary for the Indian as well as the white youth, required its establishment upon the frontier ground it occupied; and, when yielding to the white man's offers, the sons of the forest retreated from the boundaries of their then territory, the local importance of no one of the existing villages, in the vicinity, was so much in advance of Clinton as to warrant the belief that it furnished a more desirable place for its operations.

The death of Mr. Kirkland occurred in the Spring of the year 1808. The place he occupied in the early history of Oneida-county was most important, and one which will continue to exert an influence through all time. Jefferson desired that upon *his* tomb might be inscribed, "The founder of the University of Virginia." He could exult, as he foresaw the day when the splendor of her halls and the magnificence of her appointments would reflect lustre upon the name of even the author of the Declaration of Independence; and, with a pardonable vanity, he desired to secure for it the glory. But the founder of Hamilton College had a purer motive to actuate him, in his enterprise. He asked no monument which should remind the careless of the Indian Missionary, and keep his name fresh before the public gaze. He sought to establish a School to diffuse the blessings of learning, and the arts, and religion, upon the benighted sons of the forest, as well as the youth from a more fortunate home—to open a well-spring of knowledge, where the humble as well as the lofty might quench their thirst for wisdom—and he little heeded what should be thought of the agent who effected the end. His name, no marble claimed to give to it a short-lived immortality—no brass transmitted for another age to admire. And though, in honor of its early friend, the town of his adoption now bears his name, many a year had his ashes slept in the cold bosom of the earth, before this simple, yet affectionate, tribute, was paid to the memory of the apostle and benefactor of Oneida-county.

Another name distinguished in the history of Oneida-county, and occupying no obscure place in the catalogue of American patriots, is that of the late James Dean. The history of this individual and his agency, in many of the events transpiring previous to and during the Revolutionary War, would form a volume of deeply interesting and most thrilling incidents. A na-

tive of New England, and the child of religious parents, at the early age of eleven years, at the solicitation of a connection of his father's family, who, as a Clergyman, had been engaged in the business of Indian Missions, his parents, like the mother of Samuel, devoted him to the service of the Temple, as a herald of the Cross to the sons of the forest. In order to prepare their child for the peculiar duties he would be called upon to perform, by the advice of the relative I have mentioned, they concluded to send him, even then, in his early youth, to become acquainted with the Indian language, and habits, and manners, and to grow up among and in contact with those among whom they intended his life should be spent. At this time, a branch of the Onondas resided at a settlement called Onaquaga, situated on the Susquehanna; and to this place young Dean was sent to become a denizen of the forest. A Missionary occasionally visited the post; and to him the early education of the subject of our notice, in the arts and letters of civilized life, was entrusted, while he was acquiring, with every day's growth, the accomplishments which go to make up the thoroughbred native of the wilderness. Here he continued, until he arrived at a suitable age to enter Dartmouth College, with which institution, very shortly after it received its Charter, he connected himself. He there completed his undergraduate course, in 1773, and was graduated in the third Class which received its honors at that institution. Previous to his graduation, he accompanied a friend, the Rev. Sylvanus Ripley, afterwards the first Professor of Divinity of the College, on a Mission to the Indians residing at Penobscot and on the Bay of Fundy. In a publication of the first President, Wheelock, printed at Hartford, in 1773, he is spoken of in the following manner:

"Mr. Dean has now finished his course of studies here; and, upon finding, as I have already mentioned, that he may, with little expense, be able to preach to the Hurons, freely, in their own tongue, he has determined, if God please, when he has perfected himself in the French tongue, to enter on a Mission, and, with a proper companion, preach as an itinerant, not only to the Six Nations, (with whom he lived many years from his youth,) but to the tribes that can understand him, to a thousand miles, if such there are at that distance."

Such were the views and intentions with which he received his Bachelor's diploma; and he accordingly commenced studies in theology, and continued them, for several months, when he was regularly licensed as a Preacher of the Gospel, though, owing to the circumstances which afterwards gave a change to his pursuits, he never was ordained to the sacred office.

It will be recollected, that the period at which I have now arrived was that of the commencement of the troubles which preceded the War of the Revolution. The odious duty upon tea was exciting, in America, the deepest feeling of opposition to the administration of affairs in the mother country; and resolutions of resistance to its execution, amounting to open rebellion, were publicly passed in the popular assemblies, held in every Colony. The opposition to the entrance of ships bearing cargoes of tea into New York, Philadelphia, and most of the ports of the Colonies; the destruction of the tea, in Boston-harbor, in the Winter of '73-'74; and the measures of the Government thereupon, in the passage of the Bill shutting up the port of Boston, as a punishment for the insult to the Royal authority; the Act of Parliament altering the whole form of Government, in Massachusetts, and authorizing the removal of persons accused of murder or of any capital offence in aiding the enforcement of these laws, by the magistracy, to the mother country for trial, early in the year 1774, had increased the feeling of excitement which pervaded all the Colonies, and rendered universal the belief that a crisis was approaching, in which it would become necessary for all the Colonies to defend their rights with strong arm. At this period, when the first Continental Congress was assembling at Philadelphia, and the leading citizens of each Colony were endeavoring to ascertain the sentiments of all classes of people, relative to the contest that was portending, the peculiar talents and qualifications which his education had afforded him recommended the subject of our notice to the Continental authorities, as a suitable person to ascertain the feeling of the Indians, in New York and Canada, and the part they would probably take, in the event of a War with the mother country. In order to disguise the object of his mission, it was arranged that he should assume the business of an Indian trader; and he was accordingly furnished with such goods as were then carried into the Indian country, by that class of persons, and with letters, bills of parcels, and other documents, from a well-known house, at Boston, at that time engaged in the traffic, in order to authenticate his assumed character. Thus prepared, he set out upon an expedition to visit the Six Nations and the various branches of the different tribes composing them, or connected with them, living in Canada. In the course of his travels, in Lower Canada, he was arrested, by the British authorities, as a spy, and carried to Quebec; but, by a prudent and careful bearing of himself, aided by the papers which he carried, he was discharged, and returned home, having successfully accomplished the object of his mission. As the troubles increased, in the

Colonies, his services became of great importance to the country, in order to conciliate the Indian tribes, and as a means of communication with them. An adopted son of the Oneidas, educated in all their habits and customs, and skilled, moreover, in all the white man's knowledge, the nation regarded him with more than parental affection; and to the regard which they entertained for him and their religious teacher, Mr. Kirkland, may be wholly attributed their friendship for the Colonists, while most of the other portions of the Six Nations adhered to the arms of the mother country. On the final outbreak of hostilities, in 1775, and the assignment of the command of the Northwestern frontier of New York to General Schuyler, Mr. Dean was appointed to the office of Indian Agent, with the staff-rank of Major in the Army; and, during the whole War of the Revolution, he continued his services to the country, in that capacity. For most of the time, his duties were performed in the neighborhood of the Oneidas. A very considerable portion of the War, he was stationed at Fort Stanwix, the site of the present village of Rome, and, by virtue of his office, superintended the intercourse with the Indians, and the obtaining of all information through them. By means of an Indian scout, in his employment, known to the early settlers of the County, and, indeed, remembered by the writer, as *Saucy Nick*, he obtained information of the very hour that the attack was to be made upon Cherry Valley, previous to the massacre at that ill-fated settlement, and in sufficient time to have Colonel Alden, the Commander of the post, apprised of it. The intelligence was transmitted to him, through the Commandant of the garrison at Fort Stanwix; but the ill-fated Alden, disregarding the news and sneering at it as an Indian humbug, permitted the inhabitants of the settlement, peacefully, and unalarmed, and unprotected, to retire to rest, on the night of the attack, and, before the morning, paid, with his own life and the lives of those he was placed to protect, the price of his rash incredulity.

The siege of Fort Stanwix and the Battle of Oriskany occurred during an absence of Mr. Dean, down the Mohawk. On his return, with the Brigade, commanded by General Arnold, intended for the relief of the garrison, he passed the battle-ground, still strewn with the corpses of those who had fallen in the conflict, blackening, unburied, where they fell. The Brigade paused, and performed the last sad office to their compatriots and, when the earth had received their remains, proceeded to its destination. The subject of our notice, subsequently, was attached to the expedition of General Sullivan, in the western part of New York, and was present at the battle at Newtown—now Elmira. A manuscript

journal and narrative of this expedition, prepared by him, with great care, was, for many years, preserved by his family; but has, unfortunately, been destroyed. The information it contained would have been extremely valuable, and served to throw much light upon the manners and condition of the Six Nations, at that period. At the close of the War, the Oneidas granted him a tract of land, two miles square, lying on the Wood-creek, West of Rome, to which he removed, in 1784, and commenced its improvement. He here continued two years, when he effected an exchange with the nation for the tract of land lying in Westmoreland, known as Dean's Patent, and removed to his late residence upon it, in 1786, where he continued to reside until his death. Upon the cession, to the State, in 1788, of the lands lying outside of "the Line of Property," as it is called, the State, in view of his meritorious services, during the War, confirmed the Grant to him, by Patent, under which a portion of the land is held by his family at the present day.

Two or three years after the removal of Mr. Dean, from Wood-creek to the latter place, an incident occurred which furnishes a parallel to the rescue of Captain Smith, by Pocahontas, in the early days of Virginia. An institution existed among the Indians for the punishment of a murderer, answering, in some respects, to the Jewish code. It became the duty of the nearest relative of the deceased to pursue him, and avenge his brother's death. In case the murder was perpetrated by a member of a different tribe, the offence demanded that the tribe of the murdered man should require the blood of some member of the offending tribe. This was regarded as a necessary atonement, and as absolutely requisite to the happiness of the deceased, in the world of spirits, and a religious duty; and not as a mere matter of vengeful gratification. At the period to which I have referred, an Indian had been murdered by some unknown white man, who had escaped. The Chiefs thereupon held a consultation, at Oneida, to determine what was to be done. Their deliberations were held in secret; but, through the friendship of one of the number, Mr. Dean was advised of what was going on. From the office that he had held and the high standing he maintained among the white men, it was urged, in the Council, that he was the proper person to sacrifice in atonement for the offence committed. The question was, however, a very difficult one to dispose of. He had been adopted into the tribe, and was held to be a son; and it was argued by many of the Chiefs that he could now be no more responsible for the offence than one of the natives of the tribe; and that his sacrifice would not furnish the proper atonement. For several days, the

matter was debated, and no decision was arrived at. While it was undetermined, he continued to hope for the best; and his friendly informant kept him constantly advised of all that was done. At first, he reflected upon the propriety of leaving the country and escaping from the danger. But his circumstances, together with the hope of a favorable issue of the question, in the Council, induced him to remain. He had erected a small house, which he was occupying with his wife and two children, one an infant, and it was idle to think of removing them, without exciting observation and, perhaps, causing a sacrifice of all. As the Council continued its session for several days, his hopes of a favorable decision brightened. He, however, kept the whole matter to himself, not even mentioning it to his wife, and prepared himself for any emergency which might befall him. One night, after he had retired to bed, he was awoken by the sound of the death-whoop, at a short distance from his house. He then, for the first time, communicated to his wife his fears that a party were approaching to take his life. He enjoined it upon her to remain quiet, with her children, in the room where they slept, while he would receive the Council, in an adjoining one, and endeavor to avert their determination, trusting to Providence for the result. He met the Indians at the door, and seated them in the outer room. There were eighteen, and all Chiefs or head men of the nation. The senior Chief informed him that they had come to sacrifice him, for the murder of their brother; and that he must now prepare to die. He replied to them, at length, claiming that he was an adopted son of the Oneidas; that it was unjust to require his blood for the wrong committed by a wicked white man; that he was not ready to die; and that he could not leave his wife and children unprovided for. The Council listened to him with profound gravity and attention; and when he sat down one of the Chiefs replied to him. He rejoined, and used every argument his ingenuity could devise, in order to reverse their sentence. The debate continued a long time; and the hope of escape grew fainter and fainter as it proceeded. At length, he had nearly abandoned himself to the doom they had resolved upon, when he heard the pattering of a footstep without the door. All eyes were fixed upon the door. It opened, and a squaw entered. She was the wife of the senior Chief; and, at the time of Mr. Dean's adoption into the tribe, in his boyhood, she had taken him as her son. The entrance of a woman into a solemn Council, was, by Indian etiquette, at war with all propriety. She, however, took her place near the door; and all looked on in silence. A moment after, another footstep was heard, and another Indian woman

entered the Council. This was a sister of the former; and she, too, was the wife of a Chief, then present. Another pause ensued, and a third entered. Each of the three stood wrapped closely in her blanket; but said nothing. At length, the presiding Chief addressed them, telling them to begone, and leave the Chiefs to go on with their business. His wife replied, that the Council must change their determination and let the good white man—their friend—her own adopted son, alone. The command to be gone was repeated; when each of the Indian women threw off her blanket and showed a knife, in her extended hand, and declared that if one hair of the white man's head was touched, they would each bury their knives in their own heart's blood. The strangeness of the whole scene overwhelmed, with amazement, each member of the Council; and regarding the unheard-of resolution of the women to interfere in the matter as a sort of manifestation of the will of the Great Spirit, that the white man's life should not be taken, their previous decree was reversed, on the spot, and the life of their victim preserved.

Shortly after the erection of the County of Herkimer, in 1791, Mr. Dean was appointed a Judge of the County Courts, in which office he was continued until the erection of the County of Oneida, when he was appointed to a similar station in this County, and retained the office by successive appointments, and occasionally served as a member of the State Legislature, until the year 1813, when he retired from public life, and devoted his remaining days to the enjoyment of domestic quiet and a preparation for the time of his departure. This event took place in September, 1832.

The lives of few men present more claims to the affection, respect, and veneration of their countrymen than that of Judge Dean. From the circumstances of his youth and education, calculated to exercise a most useful and important part in his country's service, he was early called to act in emergencies requiring the display of great wisdom, strong fortitude, and sincere and devoted patriotism, in all of which he showed himself equal to the demand. As a citizen, his amiable deportment, his benevolence, and his unwavering integrity endeared him to all who knew him. As a magistrate and legislator, his strong and well-balanced mind, well stored with sound learning and the wisdom which is begotten of experience and extensive observation, commanded universal respect within the sphere in which he moved.

In connection with the sketches I have given of the characters of the Rev. Mr. Kirkland and Judge Dean, I propose to notice the siege of Fort Stanwix and the Battle of Oriskany—events which have made the soil of Oneida classic

ground, and which hold an important place in the history of the American Revolution. I will detain you for a few moments upon the subject; and then close my remarks for this evening.

Fort Stanwix was originally erected in the year 1758, during the French War, as it is commonly called. It occupied a position commanding the carrying-place between the navigable waters of the Mohawk and Wood-creek; and was regarded as the key to the communication between Canada and the settlements on the Mohawk. It was originally a square Fort, having four bastions, surrounded by a broad and deep ditch, with a covert-way and glacis. In the centre of the ditch, a row of perpendicular pickets was planted, and another horizontal row fixed around the ramparts. After the French War, the fortification had been permitted to go into decay; and at the commencement of hostilities with the mother country, it needed thorough repairs, in order to make it useful for the purposes intended. Upon General Schuyler being ordered to the command of the North-western frontier, he placed Colonel Gansevoort in command of the Fort, with a small garrison, and commenced the work of placing the fortification in a situation for resistance. Early in the Summer of the year 1777, the enemy's plan of the Northern Campaign against the Revolutionary forces became understood; and the necessity of preventing its successful issue was most deeply felt. The plan contemplated the complete subjugation of New York, by a combination of movements in three different directions, in the hope that, by severing New England from the other States, a more easy victory would be afforded to the Royal arms. In order to do this, General Burgoyne was to descend, from Montreal, by way of Lake Champlain, and force his way to Albany. In the mean time, a detachment of the invading forces, under the command of Colonel St. Leger, consisting of two hundred British troops and a Regiment of Loyalists, under Sir John Johnson, together with a large body of Indians, in the employment of the Royal Government, were to pass up the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, and by the way of Oswego, Oneida Lake, and Wood-creek, obtain possession of Fort Stanwix, and, passing down the Mohawk, form a junction with the main army, at Albany. The combined force was then to proceed onward to meet Sir Henry Clinton, who was to press up the Hudson-river, with the forces under his command, and occupy all the fortresses upon its banks. As early as the third of July, 1777, it became apparent to the garrison at Fort Stanwix, that hostile Indians were prowling about the fort. Precautions were taken to render the fortifications as secure as possible; and on the first day of August,

every thing was in a fit state of preparation for the enemy. There were, nevertheless, as yet, two things most essential in the defence of a fortification, to be supplied—ammunition and provisions. An express, however, arrived in the camp, on that day, bringing notice that a supply of these articles was approaching, in batteaus, accompanied by a guard of two hundred men. The supplies arrived on the second of August, in the afternoon; and, while the last boat was unloading, the enemy made his appearance, near the landing-place. The garrison now consisted of seven hundred and fifty men; and an examination of their stores showed that their provisions and ammunition would permit them to hold out six weeks, by husbanding well their resources and firing but nine cannon per day. A demand of surrender was now made by the British commanding officer, and indignantly refused by the garrison. The siege then commenced, with great activity on the part of the enemy. Upon hearing of the investment of the fort, General Herkimer, [Herrcheimer] who then commanded the Militia of Tryon-county, (as the whole territory afterwards known as Montgomery-county, and including all the State, West of Schenectada-county, was then called,) collected a force of about eight hundred Militia, from the Dutch and German settlements, below this, and started with them to the relief of the besieged. On the evening of the fifth of August, General Herkimer arrived at the Oriskany-creek, and sent two expresses, with letters to Colonel Gansevoort, informing him of his approach and where he then was, and desiring cannon to be fired to inform him of the safe arrival of his expresses. He also requested that a sally might be made, immediately on their arrival, to effect a diversion of the enemy's forces, in order to favor his approach to the fort. The expresses arrived safely in camp, on the forenoon of the sixth, about eleven o'clock. The cannon were immediately fired, as a signal to General Herkimer; and a force of two hundred and fifty men, with a piece of artillery, was detailed under Colonel Willet, the second in command, to make a sally. A thunder-shower, of which I shall again have occasion to speak, coming up, detained it for an hour. The sally from the fort was most fortunate. The camps of Sir John Johnson and of the Indians were taken; their owners put to flight; and the whole camp-equipage, clothing, blankets, and stores, the officers' baggage, memoranda, and papers, together with five British flags, secured and carried into the fort; and all without the loss of a single man. The British flags were immediately displayed, beneath the American ensign, as trophies of the victory.

Not so fortunate, however, was the fate of the gallant band marching to the relief of their countrymen. Colonel St. Leger, learning of their approach, detached a portion of the force under his command, with a party of Indians, to lie in ambush and intercept them. The path then leading from Oriskany to the fort passed the gulf which constitutes the present boundary of Rome, at the distance of twenty or thirty rods North of the present road to Rome, at that point. The ambuscade commenced in this gulf; and the enemy were lying concealed on both sides of the path, for some distance above it. On the morning of the sixth, General Herkimer, after waiting until about eight o'clock, and hearing no discharge of cannon from the fort, supposed his express might not have succeeded in reaching it, and proceeded with his command. The column, consisting wholly of Militia-men, and not expecting an immediate attack, entered the ambuscade, in open order and unprepared for action; and nearly half of the whole body had passed the gulf, when the Indian war-whoop became the signal of attack; and one of the most bloody conflicts of modern times ensued. The attack was general and from every quarter. Thrown into confusion, at the onset, and without the habits of military discipline necessary to enable them to rally in the fury of the strife, a portion of the Militia who had not reached the ambuscade, fled, while with the remainder the action became a melee of single contests, the Militia forming a circle around their leader, and maintaining their ground, and gallantly resisting the attack, until the violent shower, of which I have spoken, commenced, when the enemy withdrew to his camp. In the contest, one hundred and sixty Militia-men fell dead on the field; and a very large number were wounded and removed by the survivors to Herkimer. Among the number of the wounded was General Herkimer. He received a bullet about six inches below his knee, which splintered the bone. On receiving the wound, he had his saddle taken from his horse, which had been shot, and placed across a log, to form a seat for him. He was helped upon it, and sat there, issuing his orders, until the close of the fight. During the heat of the battle, he deliberately took from his pocket his pipe and tinder-box; and, filling the one, lighted it by the aid of the other, and continued to smoke until the enemy retired. He was then carried by the survivors of his command, to his home, near Herkimer. His limb was there dressed, as well as the circumstances would permit. It was, however, unskillfully done. He lingered, for several days, until it became apparent that

his end was approaching. When told this, he had his family called around his bed; and, opening his German Bible, at the thirty-eighth Psalm, he read it aloud to them, with a calm and full voice. When the reading was finished, his strength failed; and the intrepid warrior and humble Christian fell quietly asleep in the arms of his Savior.

After the successful issue of the attempt to relieve the besieged, Colonel St. Leger again sent a flag of truce, with a demand to the garrison to surrender, promising protection, in case the summons should be complied with, and threatening the fury of his savage allies, in case it was refused. The demand was spurned at and the investing army defied. It was then deemed advisable to attempt a communication with the settlements and the procuring of a reinforcement; and Colonel Willet and Lieutenant Stockwell, of the garrison, volunteered to go on the hazardous expedition. They left the fort, on the evening of the tenth of August, and succeeded, by a most fatiguing and perilous march, through the country lying seven or eight miles northward of the Mohawk, in reaching the German settlements, at Herkimer. They there learned that General Learned had received orders to repair, with a Brigade of Massachusetts troops, from the vicinity of the Cohoes, to meet General Arnold, with another force, and together proceed, under the command of Arnold, to the relief of the garrison. On hearing of the approach of Arnold, with his force, the Indians co-operating with Colonel St. Leger became dissatisfied, and threatened to leave. At this juncture, a Tory, (Tost Schuyler) who had been taken prisoner, and who could speak the Indian language, was released upon condition that he should go among the Indians and represent the force of the relieving army. To secure his fidelity, his brother was detained as a hostage, with a threat that he should be hung in case Tost was treacherous. The intelligence of Schuyler produced, in them, general distrust and alarm; and Colonel St. Leger, on the twenty-second of August, after having vigilantly and energetically prosecuted the siege, for twenty days, was forced to raise it and retreat to Oswego. The result, so creditable to the garrison and the officers conducting it, was also productive of most important consequences, whether we regard it as saving the settlements on the Mohawk from the ravages of a ruthless and vindictive enemy or in its effect upon the public sentiment, here and in the mother country. "Nothing," says the *British Annual Register*, for 1777, "could have been more untoward, in the present situation of affairs, than the unfortunate issue of

"this expedition. The Americans represented "this and the affair at Bennington as great and "glorious victories. Nothing could exceed "their exultation and confidence. Gansevoort "and Willet, with Stark and Warner, (heroes "of Bennington) were ranked among those "who were considered the saviors of their "country."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

II.—THE FORD FAMILY, OF MORRIS-TOWN, N. J.
TWO UNPUBLISHED PAPERS, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY OF THE FAMILY, BY THE LATE JUDGE GABRIEL H. FORD, OF MORRISTOWN.

COMMUNICATED, WITH A PREFATORY NOTE, BY JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D., PRESIDENT OF WABASH-COLLEGE, INDIANA.

[From my scrap-book, I gather a few facts concerning the Ford family.

The maternal ancestor of the family—the mother of Colonel Jacob Ford, Senior—was the child of English parents, who emigrated to America when Philadelphia was a mere village. Her father's name is not on my record. ELIZABETH ——— married a Ford; but I have not his christian-name, nor any account of their children, except one—Colonel Jacob Ford, Senior.

From the family record of Moses Tuttle, of Mount Pleasant near Dover, in Morris-county, I learn that Colonel Jacob Ford, Senior's mother, ELIZABETH, was born in London, Eng., March 10, 1641; and died in Morristown, April 21st 1772, aged ninety-one years. Her second husband's name was LINDLEY; and she was known during the latter part of her life, as the "Widow ELIZABETH LINDLEY;" and is described as a lady of great personal worth.

Her son, Colonel JACOB FORD, SENIOR, was born April 13th, 1704, and died January 19th, 1777.

His wife, HANNAH BALDWIN, was born November 15th, 1701, and died at Morristown, July 31st, 1777.

"Jacob Ford and Hannah Baldwin were married" [there the record of Moses Tuttle leaves a hiatus]. "Their children were JOHN, PHILIP, SARAH, MARY, JANE—married to MOSES TUTTLE—JACOB, JUNIOR, DAVID, and ELIZABETH."

JACOB FORD, JUNIOR—usually named in the documents of the day as "Col. Jacob Ford, Jr."—was born February 19th, 1718, and died at Morristown, January 11, 1777.

THEODOSIA JOHNS, the second daughter of the Rev. Timothy Johns, D.D.—more than half a century, the honored Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown—and his first wife, Elizabeth Sayre, was born September 13th, 1741, and died August 31st, 1824, aged eighty-three years.

Jacob Ford, Junior, and Theodosia Johns were married January 27th, 1762.

Both father and son, Jacob Ford, Senior, and Jacob Ford, Junior, died in January, 1777—the son on the eleventh and the father on the nineteenth. The widow of Colonel Ford, Senior, died in July of the same year.

Both are said to have been enterprising and successful business-men. I have heard it said that the father's estate was estimated at seventy thousand pounds.

Colonel Ford, Junior, was the owner of the Mount-Hope mining property, four miles North of Rockaway, including some two thousand acres of land. He built, in 1770, the stone mansion, at Mount-Hope, which still remains; and also the forge, at Denmark, three miles farther North. In 1772, he sold his Mount-Hope property, to John Jacob Faesch, a native of Hesse-Cassel, who had been sent by the London Company to manage their iron-mills and mines at Ringwood, Long Pond, and Charlottentown; but was superseded by Robert Erskine.

Colonel Ford, Junior, petitioned the Provincial Congress for the privilege of erecting a powder-mill, on the Whippany-river, not far from Morristown. His Petition was granted; and he built a Mill, which furnished a large amount of "good merchantable powder" to our armies. He entered into the contest with Great Britain, with great spirit; and was commissioned as Colonel, by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey. During the dreadful Fall of 1776, when the American Army retreated through New Jersey and crossed the Delaware, he was on constant duty; and his health was so broken, by exposure and fatigue, that, being seized with violent illness, whilst on parade, on the last day of the year 1776 he died on the eleventh of January, as the record of Moses Tuttle has it, or on the tenth, as Judge Ford states it, in his paper, which is now published for the first time.

I am not able to state whether the widow of Colonel Jacob Ford Junior, received a pension or not. She was residing in "the Ford Mansion," when Washington led his army into Winter-quarters, at Morristown, in December, 1779. Her house was selected as his head-quarters; and, in this manner, her name is forever associated with that of the Father of his country.

The late Judge Gabriel H. Ford was the son of Colonel Jacob Ford, Junior, and his wife Theodosia Johns.

With these desultory statements, I submit the two documents.

WABASH COLLEGE, IND. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE.]
April 5th, 1871.

I.

Extract from the Diary of the late Hon Gabriel H. Ford, of Morristown.

THURSDAY 21 June, 1849.

A census was taken, in the years 1771 & 1772, in the British Provinces of America, and deposited, after the Revolution, as public archives, at Washington; but their room becoming much wanted, those of each Province were delivered to the Members of Congress, to cull what they chose, preparatory to a burning of all the rest. General Mahlon Dickinson, then a member from New-Jersey, selected some from the County of Morris, and sent me, yesterday, a copy, *verbatim*, of one entry, as follows:

"Widow Elizabeth Lindsley, mother of Colonel Jacob Ford (Sr.) was born in the city of Axford, in old England, & came into Philadelphia, when there was but one house in it, and into this Province when she was but one year and a half old—deceased April 21st, 1772, aged 91 years and one month."

I always understood, in the family, by tradition from her (whose short stature and slender, bent person I clearly recall, having lived in the same house, with her and with my parents, in my grandfather's family, at her death and before it) that her Father fled from England when there was a universal dread of returning Popery and persecution, three years before the death of Charles the Second, A. D., 1682, and two years before the accession of James the Second, in 1684; that, while landing his goods at Philadelphia, he fell from a plank, into the Delaware-river, and was drowned, between the ship and the shore, leaving a family of young children in the wilderness; that she had several children by her first husband, whose name was Ford, but none by her

second husband, whose name was Lindley, at whose death she was taken into the family of her son, Colonel Jacob Ford, Senior, and treated with filial tenderness, the remaining years of her life, which were many.

I am in the eighty-fifth year (since January last) of my age being born in 1765—and was seven years old at her death.

II.

Copy of a paper, in the handwriting of the late Judge Gabriel H. Ford, of Morristown, N.J., and now in the possession of his son, Henry A. Ford, Esqr., touching the application of the widow of Colonel Jacob Ford, Junior, for a pension.

The Act which was passed in New Jersey, on the tenth day of June, 1779, in the fourth Section, contains a recital and enactment, in substance, as follows: "And, whereas, justice requires that those unfortunate women who have lost or may hereafter lose their husbands, in the service of their country, should receive a compensation in some measure equivalent to the benefits that would have resulted to them from the care and maintenance of such husbands, Be it therefore enacted, that the widow of every commissioned officer of the regular forces or Militia of this State, who, since the nineteenth of April, 1775, has fallen or, hereafter, shall fall, in battle, or otherwise lose his life, whilst in the service of the State or of the United States, shall receive, during her widowhood, one half the monthly pay of her husband, from the time of his death."

The Jersey statute-book contains a note respecting this Section, which Note is this: "The Resolutions of Congress recommending this measure were published after the passing of this Act. I have never been able to find those Resolutions though they are most probably entered in the Journals of Congress."

The Provincial Congress of New Jersey, by their Commission dated the twelfth of January, 1776, constituted and appointed Jacob Ford, Junior, First Colonel of the First Regiment of Militia, in the County of Morris, by virtue of which Commission, he held and executed that office until the thirty-first of December, 1776, when his constitution gave way under the pressure of duty—being then seized with delirium and fever, that terminated his life in ten days, on the tenth day of January, 1777.

The proof of actual service is as follows: *Certificate of Timothy Jones, Jr., Surgeon of the Regiment*—that, when the Regiment, in the beginning of January, 1777, marched from quarters, at Morristown, Colonel Ford was left behind, among the sick, where the Surgeon stayed and attended him, until the tenth of the month,

when he died, having exposed himself, that Fall and Winter, beyond what his constitution could bear, in making what was commonly denominated "the Mud-rounds" and, afterwards, in constant service on the lines, with the troops, till their retreat to Morristown, where they went into quarters and where he died.

The Certificate of Brigadier-general William Maxwell, who certifies thus: "I was ordered by His Excellency, General Washington, about the latter end of December, 1776, to take command of the troops at Morristown. General Washington informed me they would consist of some Continentals, with two Regiments of Militia or Levies. I received the Continentals from General McDougal; and applied to Colonel Ford, Junior, for the troops under his command; and, while he was collecting some and preparing those he had for service, he was taken sick, during duty, on parade, of which sickness I was informed, shortly after, he died. I marched off his troops to the lines of the enemy, under the care of his other officers; and most part remained with me, there, during the Winter."

The Certificate of Joseph Lewis, Quartermaster of Colonel Ford's Battalion of Militia and Levies, that the Provision-returns were signed by Colonel Ford, up to the thirtieth of December, 1776; that provisions were drawn for him, up to the sixth of January, 1777; that he died on the tenth of the same month; and that, during his sickness, the Returns were made out as follows: "*Provision Return for part of Colonel Ford's Battalion of the three months Levies, commanded by Lieut. Col. Spencer.*"

The case from parol evidence, will appear as follows:—That, after serving a considerable time, on the lines, marching and counter-marching, about Springfield, Elizabethtown, Westfield, and Chatham, they retreated, on the twenty-second of December, from Chatham, to Morristown, where they went into Quarters. There, General Maxwell took the principal command; and that, on the morning of the thirty-first, Colonel Ford being seized with a delirium in his head, on the actual Parade, he was borne off by a couple of soldiers; after which he never rose from his bed. That a double guard was mounted, before his door, during his sickness. That he was attended by the Regimental Surgeon; and, having died on the tenth of January, he had a military funeral, by order of the Commander-in-chief, who had just marched into Winter-quarters, at the same place.

Applications to the Jersey Legislature, for half-pay, at this date, are rejected by them for this reason: That they now become State losses, the State having settled with the United States, who stood eventually bound for it. Hence the reme-

dy now is, by direct application to the United States, on the ground, as is supposed, of those Resolutions of Congress, alluded to in our Note, in our statute-book. Accordingly, in the month of March, 1794, Elias Boudinot, Esq., presented a Petition from Mrs. Ford, for an allowance of half-pay, which Petition, Mr. Boudinot says, was referred to the Treasury or War Department, where it is likely to be found.

If the claim cannot be substantiated upon the United States, by reason of his being a Militia Officer, still it may be supported on another ground.

An Act passed the twenty-seventh of November, 1776, for the raising of four Battalions or Regiments, which were in Continental pay, as may be inferred from a note in our Statute books, which says, "The recruits were allowed six dollars bounty, over and above the Continental Pay, and were continued in service, until the first of April, 1777."

It is presumed that the Minutes of the Joint-meeting of the Legislature and the records of the State will show that he was appointed Colonel of one of these Battalions, or Regiments, though the Commission is lost or mislaid. But it fully appears that, on the twenty-fourth of December, 1776, warrants were issued, under his hand, to the Captains, for recruiting one of these Battalions; and they recruited and served accordingly. That the appointment of the Surgeon was by him, who served accordingly. So also was the Quarter-master. That the Provision-returns were made for Colonel Ford's Levies and, upon his death, that Lieutenant-colonel Spencer, who had been second in command, became Colonel of the Regiment, and the former Major became Lieutenant-colonel.

Accordingly, Mr. Boudinot was furnished with two Petitions claiming half-pay, in one case, as the widow of a Militia Colonel, and in the other as a Colonel of Levies—requesting to put the claim on either ground, as should appear, on enquiry, to be the most promising. It is not improbable that, by way of superseding the necessity and trouble of enquiry, he lodged both Petitions in the office. But this is a conjecture. Since that time he has once, and perhaps twice, said, that he expected the Secretary would shortly report upon it.*

The foregoing facts are capable of the most ample proof, if, on enquiry, either of those cases entitle the petitioners to half-pay.

* As Congress, in the year 1794, were passing limitations upon almost every kind of private claims, it was judged necessary to petition, then; and Mr. Boudinot replied that he had put the claim in such condition as to be out of danger of being barred.

III.—THE EARLY BAPTISTS, IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 49.

BY REVS. A. HOSMER AND J. LAWTON.

Fifth session of the Otsego Association, holden at Exeter on the 4th and 5th of September 1799.

Wednesday, September 4, 1799. 10 o'clock A.M.

Association convened. Sermon from II. Cor. v. 20. by Eld'r Furman. Letters from the churches were read.

State of the churches since last Association.

Dismissed	127		
Excluded	22	Added	452
Died	15	Decrease	164

Decrease 164 Increase 288, this year.

The following churches were cordially received at this session, (viz) Brothertown, 2d Hamilton, 3d Norwich, Sangerfield, Schuyler-Short-Lots, and Worcester.

A sketch of the history of those six churches:

BROTHERTOWN.

IN the year 1776, David Fowler and five others moved to the westward of Albany, having previously obtained a cession of lands from the Oneida Indians: upon which they soon formed a settlement, and set up a religious meeting, which was carried on by singing, praying, and exhortation. In the time of the revolutionary war, they were greatly distressed by the enemy, being deprived of their cattle and most of their other effects; so that they were forced to break up their settlement and retire to the older towns. At the conclusion of the war they returned to their former habitations; soon after a dispute arose between them and the Oneidas concerning their lands; which was productive of much trouble: many other difficulties they met with from the English on account of their land, which were discouraging; but the providence of God protected them.

Through all their trials they kept up their religious meetings; and on the 24th of May, 1798 four persons were baptized by Eld. Parsons, and they agreed to send for a council. August 23d 1798, a council consisting of the churches in Fairfield-Palatine, Paris, Whites-town, Scuyler & Whitestown, and Hamilton, convened, who after inquiring into their circumstances, gave them fellowship as a church of Christ: their number was twelve. This church lies west from Springfield, distant about forty miles.

SANGERFIELD.

IN the year 1797, a number of persons in the town of Sangerfield, set up a religious meeting on the Lord's day. At this time there were some who appeared under awakenings; they continued their meetings through the winter; in the course of which there arose such opposition against the baptists having any share in the lead of the meeting, that on the 14th of April, 1798, eight persons met in conference at the house of Br White, and agreed to hold up a meeting in the baptist order; the May following four persons were baptized; at this time there appeared an engagedness in the minds of many, and the congregation increased, and some more were baptized in the summer and autumn. Nov. 27th, 1798, they agreed to call a council to give them fellowship; and likewise agreed to give Eld. Butler a call to settle with them. Dec. 18th, 1798 the churches in Fairfield Palatine, Whitestown, Paris, Hamilton and Augusta, convened in council, and gave them fellowship as a church in sister relation; their number was seventeen. This church lies westerly from Springfield about 25 miles. A small settlement in this vicinity, of about a dozen families, who were educated in the pædo baptist sentiments, were visited by the Lord, which induced them to turn their attention to things of a divine nature: the consequence was that several of them were converted to God, and all of them (except one or two) to the Baptist sentiment; seven of whom have joined with this church.

SCHUYLER SHORT LOTS.

A NUMBER of baptist professors living on Schuyler Short Lots, did on the 25th of Feb. 1797, embody into a church, agreeable to the advice and in fellowship of a council; their number was seventeen.

In 1799, the spirit of the Lord moved upon the minds of several, and numbers came up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. In about five months their number increased to fifty one. This church lies northwesterly from Springfield distant about 25 miles.

THIRD NORWICH.

Feb. 9th, 1799, the first church in Norwich voted to call a council to advise with them on dividing the church: accordingly on the 23d of March, 1799, the north church in Burlington, and the church in Oxford, met in council, and after enquiring into their circumstances, gave them fellowship in their division; accordingly thirteen members were set off and

embodied into a new church, and received the fellowship of the council as the 3d baptist church in Norwich. This church lies south-westward from Springfield distant about 46 miles.

WORCESTER.

IN the latter end of the year 1798, Elders Hosmer and Lawton visited a number of Baptist professors living on the Susquehannah river, in the towns of Suffrage and Worcester: they were advised to get into a circumstance of embodying into a church. Eld. Hosmer baptized one person, and there appeared a pleasing attention among the people. They continued their meetings and Eld. Lawton frequently visited them, and baptized three persons. After struggling through many difficulties, they did on the twenty-first day of August 1799 receive the fellowship of a council consisting of the North and Third Churches in Burlington, the churches in Butternuts and Kortright. Their number was eight; since which time eight have been added. This church lies southerly from Springfield, distant about 26 miles.

SECOND HAMILTON.

FROM this church we have received no particular information.

Extracts of letters. 1799.

Butternuts. "It is with great satisfaction that we inform you of the goodness of God unto us. In September last the Lord began his work among us, his power was great and the effects thereof conspicuous; sinners were alarmed, souls converted, and the people of God rejoiced. Children forsook their toys, the youth their gaudy baubles, the middle-aged their undue worldly pursuits, and the old their long confirmed traditionary habits; and all with united hearts bowed to the sceptre of prince Emanuel; willingly submitted to his government and came into obedience to his laws, and with joyful hearts consented to walk in his statutes. The work was in no one instance attended with scarcely the least symptoms of enthusiasm, but remarkably regular; and passions at no time exceeded the bounds of decency and good order: we feel ourselves under the greatest obligations to praise the name of God, for his goodness to us in this and many other respects; but alas we feel ourselves deficient in making suitable returns to our God for all his goodness exhibited. There is not that

"apparent engagedness in the cause of religion that we could wish, a lethargic drowsiness seems to pervade the minds of professors, yet not to that degree as to exclude all sensation, for we at times feel some of the vivifying rays of the sun of righteousness, which causes our souls to spring up anew, and reach away to the eternal source of all good. No difficulties among us at present but union and love continues."

First Otsego. "Having obtained help we continue, but wading through afflictions and trusting in him who never changes."

Aurelius. "God is good and deals with us in judgment and mercy, but not in anger, 'Come over into Macedonia and help us.'"

Sangerfield. "That man in his original state was formed for society, and under divine providence is greatly dependent on its aid, manifestly appears from an innate desire to extend his intercourse with his own species; so in the kingdom of grace, the christian, having the object of divine love in view, and holding it fast in his embrace, brings it into the chamber of her that conceived him, and into the house of that body whose faith and practice agreeth with his own sentiments. And as small bodies though weak and feeble of themselves, by associating together in the bonds of love with more bodies, while each builds over against his own house the whole forms a cord that cannot easily be broken. Taking these reasons into consideration, agreed to make known our earnest desire to be admitted into the Otsego Association. Our cries we trust shall ascend to the father of spirits, for the outpouring of his holy spirit, that the kingdom of grace may be enlarged, and the souls of all people brought to the knowledge of Jesus, and thereby made to comply with his holy ordinances as revealed in his holy word."

1st Litchfield. "Since our last we think we can say we have had some comfortable hours, to see God's children animated, backsliders reclaimed, sinners trembling, and some we hope converted. Yet notwithstanding we enjoy so many favors, there is a great inattention to duty, for which we have abundant reason to be ashamed, we desire your prayers for us and your watch care was over us, 'let the righteous smile me it shall be a kindness, and let him reprove me it shall be an excellent oil; which shall not break my head,' so may we strive to walk in wisdom's ways, which are pleasant, and all her paths are peace."

Exeter. "We have to mourn because of sin which hath made a breach in the family; but we more abundantly rejoice by reason of grace which hath more than made up the loss. It appears that God is at work by his Holy Spirit on the minds of his creatures here, and hath brought a number to the knowledge of the truth."

Whitestown. "Although we have reason to mourn the want of a general attention to religion in this place, and the prevalency of vice and error: yet we have great cause of thankfulness, that God hath revived his work in some instances among us: we have attended weekly meeting for prayer the year past, and have been blest with some tokens for good therein: some backsliders have returned to Zion, and the Lord has made us joyful in the house of prayer. From our experience of the benefit of prayer meetings, we recommend the practice to all the churches in our connection; and while the voice of Infinite Goodness to sinful worms still cries 'seek ye my face.'—May all our hearts answer, thy face, oh Lord! we will seek. And may we continue in prayer till sovereign mercy rain righteousness upon us."

North Church Burlington. "Our situation at times, through grace, is comfortable. The Lord is pleased to bring some to confess Christ by submitting to the ordinances of the gospel. But when we consider the general stupidity which seems to prevail among us, we mourn that many run in ways of vanity which if not repented of will land them in misery; but the power of God is sufficient to give them new hearts, and cause them to sing redeeming love. We desire your united prayers to God, that the vine which is planted here may be watered with the dews of heavenly grace; that the streams which make glad the city of our God, may continually flow unto us, to the refreshing, strengthening and establishing of our souls; and that the glory of God may reside among us to the latest generations."

Springfield. "We remain steadfast and unmoved in our sentiments respecting doctrine, which principles as a foundation of our union we are bound in duty with you to support, as being united in the same cause. We are happy to inform you that the Lord hath continued a degree of love and union among us, for which we desire to praise his holy name."

2d Hamilton. "We esteem it not only the duty but privilege of God's children to labor for and maintain union and fellowship, so

"far as an acquaintance may be gained, that they may with one heart and mouth glorify God."

3d Burlington. "We have been blessed with a good degree of harmony the year past; our state at present comfortable; we hold the same principles as at first, the cause of Christ is a good cause: the Lord give us grace that we may maintain it. May God's glory be our ultimate aim, till we shall meet in one associated body in the eternal world."

Schuyler and Whitestown. "We feel ourselves under obligations to acknowledge the goodness of God, that he has called a number of souls out of darkness into his marvelous light, not only round about us but some symptoms of grace and penitence appears in our meetings, several have of late given a satisfactory relation of a work of grace on their hearts, and some have been baptized. We have an encouraging prospect at present. We have dismissed thirty-eight, who are formed into a church of the same faith."

Pompey. "Since our last we have enjoyed a happy degree of internal harmony and outward prosperity. The goodness of God is manifest among us, and has given us some enlargement. We have had nineteen added the year past."

Worcester. "A feeble band, standing in need of help, and desiring assistance."

First Hamilton. "Since our last we have enjoyed good days; the Lord has we trust been here by his Holy Spirit, and converted souls into his kingdom; there has been a great awakening among the young people, and a number have made a public profession of their faith in the Lord and united with this church. At present it is rather a low time among us, but we still enjoy peace, union and comfort."

Otego. "We have a comfortable union among ourselves, though we are passing through a heavy scene of trial; but we hope that God will enable us to withstand all our adversaries: and while they are rejoicing over the sons of Zion, let us with one heart lift a cry to the throne of grace for protection."

Charlestown. "No difficulties—not so much life and power as is desirable."

Scipio. "We have had and still enjoy a comfortable union among ourselves; so that we feel ourselves under renewed obligations to praise the name of God. The year past the Lord has distilled some mercy drops on various parts of this town, which we trust has

"brought some sinners to the knowledge of the truth, and caused the hearts of God's people to rejoice. Oh that we may praise his holy name, and live more to his honor and glory."

Paris. "Informing you of our christian welfare which calls for grateful acknowledgements, while we make mention of the goodness of that being who has hitherto helped us: from whom we have obtained help to continue until now, in the enjoyment of a happy and precious union, with that harmony and peace which is truly comforting in its influence and blessed in its effect: yet we have reason to mourn, and in the deepest humiliation before God, acknowledge our ingratitude and unfruitfulness under these special favors; but we humbly trust and believe that the Lord has and does own and bless us; he is adding to our number such as we trust shall be saved, and our drooping spirits are sometimes comforted with hopes of a gracious visit from on high; there are numbers among us who appear to be attentive, and enquiring what they shall do to be saved."

2d Norwich. "It is a matter of joy to us when we hear that in many parts of this and adjacent states, God is by his spirit moving on the hearts and consciences of the children of men: yet we mourn that we feel no more of the heavenly influence among us. May God in mercy visit us with a shower of his grace. We are in a destitute condition as to preaching."

3d Norwich. "Inform of their stability and union, but mourn their want of engagedness in the cause of religion, and request the prayers of God's people, that they may be kept from dishonoring God, and wounding the cause of religion."

Schuyler-Short Lots. "Takes notice of the late remarkable outpouring of God's spirit in our land, adores God for his grace in bringing them out of darkness into light: For his goodness to them in visiting their settlement by his grace: in consequence of which a number were added to the church. Prays for more engagedness in the cause of truth."

2d Burlington. "A very low time among us, great inattention to religious duties, and the love of many waxes cold; a dark trying day among us, which calls for the fervent prayer of all the friends of Zion: But we still are encouraged to trust in God, believing that when Zion is thoroughly purged, her sons will come forth as gold that is tried. We wish to pass under the rod with patience, be-

"believing that all things shall work together
"for good to those that love God."

2d Otsego. "We acknowledge the goodness of
"God unto us in protecting our lives and pre-
"serving us from a discordant spirit: he hath
"been pleased to make some addition to our
"small body, which we hope is but a prelude
"to a more copious display of divine grace—
"there appears a greater attention in the minds
"of people in general, and of the brethren
"in particular, than for some time before. We
"find it necessary to be on our guard against
"imposters, who swarm in this day of error
"and delusion, and are nuisances to society,
"ravaging wolves in the church of God. From
"such, dear brethren turn away."

"It is necessary for us to be on our guard, as
"our country is new, our settlements young,
"and men of all principles and characters are
"flocking into them: there is therefore the
"greatest danger of the poison of false prin-
"ciples being disseminated among the church-
"es. Not only so but we are liable to be im-
"posed upon by vile characters in the ministerial
"order, who will bend and twist themselves
"into any shape to get a footing among the
"churches. These considerations have given
"us much concern, and excited in us a wish
"that such measures may be adopted by us, as
"may have a tendency to prevent the evil ap-
"prehended."

Augusta. "We feel to rejoice and mourn; to
"rejoice that God by energetic influence of his
"holy spirit, has brought stout hearted sinners
"to bow to the feet of Jesus in this part of the
"land, that he has not wholly left us as a
"people, but is visiting one place and another,
"and gathering in his elect: We feel to mourn
"that we are no more engaged in this glorious
"cause, yet we humbly trust, that by the assist-
"ance of God's grace, we shall travel Zion ward,
"though our number is few and our strength
"small, and passing under trials; yet we take
"encouragement in the promises of God, and
"pray that these trials may be sanctified to us
"for our spiritual good."

Kortright. "We remain steadfast on the same
"ground of faith and practice where we met
"you. We enjoy a comfortable union among
"ourselves, and a degree of engagedness to
"persevere in christian duties is manifested.
"God has had us in remembrance, and brought
"many out of darkness into his marvelous
"light; a number of youths have been par-
"takers of this precious grace; we have had
"thirty-one added the year past."

2d Richfield. "A comfortable agreement among

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"ourselves; our numbers small, but a degree
"of confidence, that we shall persevere, and in
"due time receive increase."

2d Litchfield. "God who is rich in mercy, is
"from time to time letting down some mercy
"drops among us, and we have reason to be
"thankful for the least favor."

Fairfield Palatine. "It is a low time with us,
"and we are passing through some trials; but
"are yet happily united."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

IV.—THE NATIONS OF THE VERMILLION- LAKE DISTRICT.—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 73, AND CONCLUDED.*

The Winters in that region are often very
severe; and the almost incessant fall of snow
accumulates to a great depth: consequently, the
amount of game, in such Winters, is limited,
thereby causing great privations and suffering
among the people; being also the means of the
most horrible and atrocious deeds being com-
mitted by those who are suffering the most, un-
der the pretext of being possessed of the spirit
of the "Weendigo."

At a late annuity payment, a certain young
man was assisting in the distribution of the pork
and flour to the several bands, requiring the
pork to be cut up, in order to make the division
as near proportionate as was practicable. His
share of the labor being in that line, he unde-
signedly gashed his finger, causing the scarlet
to flow, most profusely, losing itself into the
brine and salt, or leaving a gaunt trace upon the
meat. On the next day, the "Ogemaw" was
informed that one of the Chiefs had been taken
sick, during the night, and was unable to fill his
seat in Council. In the evening of that day, the
"Ogemaw," with his interpreters, visited the
camp, and, upon inquiry, discovered the cause of
mal-at-ease of the Chief. He had tasted blood,
and yearned for more. His whole system was
undergoing a change under the influence of the
spirit of the "Ween-di-go." By the constant
care of the faithful spouses (of whom fortunate-
ly he claimed a plurality) in the administration
of antidotes, both in the inner and outer man,
the spell was removed, and "Ween-di-go caw
"ca-go-ed."

* From *The Bayfield Press*, Bayfield, Wisconsin, Vol.
I., Nos. 35, 36, and 37.

We are very free to say that we are not sufficiently ac-
quainted with the asserted importance of Indian mytholo-
gy, etc., to either understand the meaning or perceive the
beauties and interest which are said to attach to this arti-
cle; but we yield to the superior wisdom, in such matters,
of two honored friends, and give it a place in our pages.
—EDITOR.

As time will not permit, and as the patience of your readers has already been imposed upon by an uninteresting narrative, we will simply draw one or two sketches from the works of Professor Lo(w) and present them to our readers, being relatively connected with our story. Like the "wandering Jews," Maynabozha, the remarkable being, the great linguist and ventriloquist, had no permanent home, but roamed over the vast country, in which he was identified as the master-spirit. Whether in open fields or in the thick forest, he was among friends, or, as he claimed them to be, his "Neshemays" (junior brothers or sisters.) The beast of the field or of the wild forest, the diminutive insect or reptile creeping, was alike to him—even the trees of the wilds and the grass in the field understand his language; and his voice was familiar to them. Possessing the spirit and the tact of a diplomat, he, in a number of instances, displayed his powers of genius and tact in removing suspicion resting upon him as being disloyal to the fraternity in which he had identified himself, as also being unworthy of the confidence reposed in him by his "Neshemays."

On a certain occasion, while exercising his qualities of pedestrianism, and meeting with no adventure worthy of note, for several days, he accidentally turned up in the neighborhood of a lake, the margin of which abounded with wild rice, and upon which an innumerable flock of fowls, of all descriptions, from the glossy white-necked swan to the most diminutive and less descriptive of its species, were feeding and enjoying undisturbed right of sovereignty. Being conscious of the susceptible incredulity and prejudice prevailing among a portion of his "Shemays," as in other parts formerly visited by him, he most naturally concluded that, among so many collected together, there was, in all probability, a chance of having met some of them before, who might create a most pernicious idea of his true character, among his new-found relatives. Diplomatically setting his brains and wits to work, and sharpened by the insatiated appetite which had haunted him, previous to this adventure, he, in a most incredible space of time, had formed a project, which he put in execution, on the instant, which was to decoy them into a snare, and thereby meet the demands of the inner man.

Retiring to a reasonable distance from where he stood; in a few hours, he had constructed a suitable rendezvous in which to receive his "Shemays," of the web-footed order. Having, by some means, supplied himself with a package and appended it to his person, he proceeded to execute the design he had conceived toward his relatives. When within hearing-distance of the lake, and as a part of the programme laid out to

be enacted upon the occasion, he set his vocal organs to task; and, as he emerged from the forest and stood upon the bank of the lake, failing to be heard by the mass, there assembled, he advanced to the margin, still straining his lungs to the utmost; when, at last, he was observed by those adjacent to his proximity, and, as the word of his presence was passed from one to the other, the knowing ones among them huddled together, in groups, apparently to hold consultation and condemn the intrusion. Feigning not to notice them nor their anxiety, he accelerated his progress and increased his vociferous exertions in music. After various endeavors, on the part of the mass of fowls, to draw his attention, he was, at length, accosted by the most imprudent and venturesome of the flock, inquiring where he (Maynabozha) was traveling to, and what he had in the package he carried. His reply was that he had been in the land of the "Shaw-wan on;" and, under their tuition, had acquired the art of music, the collection of which made up his package, wherein the most credulous and curious of the flock suggested an exhibition of his faculties, in that respect. He objected to his so doing on the spot; but, if they would follow him, he would lead them to a suitable place, and there entertain them in the desired fete. This strategy resulted in his favor. All at once, the whole mass moved towards him; and he conducted them to the place he had previously intended for their reception.

Assigning them their positions, according to their size and merit, he proceeded next to give directions as to the manner to conduct the dance, and that, as the excitement heightened, each should signify it and their enjoyment of the exhibition, by uttering, occasionally, their respective cries. The lines of their evolutions having been defined, he proceeded to take a stand most apropos to his purpose; and the exhibition commenced. All eyes were to be shut, throughout the whole performance, and "go it blind." A most strict observance of that part of the proceedings was enjoined, which, if observed, would ensure to their utmost felicity. After several evolutions had been performed and the excitement was at its height, seizing upon the advantage thus presented, he mechanically selected the fattest of the swans and geese, and twisted their necks, without interrupting the exercises of the day or causing any suspicion as to the real cause of the noise uttered by the victims. "Quack!" "quack!" was all that was heard, by those in the rear. He still inspired them with words of approbation, as to their proficiency in the art of dancing, describing the noise uttered by the victims, in their death-struggle, as being an improvement in the performance. In the meantime, Shingebis, one of

the loon family, and one of the least noted of that "tribe," (but not the least watchful,) participating in the play and enjoying himself, nigh to the entrance of the lodge, ventured to open an eye, to espy what was going on, when, to his utter amazement, the most favored of the swans was undergoing the ordeal of a broken neck. Instantly, the alarm was given by Shingebis; and, amidst the greatest confusion imaginable, the whole mass of acquatics rushed for the entrance and made their way for the lake. Maynabozha, swearing vengeance upon the cause of the premature finale of the play, pursued them to the edge of the lake, and, precipitating himself upon the extreme rear of the flock, came upon Shingebis, whom he punished for his disobedience and watchfulness, by stamping upon him with his foot and dislocating his hind parts. Extracting himself from his perilous position, he reached the water and saved his life. "A curse upon you, Shingebis," says Maynabozha, "and, from henceforth, you and yours shall inherit the form of the dislocation of the hind parts; and your eyes shall be red"—the curse resting upon that family to this day.

But the most marvellous adventure he was ever identified in, as the master-spirit, has yet to be presented before the civilized public, which we will do, as near as possible. One day, rambling about in the midst of a forest, apparently without aim or purpose, he chanced to meet a pack of wolves, and, without ceremony, on his part, accosted them, thus: "My uncles, where are you traveling to?" The reply was, that they were migrating to a better country, where they might find some game to hunt and subsist on. "I hope you have no objections to my services?" "I will, therefore, accompany you to your new home; but I would have you transform me as one of yourselves." "Neptune, you are welcome to go with us, without change in your nature: your services will be indispensable, to stay and guard our home, while we are out on the chase." Having found a suitable place for their rendezvous, where, from day to day, they could forage upon the country, in quest of game and in pursuit of the deer which abounded in that region, in a very few days, their store of venison was sufficient for a number of months. The game getting scarce, they proposed to migrate further still, leaving one of their number with their nephew and the stock of venison on hand, for their subsistence. The proposition was unanimously agreed to; and, on the following day, Maynabozha and uncle Maingan were left in camp.

Maingan was a very successful hunter, and, day after day, added to their stock of venison; and, as, every day, the game became more scarce and retired from the vicinity of his grounds,

he naturally came home later in the day; and, for several days, Maingan had been out without coming home till after dark. Maynabozha's anxieties in regard to his uncle's success were aroused; and presentiments of danger were crowding upon his mind. One certain night, while impressed with vague fears for the non-appearance of his uncle, at the usual time, he fell asleep and awoke not, when ushered into the land of dreams, and slept until the arrival of his uncle awakened him, which was far in the night. Early the ensuing morning, with great earnestness and solemnity, he declared to his uncle his fears and presentiments of danger, also communicating his uncle the dream he had had, that night, which tended to strengthen his fears and add vigor to his presentiments of evil. He therefore cautioned his uncle, that, even in the greatest excitement of the chase, he must, on no account, cross or step over a river, brook, or any running waters, be it ever so insignificant; that the day he disregarded his advice, evil would befall them both. It was not many days after this event, that Maingan had been out, all day, hunting, without success, when, returning home, towards evening, he chanced to come across a victim of his search and instantly gave chase. The flight of the pursued led through a swamp, in the middle of which was a pool of water, which found its way towards the descent of the ground, imperceptibly, through the roots of the trees and plants surrounding the locality and also through the soft mud. Maingan halted on the verge of the innocent and insignificant pool of water; but his mind was excited; and his victim was in sight; and he leaped.

Maynabozha was alone, all that day; and was alone for several nights after. His store of venison being exhausted, he yet mourned for the fate of his uncle. He would search for the bones of his uncle; and, when found, he would search for the culprit who was the cause of his sorrows. Accordingly, on the instant, he put forth in the direction which his uncle had taken on the fatal day; and, to his great joy, came upon the ground where Maingan had started the doe, on the day of his disappearance. Following up the visible tracks of his uncle and those of his intended victim, he came upon the spot where the leap was made; but there it ended. No visible signs of the landing on the opposite side were discovered. Maynabozha wept at the fate of his uncle. Swearing vengeance upon the head of the cause of his sorrow; he proceeded on his way, listlessly, when he came upon the borders of a small brook, emptying from the numerous swamps he had traversed, where, perched upon a limb of a tree, and hanging over the waters of the brook, a "kingfisher" intently gazed below, into the brook, as if watching for some object near to its

existence. "Neshemay! what is there, in those waters, that attracts your attention; and why are you so watchful?" "Have you not heard of the great event, Maynabozha? The Manidos, who dwell in the lake, at the head of these streams, have Maingan, the great hunter, and feasted upon his carcase; and I am watching for the debris, cast away, that might drift down the brook, for my share of him." Maynabozha, without informing Neshemay who he was, having acquired all the information he required from the kingfisher, in regard to the nature and customs of the Manidos, in that vicinity, thought to wreck his vengeance also on the kingfisher, and stretched out his arm, to reach and secure him, by the head. With a simultaneous move, the kingfisher dropped his head; was caught by the feathers crowning it; and held for a moment—then darting away. Maynabozha was beaten; but, looking after his enemy, as it alighted upon a limb, out of reach, he exclaimed, "A curse upon you, Ogishkemanissee. From this day forth, thou and thine shall be marked upon the crown of the head."

Maynabozha left the spot; sauntered upon the borders of the lake designated by Ogishkemanissee; and proceeded to examine the locality, to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the account given by Ogishkemanissee. Perceiving a beautiful sand-beach, on the opposite side from where he stood, he repaired thither, for the purpose he had conceived. Being late in the day, the party who had been on the spot had retired, but left visible traces of their presence while, in the heat of the day, basking in the sun. Maynabozha left the spot, and retired to a convenient distance, intending to watch their movements, on the next day; and there arrange his plans for the future action, accordingly. The next day, he took up his march back to the lake, when the sun was high up in the heavens, and emerged upon the borders of it, on the opposite side from the sand-beach, prepared to take his observations. Presently, enormous sized serpents, water-snakes, and large-sized turtles were gathered upon the sand-beach and basking in the hot sun. He also observed that two of the largest-sized serpents had crawled forth upon the beach, bringing up the rear, and stationed themselves in the centre of the group, where a place had been left vacant. These last ones then are the dignitaries, thought Maynabozha. But I will teach these dignitaries not to trifle with me. Having observed and satisfied himself as to the facility of approaching them, the next day, he retired and left them to return to their element, at their leisure. Before the next sun had made its appearance in the heavens, Maynabozha was on the ground, in the edge of the woods which skirted the sand-beach, equipped

for war, in the shape of a bow and several arrows, duly prepared; taking the form of a pine-stub, and placing himself in the centre of a number of others, of the same identity, whose partially decayed and barkless surface rendered them all alike, in appearance, to any casual observer; but not so to the watery dignitaries, as will be seen as we proceed. First appeared, the large serpents, and snakes, and turtles, of all sizes, which took positions promiscuously. Next came the body-guard, comprising several large serpents, who surrounded the vacant place to be occupied by their Ogemaws. Presently, the heads of the two Ogemaws were visible above the water, appearing to scan the shores of the lake, all around, with its adjacent skirting, most minutely, before venturing to join their subjects. Maynabozha's disguise was penetrated by the keen eyes of the Ogemaws, who instantly ordered one of the serpents which made up the staff, to try his strength upon the remaining portion of the trunk of the tree which was designated, by coiling itself around and embracing it with power; if so be that it is Maynabozha, he will cry out and save us from danger. Maynabozha felt the pressure, but flinched or moved not. Another, but more powerful, was ordered; but Maynabozha stood the ordeal. The third one was ordered, which almost proved his match; when at the moment of uttering a cry, it relaxed its embrace, and uncoiling itself, joined its comrades, assuring the Ogemaws that it was not Maynabozha but simply a stub. Whereupon, the Ogemaws coming out of the water joined the others, taking their position in the centre of the group, on the vacant place. Maynabozha waited until every thing was quiet, and all had gone to sleep—their drowsiness being influenced by the excessive heat of the sun. Descending from his station, and appropriating his natural form, with big bow and arrows and with cautious steps, he proceeded to the beach where lay, coiled, the "Manidos of the deep." Stepping over the bodies of the sentry guarding the Ogemaws, he succeeded in reaching them; and, with sure and steady aim, his arrows flew and stuck into the flesh of the Ogemaws. Amidst confusion and uproar, caused by the cries and groans of the wounded Ogemaws, Maynabozha made good his escape and left the neighborhood, satisfied with having avenged the death of Maingan. For several days, he roamed about the country, meeting with no adventure, when, one day, he perceived traces of life in the neighborhood where he then was. Advancing still further, he noticed fresh traces, by the marks on the trees, they having been stripped of their bark, recently. Still following up the advantage, he heard the wailing of a person, apparently proceeding from a short distance ahead. Acceler-

ating his progress, he very soon overtook the object of his concern, which was an old woman, encumbered with a heavy fardean of bass-wood bark, prepared for service. "Grand-mother! what ails you, and why do you lament so?" "Ah! my grand-child; have you not heard of the news, how Maynabozha shot the Ogemaws, who are even now at the point of death. I am hastening now for home, as fast as my old bones will carry me. I am the Nebekee of the camp; and am expected home, at this moment." "Grand-mother! what do you do for them?" "I practice the art of nebekee and conjuring; and hope, by that device, to bring them to health." "Grand-mother! what do you generally say, when you enter into their presence; and what is the character of the chant you use on the occasion?" The old woman was a very affable person; and gave him all the information he required. "Grand-mother! what are you going to do with this fibrous stuff you are carrying?" "It is to be wove into a line, stretched from one end of the earth to the other, as many times and as intricate as can be done, whereby the whereabouts of Maynabozha may be known by a single touch of the line." Having obtained all the information he needed, he proceeded to rid her of all troubles in this world, by knocking her brains out; then, applying himself to skinning her, from head to foot, he fitted the skin to his person, in order to resemble the old woman as much as possible. Then, throwing the heavy fardean over his shoulders, and imitating the gait of the old woman, he proceeded towards the camp, crying and bewailing, as the old woman was wont to do, until he reached the lonely dwelling designated by his grand-mother. Deciding to be more prudent, in regard to his safety and the accomplishment of his purpose, by overstepping the bounds of punctuality in business, he took advantage of the darkness to do his errand of mercy, as physician and conjuror to the Ogemaws, who were, as he perceived, on the verge of death. The barbs of his arrows had taken effect, and could not be extracted; and, while he thus operated upon them, pressed upon and sunk them deeper in the flesh, which made the Ogemaws groan with pain and suffering. Before the next morning, they were dead; and Maynabozha was gone. In the meantime, the line had been woven, but, having been warned, he avoided being entangled until he was beyond their reach and made good his retreat. Thinking himself beyond their reach, he inadvertently laid his hand on the line and shook it, then pursued his way, unconcerned as though nothing had recently occurred to mar his peace of mind. But he was not to go unmolested by the "Manidos of

"the deep," whom he had so openly defied, and deprived of their Ogemaws. While thus pursuing his way and ruminating upon his good fortune, he, all at once, heard a great noise, behind him—a noise as of many waters, reaching, as it were, to the heavens; and, as he took to flight, the waters seeming to be gaining upon him. Meeting, at different times, with some of his She-mays, he begged to be concealed from the fury of the coming evil, and by them taken to a place of safety. None were able, as they, themselves, were victimized by his audacious adventures. Still he fled, and still the roaring of the mighty waters were heard, beyond doubt, gaining upon him; and, as he ascended the highest peak of the chain of mountains he had reached, the waters had surrounded him; and no avenue of escape afforded him even a moment's relief. Still he ascended; and still the sound of the waters followed after him. Hoping to outdo the mighty waters, he betook himself to the tallest tree, close by, which he scaled to the tip-top, and there awaited his end. The waters did come, and increased, till it reached up to his chin, when, to his great joy, it stood level and calm. For several days, he was kept a prisoner in his retreat. Fortunately, there swam around him several amphibious animals, in search of some dry spot whereon to rest and procure some subsistence. Among the many whom he had noticed were the Wazhusk and the Amik, who, in by-gone days, had often met with him and always been friendly. Calling Wazhusk to his side, he desired him to go down to the bottom, and, if possible, bring him up as much as a grain of sand. But the depth of the waters proved to be too much for Wazhusk; and its inflated body arose to the surface. He next called to Amik, whose confidence in the power of his lungs was great, and who ridiculed the impudence of Wazhusk, in undertaking such a job, for which he received the reward for his temerity. Amik consented to go, and forthwith disappeared below the surface; and, in a reasonable space of time, his body arose to the surface; more dead than alive. Maynabozha, feeble as he was, contrived to secure the body of his friend Amik, and, examining its feet, found a few grains of sand which had not been washed off, while the body floated to the surface. This he secured; and, casting it over the waters, in a weak and feeble voice, pronounced the words, "Let there be land;" and there was land.

Y. P. T.

V.—SELECTIONS FROM THE PAPERS OF
REV. WILLIAM BENTLEY, D. D., OF
SALEM, MASS.—CONTINUED FROM VOLUME
VIII., PAGE 342.

FROM THE ORIGINALS, IN THE COLLECTION OF
MISS MARY R. CROWNSHIELD, OF CHARLES-
TOWN, MASS.*

3.—Hon. Jacob Crowninshield, M. C.

I.

WASHINGTON, 13th Nov. 1803

DEAR SIR,

I had yesterday the pleasure of receiving your esteemed letter of the 2nd inst. for which I pray you will accept my sincere thanks. I had not calculated on being so soon favored with such proofs of your confidence and friendship, and you may be assured I consider it the more valuable not only on that account, but from the free and unreserved manner in which you have written to me.

You communicated the first intelligence of the death of my worthy uncle, Capt. Gibant, and altho' we ought not perhaps to regret that he is numbered with the dead, yet I must confess to you the news coming so unexpectedly upon me, I had for the moment almost wished his return. He has certainly "deserved a good character," and I hope he will not be altogether forgotten, and that he will still live in the recollection of his numerous friends.

You surprise me very much in what you say relative to your own case before the Supreme Court. I was acquainted with all the material facts at the time they took place, and know them to be as you have stated them, but I flattered myself that your Federal prosecutors (I might rather call them persecutors) would abandon their wicked designs against you. But since it appears that these restless fellows are determined to wound your feelings, and irritate you as much as possible, as well as pick your pocket, I hope you will convince them that they have committed a gross mistake as to the two first points, and with respect to the last, I trust your hand will for once refuse its tribute of respect, for sooner ought you to consent to close imprisonment for six months, cold as it may be this winter, than to pay them a single cent, from your hard but well earned salary.

Let the affair terminate as it will, I know you will have the generous support of all your Republican friends.

I shall be very anxious to know the result of this extraordinary business, and I beg you will

have the goodness to communicate the particulars, as soon as you can with convenience to yourself.

I am sorry your friends failed in the election of the new town clerk; some other suitable candidate would have succeeded; we must "*correct the procedure*" at the next March meeting, and if this is neglected or is not done, we shall most assuredly feel the weight of Federalism pressing hard upon us in all our town affairs.

If Mr. W. will not run well I should suppose he might be induced to relinquish his claims and then another candidate could easily be found, who would carry the majority of votes necessary to make a choice. I wish our friend Master Watson had consented to accept the office, and perhaps he may be persuaded to stand a candidate at the next trial.

I ought now to give you some information of the proceedings in Congress, but the newspapers have rendered this almost unnecessary, as they detail every thing of a public nature, tho' not always in the most correct manner. I except the *National Intelligencer* from this charge. The *Washington Federalist* is a vile and infamous thing, and purposely misrepresents the transactions in Congress. The speeches of the Federal members are made to favor their party, and the remarks of the Republicans are sure to be misapplied, and their speeches mutilated and cut to pieces in a wanton and barbarous manner, but these things are so common and so much a matter of course, that we cease to be surprised when we see them.

Are you not pleased with the purchase of Louisiana? I am sure you must be. Here it is the subject of warm congratulation with Republicans from the North, the South, & the West and our joy is not damped with any expectation that the prize will be wrested from us. It is true the Spanish Minister has made some trifling objections to our taking possession, merely to save appearances and *with a view of fixing better boundaries & saving West Florida to Spain* in which however it is presumed he will fail, yet we confidently hope nothing serious will take place between the two nations, and there is hardly a doubt entertained of our being immediately put into quiet & peaceable possession of the whole country; but Government is prepared for the worst, as well and Genl. Wilkinson has already received his instructions to act with a suitable force whenever it may be necessary. The Ohio at this season of the year has very little water in its channel; it will begin to fill in the next & following months, and the passage into the Mississippi will then be easy for vessels of considerable burden. A large majority of the inhabitants of New Orleans are friendly disposed towards us; the population is 8000. The whole

* We are indebted to our esteemed friend, Captain George Henry Preble, U. S. N., for the copies of these papers from which we print.—EDITOR.

of Louisiana on the west of the Mississippi, including N. O. contains from 90 to 100,000 souls, $\frac{1}{3}$ white & the other third people of color and blacks.

In this calculation West Florida is not included, altho' in fact we claim it as a part of Louisiana. The banks of the river Mississippi from 20 miles below, to 100 miles above N. Orleans are well cultivated and you see houses, and even many well settled villages in all this distance, and there are some valued settlements on the Missouri which is navigable for large vessels for 1000 miles from its junction with the Mississippi. You will hardly believe this, but I have the fact from Presdt. Jefferson himself who told me he held a manuscript journal of a trader who wrote on the spot in which he mentioned that a frigate could pass at that distance from its mouth, or where it emptied itself into the Mississippi, and far above that it was still a noble river.

Mr. Lewis the President's former Secretary is now out exploring Louisiana, he has a small guard with him; it is expected he will be absent 18 months or two years, and it is said he has orders to penetrate to the western ocean if he meets with no extraordinary difficulties in his route.

I am told this expedition formed a part of the secret business of the last Session of Congress about which the Federal papers clamored so much, and with so little effect.

You know how the western states were first settled with emigrants from the Atlantic States, and would you suppose these same people are now emigrating over the Mississippi river and taking up lands in Louisiana in the manner of our squatters in the district of Maine.

Gentlemen from Kentucky assure me that a great many of the inhabitants of that state and of the Mississippi & Indiana Territories are already on the wing for Louisiana, and that a numerous body of people will pass the river this season. They will not be stopped. We might as well pretend to enchain the river itself as to arrest the progress of population in Louisiana, yet I know it is a favorite idea with some in the administration.

It is expected that considerable tribes of Indians may be induced to give up their lands on this side of the Mississippi and take an equivalent on the other side, and the exchange would unquestionable be advantageous to both parties.

The amendment to the Constitution in the choice of Pres. & Vice Pres. has not yet come down from the Senate, we calculate on the necessary two thirds in that body; but Mr. Stone a Republican from North Carolina is supposed to be against it, and N. York has at present only one Senator so that it is not improbable it may

be delayed some time longer. I have however not the smallest doubt of its ultimate passage thro' that branch, and if it comes into the House with only a trifling alteration it will soon receive our sanction, when it will be sent to the Legislatures of the different states for their final ratification, and as N. Jersey is now completely purified we have two thirds of the states and therefore count on success as certain admitting that Delaware, Conn. & Mass, and even N. Hampshire vote against it; but we have strong hopes from the latter; and we do not altogether give up our old state. When N. Jersey sends her six Representatives we shall have one hundred & four Representatives to 38 Federal members.

I never saw men so much mortified as the Federals here; they can never rise again to power under their old disgraced name and it is only in our division that they can expect success, and this must therefore be guarded against, and the broader the line of distinction between the parties the better. The Presdt is growing more popular every day; he is in perfect health, he can be seen at any time, and without any sort of ceremony or parade.

A schooner sailed from Washington two days ago bearing the Louisiana treaties as ratified by this Gov't.

If I can procure you any rare books you shall have them. Your observations on my father's case are much in point, and I only regret that I have not time to avail myself of them.

Believe me I am with great sincerity
your friend & obedt. servt.

JACOB CROWNINSHIELD.

Rev'd. WM BENTLEY.
SALEM.

II.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16th 1803

WEDNESDAY.

DEAR SIR,

I beg leave to inclose an account of Louisiana, for altho' you have it copied into the *Intelligencer* yet I thought you would wish to preserve it in another form.

We have now warm weather tho' it is cloudy but as late as Thursday last week the Tiber was frozen over. The ice however continued only one day. This is a very inconsiderable river, with hardly any water in it at this season of the year. The current is not rapid & it ceases to be navigable even for boats, at the small bridge crossing the Pennsylvania Avenue, leading from the Capitol to the Presd's house. It discharges itself into the Potomac directly opposite the President's house.

This city at present contains about 500 houses but they are not all inhabited, and many of them

built by the speculators remain unfinished. The public buildings are situated at a very inconsiderable distance from each other.

The Capitol is nearly two miles from the President's house and public offices. The spot was ill chosen, it must be unhealthy in hot weather. There is no commerce here and of course no merchants. If it succeeds I shall be agreeably disappointed, and from what I can discover, a large majority of the members of Congress are opposed at bottom to the situation, but at the same time they consider the faith of Congress as pledged in a great measure to make it the permanent seat of Govt., and therefore they submit to many inconveniences, and the City of Washington is suffered to exist from a veneration to its illustrious founder and not from any intrinsic merits which it now possesses in itself.

I remain with high esteem & respect your
obt. servt.

JACOB CROWNSHIELD.

Rev'd. WM BENTLEY,
SALEM.

[ENCLOSURE.]

Information concerning Louisiana from a communication to Dr. Mitchell by the Hon. Thos. Sanford of Kentucky. The materials collected by Major N. M. Pitue and written at Kashnashias in August 1803.

The Fredos will find it to their advantage (after the example of the Spaniards) to divide Louisiana into two territories, the upper and the lower. Orleans will be the capital of the latter, and St. Louis of the former.

The lower province will be the country for the cultivation of cotton, indigo & sugar. In the upper will be raised wheat and all kinds of small grain, indigo, maize, hemp & tobacco.

Salt & lead are likewise the great staple commodities of this province, by which it may be, in time, under the fostering arm of our national government rival the settlements on the Ohio in supplying the lower province & the West Indies. In this region the curse of slavery ought not to be entailed on posterity.

The population of this country is extremely small. From about 100 miles up the Missouri, to the mouth of the St. Francis, extending about 50 miles on an average, back from the Mississippi, are the villages of *Bon-homme*, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, St. Charles 15 miles up the Missouri, New Bourbonne, New Madrid, Petit Prairie, Portage de Sioux, & Cape Jerredotte. The whole population of these places, is from the least calculation, about 6250 souls, exclusive of the slaves.

The Indian trade is very important, and if a company of sufficient capital was to establish itself at St. Louis, it might rival the famous N.

W. company of Canada. In order to give you some idea of the value of the trade; I can inform you that an individual has given the governor \$5000, for the privilege of trading on some of the lower waters of the Missouri. There are trading establishments 700 miles, from these they make excursions several hundred miles further, to traffic with the Sioux of *the Meadows* the *Sioux of the Woods*, the Padoreas, Kanzas, Grandeseaux, Missouri, and a number of their indigenous Nations. One trader has collected \$30,000 worth of peltry in the course of a single year. The Ozas or Osages border on the white settlements.

The Missouri has been navigated 2500 miles, and it was still said to be an immense distance to its source. Indeed, from the best information we have, there appears to be a probability of a communication by this channel with the western Ocean. The Indians assert the source to be in a lake, from which rivers take their course to the S. W. It is highly desirable that it should be explored.

Many things are told by the voyagers of the Missouri which are almost as strange to tell as the Volcano,* and mountain of salt. The latter is well authenticated, for I have seen some bushels of salt from the mountain, in the possession of an intelligent gentleman of St. Louis. From a French manuscript in his possession, I ascertained the dimensions of the salt-mountain to be 60 leagues by 15. It is supposed that the country abounds in Minerals; but as yet none have been discovered, except lead. This, near the village of Genevieve, is dug up in such quantities as to supply the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, & part of Pennsylvania & Virginia, and the territories of Ind. Miss. & Louisiana, besides a vast quantity for exportation. A profitable manufactory of shot is erected there.

The whole of the Indians S. W. of the Mississippi and in Louisiana are calculated at 20,000. —but the most powerful of these nations are the furthest removed from our frontiers and are only armed with bows, arrows, spears, & war-clubs. We have ascertained that the mines of Santa Fe lie nearly on a parallel with the mouth of the Ohio. One of the men who work in these mines has his family in this country, whom he visits annually.

He reports that the journey can be made with ease in 15 or 20 days march on foot, or in 10 or 12 horseback; that $\frac{1}{3}$ of the distance is thro' the woods & the rest thro' an immense prairie; where not a tree, shrub, or knoll is seen to bound the prospect; and the horizon termin-

* Dr. Mitchell has a piece of pumice-stone that was picked up, floating on the Missouri.

ates the travellers' view for many a successive day.

III.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, 26th Nov. 1803.

SATURDAY.

DEAR SIR,

Having been occupied upon committee business for several days past, I have had little time to attend to my friends who have had the goodness to write me while I am here; and whose letters I have received in the course of the week past. Having premised this, I am now to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of Nov. (the date of which you omitted to insert.) I congratulate you on your escape from the fangs of the tiger. So you was introduced into the Supreme Court "among other criminals." Upon my word, what may we not expect next? You were tried "*for Contempt of Court*," and yet you had committed no offence. You have been maliciously prosecuted and your enemies finding they could not support their charge, and fearing the public indignation would soon run high against them, have been obliged to abandon the pursuit.

Well, *you* must forgive them, I suppose, but really was the case my own, I believe I should mark them, once for all, in colors which it should be difficult for them to deface.

You have been discharged on your own affidavit. I rejoice with you upon the occasion, and I hope the next time you pass P., you will make due acknowledgments, for the favors, which, through his means, were about to be conferred on you. I do not wonder that you feel indignant at these proceedings. I should be astonished if you did not feel so; & I hope you will take care to mention the ill treatment you have received, at every good opportunity which presents itself.

I enclosed & forwarded the letter you sent to my care addressed to the Revd. Dr. Bentley. It went to the post office on the very evening I received it; and I have no doubt it reached you in safety. I forget to mention to you that I delivered your letter to Mr. Gallatin, a day or two after I arrived in Washington. The Senate are engaged on the Constitutional Question, to designate the President & Vice Pres'd't., the republicans do not wish to risk the final question 'till Gen. Armstrong, the new Senator from N. York, arrives. And besides Gen. Sumpter of So. Carolina has not yet taken his seat. If these gentlemen were now in the Senate, I believe the amendment would pass. Yet I ought not to conceal from you, that we fear Mr. Stone, a republican from N. Carolina will be opposed to it. He has given no decided opinion this Session against it, but his conversation out doors leads me to apprehend an opposition from that quar-

ter. He boards in the same house where I am, with a dozen firm republicans, & we do every thing which is proper to induce him to adopt the opinions of the majority. We have no further news from N. Orleans. The best steps have been taken to secure a peaceable possession. If these unfortunately should fail, we shall be prepared for the worst. To guard against any difficulty, 5000 of the Kentucky militia have been ordered out to be ready & completely equipped, to march by the 20th Dec. and if any unfavorable intelligence rec'd. from N. Orleans, they will move for that quarter. Besides this number, some 500 horse started, or were to start, on the 12th inst, from Nashville, in Tenn., as a reinforcement to the troops, which unquestionably went from the Natchez & Fort Adams. But the horse will not be at the Natchez if they should not be wanted in N. Orleans. You see by these preparations that we have a firm man at the helm, who can pursue *energetic* measures whenever it is necessary.

I shall enclose you a small piece of salt procured from the famous salt-mountain 1000 miles up the river Missouri. I rec'd. it a few days since from my friend Dr. Mitchell who had just received it from the President. It is pure salt & was collected in considerable quantities from a body of it 150 miles in circumference; this is the history of it, and there appears to be no reason to doubt it.

The exports from the western states to N. Orleans will be much increased this year. Mr. Breckinridge has assured me they can easily raise fifty or one hundred times the amount of produce for exportation, and ship it too, on their own vessels to New Orleans, but here they must stop for want of seamen, who must come from the eastern states. Many new vessels are now building in the western country, & they will descend the river in the winter, or early in the spring. Out of 13 large vessels which descended last year, 1 only failed, & she was run on shore from pure neglect of the people who had charge of her. Mr. B. said where he lived, was the finest country for raising hemp of any perhaps in the world. The price would be only 80 & 100 dollars per ton delivered on the banks of the river, but the expence of transportation to N. Orleans & a market would enhance its value greatly. Corn was sold there last year at 10 cts. per bushel during the suspension of the deposite, & it is very little more at this moment.

The House of Representatives will repeal the Bankrupt Law; a resolution declaring that it ought to be repealed passed two days ago, by 99 to 13 only; and a bill is now on its passage which will abolish the law.

We expect favorable accounts from Morrocco. The orders to capture American merchant vessels

turns out to have been signed, not by the proper authority, or rather they were not signed at all. But this was a mere subterfuge, yet it looks favorable for an adjustment of all difficulties, and the Sec'y. of the Navy has little doubt of every thing being soon settled with that power.

There are eight frigates now lying in the Eastern branch. The *Essex* was completely repaired in the upper works last year & the *Boston* is now under repairs. These ships do not wear well. The *Adams*, Capt. Morris, makes nine frigates now in the river.

I think I mentioned in a former letter something respecting the river Tiber which runs along in the neighborhood of this city. I ought to have told you that it once bore (and at no distant day) the name of "*Goose Creek*." This place remains in good health; but in the Spring & Summer, fevers & agues are very common complaints among the inhabitants.

With my best wishes,

I am your sincere friend,

JACOB CROWNINSHIELD.

REV'D. WM BENTLEY,
SALEM.

P. S. Upon casting by eye over this letter, I find I have not been correct in what Mr. Breckinridge stated to me relative to the exports from the Western Country. He said in express words, that they could easily export, *500 times* the quantity of produce, to what they had ever done, provided a market could be found at N. Orleans &c. where it could be disposed of.

The Spanish Minister is off somewhere; his family give out that he is gone to Phila., but he has been seen on the road to Norfolk. Before he went away he pretended to be angry that the Federal papers should dare to say he had *opposed* our taking possession of N. Orleans; as he said he had only requested the govt. would *delay* taking possession. He even talked of prosecuting the Federal printers, but all this will end in smoke.

IV.

WASHINGTON 3rd DEC 1803

SATURDAY

DEAR SIR.

At 10. O C last night, the all-important Constitutional Amendment passed the Senate of the U. S, by the necessary majority of two-thirds, twenty-two senators being in favour, & ten against it, *Mr. Stone* voting on the right side, having been secured by an amendment providing for an event which I believe never will happen.

If the election is ever brought into the House of Representatives, (which of itself is very improbable now the discriminating principle is adopted) and no President is chosen by the 4th of March,

the Vice Pres'd't. is to be the Pres'd't., and the number out of whom a choice is to be made, is reduced to 3 instead of 5, in case the President shall not have been elected by the electors in the first instance.

The nine federal senators from N. Hampshire, Mass., Conn., Del., & N. Jersey (1 Mr. Dayton) with Genl. Butler of So. Carolina, calling himself a republican, voted in the negative. And those in the affirmative were of Vermont, Rhode Isl., New York, (1 Bailey) New Jersey (1 Condit,) Penn., Maryland, Va., N. Carolina, Ga., Ky., Tenn., & Ohio; in all 22 senators. The other N. York senator Genl. Armstrong, republican, and the So. Carolina senator Genl. Sumpter, a genuine republican, being absent.

I beg leave to congratulate you on this occasion as I have no doubt you will consider it as of the highest importance. Federalism may now hang its head & weep over the misfortunes which it has brought upon itself, for had the party not opposed the will of the people, when the election was bro't into the House of Representatives in 1800, it is probable this amendment would not have been now bro't. forward.

The subject will be introduced into our branch on Monday or Tues, at furthest; and there cannot be a doubt of its obtaining the proper majority. In the course of the debate in the Senate which I attended the whole evening to its close, many severe things were said on both sides. A *friend* of yours from Mass. in the course of his arguments against the amendment, took occasion to quote poetry; he said people differed in their religious as well as political opinions, & then alluding to the President in a manner not to be mistaken, he added, the following memorable words, from the Poet,

"Some think on Calvin, Heaven's own spirit
"fell,

"While others think he was the instrument
"of Hell."

I do not know that I quote right, and the gentleman himself said he was not sure that he did; but you know the lines in Pope, and can easily correct the mistake. This is between ourselves, and you will see the propriety of keeping my name out of sight, but you may relate the fact, for it was said in full Senate. The debates however were all taken down, and you will see it I dare say in the gentleman's speech.

I am happy also to inform you that we have peace with Morocco. The Secy. of the Navy has assured me that every thing has been settled, to our entire satisfaction; the old treaty is revived, no tribute to be paid, and the Sovereign of Tangiers mulcted \$40,000 for having issued the orders to capture our vessels without being au-

thorized, as is alleged. Previous to this settlement which took place on the 10th Oct. our little fleet was drawn up before Tangiers, which they threatened to bombard and destroy, and no doubt the Emperor was frightened into peace. After the proper acknowledgments on his part, and after every point had been arranged, Commodore Prebble & Mr. Lear came forward, and presented the Emperor his captured ship and crew, and even added a Tripolitan prize of no use to us, upon the condition that she should not be restored to Tripoli until an adjustment of our differences with that power, and then it was that the Emperor said that the Americans were his good friends and *The President of the U. States, the best Christian he had ever known.*

As hostilities have now ceased with Morocco, the bill authorizing reprisals on their vessels, goods, & effects, which was on its passage through the house, will be stopped. It is expected that we shall soon have peace with the Bey of Tripoli, as the Emperor of Morocco promises his influence; the Bey having married his niece; but we depend more on our squadron which has gone directly up to Tripoli, and where the ships will soon be bro't. into actual employment if the Bey still proves obstinately bent on continuing the war.

All quiet at N. Orleans on the 5th of Nov. We shall have later news to morrow, and you may rest assured no opposition will be offered. I would not say so if it was not the unanimous opinion of every republican in the city.

Excuse this hasty letter and permit me to add
I am very sincerely your friend,

JACOB CROWNINSHIELD.

Rev'd. WM BENTLEY,
SALEM, MASS.

V.

WASHINGTON, 9th Dec. 1803.

Frid. Morning.

DEAR SIR,

I thought I had sent you the enclosed "appendix to an account of Louisiana," 'till I found it just now among my neglected pamphlets. It is quite at your service. The House expected to decide the great Constitutional question yesterday, but it could not be done. An adjournment was carried at 4. O C P. M, while many members had gone out to take some refreshment, with a view of returning to sit 'till midnight. Dr. Eustis moved to recommit and by this means *some* republicans were drawn off.

To recommit was almost, in other words, to reject; for it was very doubtful if we could obtain any other amendment from the Senate. Few republicans however approved that part

allowing the Vice Pres'd't to act as Presd't, in case the House neglected to elect a Presd't., before the 4th of March, whenever the right of choice devolved on them. The question was at one time reduced to this point, either to take the whole amendment as bro't down from the Senate, or to risk the loss of it. I send you the amendment which is now under discussion. We have only 120 members now in the City, the federalists have 35 of these; 40 is one third, so that if the federalists gain 5 of our members, or rather if they can bring over 6, the amendment will be lost. The debates will be resumed in an hour, and as I must go to the House, this letter must be closed. In haste I am yours sincerely

JACOB CROWNINSHIELD.

Rev'd. WM BENTLEY.

P. S. So far from opposing us at N. Orleans, the Spanish Gov't there, offered to send a guard of honor to escort our commissioners from the Natchez. This was on the 10th Nov., and the Spanish Gov't. was going upon a hunting party for a month, but put it off on being told by our Consul Mr. Clarke, that we should soon take possession. The place will first be delivered to the French Agent L'Ausat, and will then be by him, re-delivered to us.

The Spanish Minister has returned to Washington after being gone a week or ten days, and he now appears to be as peaceable as we could wish.

VI.

WASHINGTON, 12th Dec. 1803.

DEAR SIR,

You will find enclosed a report of the Committee of Ways & Means, relative to the expediency of discontinuing the office of Commissioner of Loans in the different States &c. The report contains a statement of the funded debt of the United States which gives 32 millions to foreigners & the remaining 38 millions is due to the States, incorporated bodies, & to domestic individuals.

The sum due to foreigners is very large, being 32-70 of the whole debt, the interest of which is about \$1,500,000 per annum, which altho' paid at the different offices in the U. S. is ultimately remitted to Europe, operating directly to the injury of this country. However in case of war it may be used advantageously, holding out a threat to confiscate, or at least to sequester, if the injury of which we might have complained was not redressed by a given day.

On Frid. evening, past 6. O C the 9th inst. the Constitutional Amendment for designating the

votes for Presd't. & Vice Presd't. passed the House of Representatives 84 to 42, the Speaker's vote being given in the affirmative. You will observe this is exactly the $\frac{2}{3}$ required by the Constitution.

I was very sorry that the republicans from Mass. divided on the final question. We all liked the great principle contained in the amendment which went to a discrimination of the votes, but very few among the whole republican body, approved the authorising the Vice Presd't., to act as Pres't., in case the House of Reps. should not elect a Presd't. before the 4th of March, when the right of choice devolved on them; and we stood as follows,

against	{	Eustis	and Skinner	} in favor
		Varaum	Cutts	
		Seaver	and myself	
		& Bishop		

Upon mature reflection I am not displeased with my vote on this occasion and I hope my republican friends will do me the justice to acknowledge that my opinion was given with the best motives, however some few of them may disagree with me in principle. We have no particular news in town, except that all was quiet a N. Orleans as late as the 20th Nov., when the Spaniards were ready to deliver the place to the French Ag't., preparatory to its redelivery to our officers, who were momentarily expected in the city.

I am very sincerely, your friend

Rev'd JACOB CROWINSHIELD.
WM BENTLEY, SALEM.

VII.

WASHINGTON 3rd Jany, 1804.

DEAR SIR,

I have now sent you a memorial of sundry manufacturers of Phila. which is now under consideration before the Committee of Commerce & Manufactures. I also send you a letter from Mr. John Sibley dated in Louisiana 15th Aug. last, giving some account of that country. It will appear in the *Intelligencer* of tomorrow, but I tho't I could anticipate it one post at least.

I have not had the pleasure of receiving a single letter from you, for a month past, indeed I do not recollect that I have received any other than the two letters which you had the goodness to write me soon after I left Salem.

With my best wishes, I am

very sincerely your friend & humble servt.

JACOB CROWINSHIELD.

Rev'd. WM. BENTLEY,
SALEM.

P. S. A report was made to day on the fisheries generally. It

proposes to allow a bounty on the tonnage of vessels employed in the *Whale fisheries*, but it does not propose to increase the allowances on vessels engaged in the Cod fisheries.

I shall send it to you, with the documents accompanying, when printed.

VIII.

WASHINGTON, 9th Jany, 1804.

Monday.

DEAR SIR,

Since this report was introduced, I have private information that the Whale fisheries are on the increase. A list now in my hands for 1803, gives the names of 42 ships in Nantucket, amounting to nearly 10,000, tons, now actually employed in that fishery (except two ships only, on merchant voyages) from Nantucket Isld. and it is stated that 15 vessels also belong to New Bedford, & go upon that business. Half the oil is consumed in the U. States; no great matter is exported to foreign countries. The Committee is raised of seven members to *inquire* into the official conduct of Judges Chase & Peters. It is probable the committee will report articles of impeachment against one of these officers at least. We were all disappointed last evening in not receiving letters from N. Orleans.

I am sincerely yours

J. CROWINSHIELD.

Rev'd WM BENTLEY.

IX.

WASHINGTON, 16th Jany. 1804.

Monday morning.

DEAR SIR,

I hasten to forward you the official accounts of the delivery of N. Orleans to the American troops, agreeable to the stipulations of the treaty of the 30th April last.

Permit me to congratulate you on this happy event.

We are all in high spirits, and much pleased to see realized every prediction of the republicans; but the poor feds, how will they bear all this mortification? I pity them from my heart. With assurances of much respect,

I am sincerely yours

JACOB CROWINSHIELD.

Rev'd MR BENTLEY,
SALEM.

P. S. I am without any of your esteemed favors for nearly two months. If you have wrote any letters in all that time they have certainly miscarried.

X.

WASHINGTON, 30th Jany. 1804.

DEAR SIR,

A resolution to bring in a bill to abolish the loan offices in the several States has just been negatived by 59 against 52. Had the resolution succeeded, provision would have been made for 'paying the principal & interest of the public debt, *at the banks as heretofore*. The object of the mover (Mr. Eppes the Presd't's son in law) was to save \$20,000 per annum in the expense of salaries, and to transfer the duties of the Commissioners of loans to the Treasury Dept.

Some inconveniences would have been sustained by the stockholders in their *transfers*, but none in their payments. Whatever opinion may be entertained on this subject, no blame can be imputed to the Presd't., for when the question being taken, his sons in law were divided in their opinions, as Mr. John Mann Randolph voted against Mr. Eppes resolution. Enclosed are two reports on Commerce & Manufactures.

In haste, with great sincerity yours

JACOB CROWINSHIELD.

Rev'd.

WM BENTLEY, SALEM.

P. S. All the Mass. members (save Mr. Bishop) voted against the resolution.

XI.

WASHINGTON, 5th Feb. 1804.

Rev'd. WM. BENTLEY.

DEAR SIR:

Altho' I have lately written you several letters I cannot help acknowledging the rect' of your obliging favor of the 13th Jany.

Your silence needed no sort of apology, and I had attributed it to the right motive a long time before I had the pleasure of receiving your letter. The death of Mr. Titler is much regretted by me; and the manner of it was truly distressing. To his family his loss is irreparable, and as they depended entirely upon him for their support, it afforded me great satisfaction to find that thro' your assistance, a contribution was made in their behalf to which I beg you will allow me to add the sum of \$20. It is at your disposal, and you will give it to them in what manner you judge best; and the only request I have to make is, that my name may not be known in the business. Your character of the deceased I think was just. He is gone; and may the God of peace reward him for all his sufferings in this world.

I thank you for the Salem news which you

have detailed to me. Wilds was to blame; and he never should have risked a suit at law. As to the others I leave them; yet I should not call myself a prophet, if I were to foretell the event; for I have very little doubt of the new street being carried through, and that Gardner & Co, will be disappointed should they bring their cause to trial. You was indeed unlucky in marrying the negro fellow you mention, only a few days previous to his committing the theft. I am sorry we are so placed as to make it our duty to prosecute him. Farington's museum must be a curiosity. I presume, however, he has no relics of saints, or martyrs stored up *at present*. I doubt if it brings Mr. Spaulding to Salem. I rec'd a letter from him the first part of the Session, dated Bennington, Vt.; and a gentleman from that quarter told me he believed Mr. S. would settle there, as he understood he was to have a *call*.

Shall I now give you the details of Washington news &c.? Last Frid. the representatives, & members of Congress, gave a dinner, and the next Tues. a ball and supper in celebration of the acquisition of Louisiana. A very numerous company attended on both occasions, and every thing was conducted in the most happy manner. The President deviated from his usual practice, in dining in public; we were honored with his company, & when he retired, we drank his health in full bumpers & loud huzzas. Nearly 200 ladies and above 250 gentlemen were at the ball. The British Minister & lady; French Do., but the Spanish Minister did not attend. The little Marquis followed the example of the federalists in this particular, and kept himself at a distance.

The affair of the etiquette, about which you have heard much in the Eastern prints, remains as it did.

It is understood to be settled, that it is no longer under discussion. The Gov't could not recede; the Presd't. could not be dictated to by a foreign Minister. He had a long time since fixed his rule of conduct from which he could not deviate. Mr. Merry has found this out after being here two months nearly; & for the present the affair is put to sleep, yet it is said the Gentleman has made it the subject of an *official note* to his Court. Young Bonaparte and Lady came here last evening. The young lady is not a little proud of her new situation. The painter Stewart, is in Washington, and she has come to sit for her picture.

It is rumored that Jerome B. may be appointed Minister. This would be a good excuse for keeping him in this country, and I believe is the only way his character can be preserved with the French people. A young man, an officer,

and a brother of the Great Bonaparte, to be afraid of crossing the Atlantic because the English might take him. Shameful! Indeed it is too bad. He talks of staying in the U. S. until the war is over; and the ladies relations encourage the plan.

I intend to send you the copy of a letter from John Dickinson of Delaware. Mr. Rodney permitted me to take a copy. He wrote during the Revolution under the signature of the Farmer, more generally known as the Pennsylvania Farmer, as he resided or wrote in that State at that time. The letter is for your private use. You will put it on file; for as the parties are living it would be improper to publish it.

I propose likewise sending you a copy of an original letter from Cabarras County N. Carolina from a gentleman living within 10 miles of the famous gold mine. You see the existence of this mine is confirmed without a doubt. There is an old Dutchman whose lands adjoin the creek where the gold is found, who says *nobody shall look into his fields for gold*, and he will not even examine for himself, tho' there is little doubt that considerable might be discovered if he would permit the examination to be made.

A gunboat is building at the Navy Yard here, after the model of those in the Straits of Gibraltar. I feel certain that such boats might be employed to great advantage in the defence of our rivers and harbors, in many cases they would be superior to forts, they could retreat from danger, go into shoal water, and return to the charge whenever necessary. Men of War can pass a battery in a few minutes with a favorable wind & tide, & perhaps escape injury, but a fleet of boats would stop them in the narrow passes of rivers, and when at anchor these boats would annoy them greatly. One hundred gunboats, to carry even a forty-eight pounder, would not cost so much as one frigate & they could be supported at one quarter part the expense. The greater part of the crew might be landsmen, and the sailors might be reserved for the frigates, and it is this which makes them the more preferable. They ought not to cost over 5 or 600 dollars, & upon an emergency the U. States could furnish 1000 of them in a few weeks. I think some improvement might be made on the model I have seen. Commodore Morris who was recalled lately from the Mediterranean, has given no satisfaction. Had he done his duty we should have had a peace with Tripoli long ago. Some say he will be bro't to a Court Martial; but tho' he has been recalled and this has been usual, he appears unwilling to demand a trial. He hardly ever showed himself before Tripoli during the 18 months he remained in the Medit'n. altho' a Danish fleet was ready to co-operate with him in the reduction of that place.

The Danes finally made a peace & left us to fight our own battles. I expect a better account of the officer who now commands in that quarter—it is said he will make a serious attack on Tripoli, as soon as the weather permits in the Spring.

I saw and handled the piece of gold alluded to in the letter from Cabarras; it might be worth \$4, it was as large as the top of the finger, & was pure gold. The proprietors expect to reap a rich harvest of gold in the course of the next summer.

I do not see that the republican papers in Mass. have taken any part in Mr. Burr's case. It is in vain to conceal the fact any longer; that gentleman cannot be supported at the next election. If the members of Congress were to agree to use their influence with the electors, they would not vote for him.

All the middle, Southern, & western states, are decidedly opposed to him, & whether right or wrong (but I presume it is right) another candidate will be fixed upon for the Vice Presd't. We shall endeavor to secure an *eastern man*. Mr. Lincoln & Mr. Langdon have been mentioned, & a gentleman in N. York, and another in Pennsylvania, but my own opinion is, he will be selected from Mass. or N. H., & I hope from the former. Mr. Lincoln & Mr. Langdon have now many friends at the seat of Gov't., & the Southern democrats have a very high opinion of Mr. Langdon in particular. This change of candidates will produce no injury to the cause, for there is nothing to fear except from N. York; and those best acquainted with the politics of that state, say there is no danger there. It is expected Mr. B. will be taken up by the *federalists* as soon as he is set down by the republicans. I did not expect to write you quite so long a letter when I first attempted; it is full time however that I should stop my pen. You will excuse my ill-digested letters, for I write without arrangement or method, and in a manner hardly to be decyphered.

With assurances of my best wishes for your happiness, I am with great sincerity your friend & obliged servant

JACOB CROWNSHIELD.

This letter is copied by permission of Mr. Rodney, & is intended only for Mr. Bentley's private use. Mr. Dickinson is the author of the *Farmer's Letters*, &c., and is universally esteemed.

WILMINGTON, 9th Nov. 1803.

MY DEAR FRIEND.

Accept my thanks for thy letter of the 4th inst. and its accompaniments. The pleasing prospects opening to our beloved country cheer the infirmities of age. I rejoice

in her actual and expected prosperities. May the Sovereign of the Universe, whose providence has guided and guarded her thro' so many severe difficulties and extreme dangers direct & protect her in every period of succeeding events.

Our happiness, under Divine Favor, seems to me clearly to depend on two points, first, a perfect union between the friends of Freedom, founded on a congeniality of sentiments respecting principles, and on a generous affection for one another. To this affection, personal acquaintance is not necessary. It is enough if the parties are cordially attracted by the ties that comprehend them in the same sacred cause. It is the Holiness, so to speak, of that cause, which supplies the place of acquaintance.

I look upon Republicanism to be the Gospel of policy. It embraces its several objects with mildness and benevolence. In primitive times the *Heathens* used to say,—“Behold! how these *Christians* love one another.” Let the Heathens, I mean the *enemies of truth*, in our days be forced to exclaim “Behold how these *Republicans* love one another.”

The other point on which our happiness in my opinion depends, is this; that we be an armed Nation, sufficiently equipped & disciplined for service on short notice.

It should be *our religion* to be so prepared in order to defend the blessings which the Lord of the Earth has bestowed upon us, and to prevent the crimes which our negligence may generate. “I think nothing done, while this remains “to do.”

Yesterday the great Cause terminated with a verdict in my favor.*

The Court expressed their detestation of the plaintiffs claims in the strongest language, animated by a sensation of the meditated injustice & delivered with an eloquence universally pleasing, which their own dignity would permit. The countenances of some persons were truly pitiable.

Six hours after this most grateful determination, I had the most dreadful fall I ever experienced in my life. My right leg, my right thigh, and especially my right side, have been much hurt. My escape from death, & from broken limbs was wonderful. It is with difficulty I can sit up to scratch out these lines.

Trusting like the old Venetian in the strength of my temperance, I rejected all medical aid, and all friendly solicitations, and I am recovering. This state of my case, as I am within three days of being 71, is somewhat remarkable.

Thou hast made a very pretty oration on Free-

masonry, which did not appear to me to be a promising subject. I do wish, thou would make one on *Temperance*.

I am with truth, thy aff friend

JOHN DICKINSON.

XII.

WASHINGTON, 26th Feb. 1804.

DEAR SIR,

Agreeably to former usage the Senators and Members of Congress, assembled in Caucus last evening, and proceeded to fix on the candidates to be recommended as President & Vice Pres'd't. at the next election. 108 persons being at the meeting, all republicans, no federal members having been invited.

Mr. Bradley of Vt. in the Chair. The meeting *unanimously* agreed to support Thos. Jefferson for President by a vote *vive voce*; and then proceeded to ballot for the Vice President and upon counting the votes were found to be for Geo. Clinton (late Gov. of N. York,) 67. John Brackinridge of Kentucky 20; Levi Lincoln of Mass. 9; John Langdon of N. H. 7; Gen. Granger of Conn. 4; and Saml. McClay of Penn. 1 vote; in all 108. Mr. Clinton was then declared to have the confidence of the meeting, and it was agreed that he should be recommended for the Vice Presidency, but to be voted for in such a manner, as not to interfere with the election of the President; (this to guard against the error committed at the last election and if the designating principle does not prevail it will be absolutely necessary to pay great attention to this point.) A Committee was then chosen consisting of a member from the 15 States represented at the meeting (N. Hamps. & Conn. having entire federal delegations were unrepresented) to consider & report some necessary arrangements to the adjourned meeting of Saturday next.

You may be surprised but it is a fact that Mr. Burr did not obtain a single vote; indeed his name was out of the question. He arrived in the City two days since, and this decision I should suppose must be very mortifying to him. I communicate this intelligence to you rather *confidentially*, but I have no objection to your mentioning the substance of it to a few of our select friends, in any manner most agreeable to you.

We hope to rise by the 15th or 20th of March, but there is still a great deal of business to be done. I shall have the pleasure to send you tomorrow or next day, a valuable document on light-houses, with a particular statement of light money charged upon American vessels in foreign parts, which will show the heavy impositions on our ships visiting Great Britain. At the caucus last evening it was not expected to make a choice at the first trial, and we then intended to write the

* This was a land-cause, in which property to the value of one hundred thousand dollars, was said to be involved. Mr. Dickinson is very rich. Mr. Rodney said he could not be worth less than five hundred thousand dollars.—J. C.

votes in favor of Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Langdon, and it was calculated that the western members would have joined, but the first ballot precluded all further arrangements.

In haste, I am with much sincerity
your friend & obt. servt.

JACOB CROWNINSHIELD.

Rev'd. WM BENTLEY.

XIII.

WASHINGTON 11th MARCH. 1804.

SATURDAY P. M.

MY DEAR SIR.

I had the pleasure last evening to receive your kind letter of the 22nd ult. by my cousin Benj. Crowninshield 3d on his way to William & Mary College. Most cheerfully will I do all in my power to assist him. Letters of introduction shall be procured from my friends here, and his reception will be such as you could wish, I make no doubt. Dr. Tucker the Treasurer of the United States has already promised him a letter to his brother, the Judge, and I shall be able to procure him others. I shall introduce him tomorrow to the President, and to many persons who may on future occasions render him assistance. The Committee of Commerce & Manufactures have recommended that suitable persons should be sent to exp're lower Louisiana; and the report is now printing; you shall be furnished with a copy. A letter having a strong bearing on some opinions and facts introduced into the report, I thought would not be altogether uninteresting to you.

It was probable that the report would not be credited by our opponents, and the Committee thought it proper to collect some evidence in support of their assertions. Mr. Smith is Senator from Ohio, and a man of veracity, and I have no doubt his statement is correct.

I send you a copy of the letter in order that you may be able to defeat the calumnies of the opposition should the report be attacked in relation to the salt country.

The Senate are to pronounce judgment on the N. H. Judge tomorrow at 12 o'clock as they have announced to the House, and the managers will go down to hear the opinion.

Mr. Burr retired from Washington yesterday fallen from his high position, put down, as he has been by the Republicans, we cannot expect that he will be friendly to the existing order of things; however, little or no danger is apprehended from his exertions against us, for in his own State his party are not numerous, and his influence does not *now* extend beyond it. I will endeavor to pay attention to your request, and make the necessary inquiries relative to the publications you mention. Mr. Gallatin has a small likeness of Mr. Jefferson which he intends

for you. If I have room in my trunk I am to take it with me, tho' there will be great risk of breaking it, as it is on glass.

Our report on the Seamen's Hospital fund has been given to the House, and when printed you shall have a copy.

With much esteem yours,
very sincerely,

JACOB CROWNINSHIELD.

The Rev'd. WM. BENTLEY.

P. S. The Indian Chiefs lately here, confirmed the acct. of the Salt mountain. They were questioned about it and said it was true, and the red men seldom *tell* lies like the white men. If I recollect right I had sometime since given some information in relation to one of the rivers of Louisiana where I mentioned that the water had *at times*, become so salt as to be used to make salt, by the inhabitants living near the mouth of the river, but I suppose the account was hardly believed, and almost doubted it myself.

XIV.

DEAR SIR.

Enclosed are the proposed arrangements for the meeting-house, which I hope will prove agreeable to you and Mr. Story.

A committee will wait upon you just before 11 o'clock in the morning and accompany you to the Court House, and it is wished that Mr. Story may be ready at the same time.

I am very sincerely yours

Rev'd. WM BENTLEY. JACOB CROWNINSHIELD.

SALEM 3rd July 1804.

Tuesday even'g.

XV.

SALEM, 1st Sept. 1804, Saturday.

DEAR SIR,

The enclosed list of electors of President & Vice Pres'd't. has been sent to me from Boston some time since; and I understand a complete nomination will be made in the next *Chronicle* or in that of Thursday. The communication is in confidence, as it will be proper the names should be announced first from head-quarters. I hope you will be gratified in seeing your old friend James Winthrop on the list.

Young Mr. C. passed thro' New York lately on his way to New Rochelle to see Mr. Paine. I wish to mention a particular circumstance to you the first time I can have the pleasure of seeing you.

I beg leave to congratulate you on the fair prospect of success in procuring the new Brick meeting House, and I hope it will be the means of adding something to your future accommoda-

tion & give you the opportunity of extending your useful labors.

As always, respectfully & sincerely
yours

JACOB CROWNINSHIELD.

XVI.

DEAR SIR.

The subscription for poor Tyther's family is returned with the addition of one name only. The *most wealthy people* in the town have been solicited to give something. You know the result. I hope some other person may be more successful.

With high respect &
sincere esteem I am
your obliged servant
JACOB CROWNINSHIELD.

Wednesday morning 24. Oct. 1804

P. S. I depart immediately for Washington at which place I should be happy to hear from you.

XVII.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Nov. 7th 1804.
Wednesday Noon.

MY DEAR SIR,

It gives me the highest pleasure to inform you that the House of Representatives of the United States have chosen you as their Chaplain for the present Congress.

The election took place a few moments since, when you had 61 votes, Mr. Lowrey 21, Mr. Parkinson 13, and Mr. Grant 2; in all 97 being the whole number of members present. You will observe the majority for you over all the other gentlemen was 25 which is a greater number than usual on such occasions. Now my dear and worthy Sir, let me beg of you to accept of this appointment; let me entreat of you to put aside all considerations and come on to the seat of Gov't. as soon as possible with convenience to yourself and your Parish. I shall write immediately to Capt. Hodges and my father's family with a view of their making intercession for us; and I cannot persuade myself to entertain a doubt that you will have an opportunity of seeing the Southern States, the President of the U. S. and many friends who will be happy to embrace you.

I could wish the salary was something larger than it is; I believe it is fixed by law at the rate of 500 dollars per year, but it is common to add \$100 and \$150. to it at the end of the Session, and it was done last year and no doubt will be again, so that you will receive enough to cover expences; and your friends in the parish cannot refuse to provide a person to fill your desk during your short absence.

This Congress cannot sit longer than the fourth of March and if necessary, we could get you excused a little before that time.

HIST. MAG. VOL. X. 8.

The representatives of the people have paid you a high compliment and I pray you to enable me to say that we shall have the pleasure of seeing you among us.

I have just seen the Attorney General (Mr. Lincoln) and he promised to write you and it is probable Mr. Gallatin will do the same. The Clerk of the House (Mr. Berkley) will send you by this mail, the official notice of your appointment.

I would not for any considerations whatever have you disappoint us. Being on the spot you will have it in your power to procure reliable documents. I have no doubt your parish will immediately consent; surely they will not refuse. In this expectation and a confident reliance of your acceptance, I subscribe myself,

Your sincere friend,

JACOB CROWNINSHIELD.

REVD WM BENTLEY.

SALEM.

P. S.

The Senate only formed a quorum this day; and tomorrow we shall be favored with the President's message. The finances of the country & public affairs generally, stand fair; and on firm ground.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

VI.—JOURNAL OF A PROVINCIAL OFFICER, IN THE CAMPAIGN, IN NORTHERN NEW YORK, IN 1758.

FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT.

COMMUNICATED, WITH ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES, BY
ISAAC B. CHOATE, ESQR., OF GORHAM, MAINE.

[It is well known that, for the invasion of Canada, during the French and Indian War, Massachusetts raised, in 1758, a force of six thousand, eight hundred men. Maine, at that time, formed a part of the Province of Massachusetts Bay; and the quota of Falmouth, or Portland, was three hundred men. On the thirteenth of March, of that year, Governor Pownall issued to Jedediah Preble a Commission, as Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, raised by him, at Falmouth.

It is, also, known that, of these Provincial troops, twenty-five hundred served in the garrison at Louisburg, several hundred in the Navy, and three hundred joined General Wolfe, before Quebec. The remainder served under General Amherst, who entered Canada by Lakes George and Champlain. I do not know that the destination of these three hundred Falmouth-men has been definitely ascertained.

It has been conjectured—*Genealogy of the Preble Family*, by Captain George Henry Preble—that they were under Wolfe, at Quebec; and that Colonel Preble was Brigadier in command, at that place, perhaps, because the number of men detached for that service corresponds with the number raised at Falmouth. This question is definitely settled by the following Journal.—I. B. C.]

FALMOUTH. May 21st, 1758.*

Sailed with three Transports and three hundred

* By a hasty calculation, I find that the above date falls on Sunday. If mistaken, will the reader be so kind as to correct my error?

Winter Harbor is near the mouth of the Saco.—I. B. C.

Soldiers including Officers for the intended Expedition against Canada, and got into Winter Harbour about five o'clock in the afternoon.

WINTER HARBOUR, *May 22nd*.

Sailed from the above harbour four o'clock in the morning being foggy weather and small breeze Wind. Lay becalmed between the Shoals and Piscataque the same Night.

May 23rd.

Arrived to Kittery at nine o'clock and went ashore, and waited on Sr. W^m. Pepperill, and at the point Meeting house, the Rev^d. Mr. Rogers preached a sermon to the officers and soldiers from the first book of Samuel 17 C. 45, 46, 47 Verses, and after Sermon we rec^d our Commissions and was sworn by Sr. W^m. Pepperill and Col. Wendal.*

May 24th KITTERY.

Colonel Pribble settled Capⁿ Goodin's and Capⁿ Going's Comp's and Billiting for the Companies.

May 27th.

We were settling our Business relating to the Expedition.

May 26th.

Nothing material but ordering our officers.

May 27th.

I paid my Company off their Billiting Money and prepared for Sailing, and sailed 11 o'clock at Night in Company with seven Transports † and rec^d order from our Commanding Officer, Col. Jedediah Preble, if parted by hard weather to rendezvous at Albany.

May 28th.

Sailed off Chatham from Kittery.

* From this, we must infer that the writer was a commissioned officer; and the same is evident in many subsequent parts of the Journal. What was his rank nowhere appears; but it seems most likely that he was Captain.—I. B. C.

† The transports which joined the three from Falmouth, probably contained New Hampshire's quota of men. Colonel Preble, it seems, assumed command of the entire force. With regard to the rank of Colonel Preble, I will quote from the official field-book, one day's entry:

"LAKE GEORGE, Sunday, July 2nd, 1758.

"Gen. for the day tomorrow, Brig. Gen. Gage. Col. for the day tomorrow, Haldiman; for the Provincials, Col. Lyman. Field officers for the night, Major Browning. For the Provincials, Lieut. Col. Hoar. Brigade Maj. Spittle. The Provincial Regiments to be brigaded as follows, viz.:

"Right Wing {Col. Preble,		
{Col. Williams		
"2 {Col. Ruggles,		3 {Col. Glazer.
"B {Col. Bagley		B {Col. Wolsey.
"Left Wing {Col. Lyman,		
{Col. Fitch.		

"The eldest Colonel commanding each brigade is to make all reports concerning the brigade to the Colonel commanding the Wing.

"The Provincial Colonels are to rank as follows:

"1st Col. Lyman,	8th Col. Fitch.
"2nd " Preble,	9th " Johnson,
"3rd " Delancey,	10th " Glazer,
"4th " Ruggles,	11th " Babcock,
"5th " Bagley,	12th " Williams,
"6th " Waring,	13th " Doury.
"7th " Wooster,	14th " Wolsey."

May 29th.

Proceeded on our journey with the Wind at North, and sailed to Gay Head where we came up with a Snow * Capⁿ Rods Commander from London to New York who informed us he had 159 days passage. He took out of a ship's Main top 14 men in Latituck 39° and being put to great Extremities, he came on board us and we delivered him some relief.

May 30th.

Calm Weather. Exercised the soldiers on deck, and in the afternoon, made the best of our way up the sound.

May 31st.

Fair and pleasant weather with a favorable wind till Night, and anchored under Long Island.

June 1st, 1758.

We sailed thro' Hell Gate, so called, safe, and came to anchor att New York about nine o'clock in the afternoon and I lodged ashore.

June 2nd, NEW YORK.

Sailed from New York 3 o'clock and anchored 7 o'clock. I took a view of the Fort, and took the number of the Guns and found there is 72 which is chiefly 32 pounders.

June 3rd.

We came to sail between two and three o'clock and proceeded up Albany River called Hutson's River, and anchored at 7 o'clock.

June 4th.

Proceeded up the River till Dark and then came to anchor.

June 5th.

Came to sail at 5 o'clock in the morning and proceeded up the River with the wind at S. W. Thundered in the P. M.

June 6th.

Came to sail 7 o'clock in the morning with the Wind at West, and in the afternoon at N. W. proceeded up the River towards Albany.

June 7th.

Calm in the Morning. Set sail 11 o'clock the Wind S. W. Sailed from Col. Hoffman's which is 54 miles from Albany and arrived at Albany 6 o'clock.

June 8th ALBANY.

Major General James Abercrombie left orders that 300 of the Bay forces go to Schanactady in compliance whereof Col. Preble drafted Capⁿ Libby, Capⁿ Cobb, Capⁿ Bowen, with their Companies to march to the South Schenactady and gave us order to furnish our Companies with Arms as soon as possible which Arms we received the date above.†

* Snow, in naval affairs, is generally the largest of all two-masted vessels employed by Europeans, and the most convenient for navigation.—I. B. C.

† From the language here, we should naturally infer that the writer of the Journal was, himself, one of the three Captains detached for service at Schenectada. This is the only clue I find to its authorship.—I. B. C.

June 9th.

Delivered his Majesties Arms to my Company and Ammunition and Major Berry was appointed our Commanding Officer. We left the Sloop and marched about a mile back of Alboney and camped that night. the Locusts was very plenty, and brought all my Company well from on board.

June 10th.

Marched from our Encampment 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Came within 5 miles of Schonactady and Camped. Schonactady 18 English miles from Alboney.*

June 11th Sunday.

Marched from our Camp 6 o'clock in the Morning and Arrived at Schonactady 10 o'clock in the forenoon. It rained and thundered.

June 12th.

Took Allowance for my Company and mustered in the Barracks.

June 13th.

Lient. Brown and I took a walk in the Morning and saw a Mill to boult flour, and also a Saw Mill with 15 Saws, and at 11 o'clock Sett on a Court Martial to try Seth Ring for not tending on his Duty, and Acquitted him of the Crime laid to his charge, in the Afternoon Major Berry Rec'd Order from Major Gen'l. Abercrombie† to send a Detachment of 100 Men to go to a place Called Schoharry which is about 40 Miles from Schonactady and Borders on the Mohawk River to press Wagons and horses to send to Fort Edward for which service I was appointed by a Warrant granted me from the Commanding Officer.

June 14th.

Took Provisions for 4 days for our March to Schoharry and Sott out from Schonactady at 10 o'clock in the Morning with a pilate who, Missing the Road and after some hours travail we found that the pilate did not direct us right by which Mistake we made a halt and found ourselves the same distance, if not farther off from Schoharry than we were at Our Setting out from Schonactady. We Refreshed our selves and sott out, and in the Afternoon we arrived to a house where I left the Company and took a horse about Sun Down and Rode with the pilate about 5 Miles and came to a house where I spent the Remainder of the Night.‡

* He notes the distance before the march is completed; from which we infer that he had learned it, this day.—I. B. C.

† Major-general James Abercrombie was intrusted, in 1758, with fifty thousand troops for the purpose of capturing Louisburg and retaking Fort William Henry and other places in the hands of the French, which gave them the command of the lakes. The largest division of this force was employed at Lake George.—I. B. C.

‡ From the distance which he gives and his observation that Schoharie lay upon the Mohawk, I judge that they

June 15th.

I Sott forward on my Journey 5 o'clock in the Morning and arrived to Cornelius Rooman's Esq.* att Schoharry and dined there and proceeded on my Business and in the Afternoon I returned to the Esq'r's, which was 5 miles and Lodged att Peter Snyder's.

June 16th.

Employed all day with the Officers of Schoharry in pressing Wagons and horses and fixing them. Lodged at Esq'r. Snyder's.

June 17th.

Marched att 10 o'Clock with 11 Wagons, 1 pair horses, left Lient. Bassett at Schoharry with 17 men to bring more wagons that were preparing, and arrived within 12 Miles to Alboney and Camped.†

June 18th Sunday.

Begun to March 6 o'Clock in the morning and took 8 Men with me and came to Alboney with the Wagons and Sent the Remainder of my Escort to Schonactady with Lient Brown.

June 19th.‡

Came from Alboney to Schonactady after I delivered the pressed wagons and horses.

June 20th.

Marched from Schonactady 10 o'clock bound to Fort Edward and Delivered the Care of the City to Col. Bagley's Regiment who arrived here the 19th instant.§

June 21st.

Arrived at Half Moon which is 17 miles from Schonactady and proceeded toward Still Water.

June 22nd.

Continued on our March and arrived to Saratoga.

June 23rd.

This Day we arrived within 5 Miles to Fort Edward and Camped.

visited the country just below Canajoharie, in the neighborhood of Spraker's Basin.

He uses *pilate* instead of *guide*. Perhaps, because he was a sea-faring man.—I. B. C.

* I suspect that the name which is written "Rooman," in the Journal, should have been Vrooman or Vroman—a family name still to be met with, in that section.

† This name is, also, associated with the features of the country. At Spraker's Basin, the valley of the Mohawk is narrowed down to a gorge. The blaff on the South is called "Anthony's Nose" and the opposite one, "Vrooman's Nose" This was anciently called "Klip's Hill," and constitutes the southern-most spur of the Adirondacks.—I. B. C.

‡ It seems that they went direct to Albany, by a forced march, passing to the South of Schenectada. This day's march was a long one.—I. B. C.

§ The Journal shows that the author executed his orders with the utmost dispatch. When we consider what must have been the confusion of the roads, in the Mohawk Valley, at that early day, the distance marched is a matter of surprise.—I. B. C.

§ I think the care of the city had been in the hands of Major Berry. If so, he means that the entire command marched.

It seems strange that, at that early day, Schenectada should be called a city.—I. B. C.

June 24th.

We Arrived att Fort Edward 8 o'Clock in the Morning and dined with Col. Preble. Capt. Libbee's Company and mine joined the Regiment.

June 25th Sunday.

In the forenoon we were alarmed by the firing of several Small Arms in the Woods which was the English Light Infantry where by our Provintial troops mustered immediately and went out in order to Engage the Enemy. this Afternoon Col. Preble marched for Lake George with 500 Men, and Coll. Hoar is to March to morrow with the Remainder of the Regiment.

June 26th.

This Day Lient. Coll. Hoar marched from Fort Edward to Lake George with my company and Captain Libbie's and arrived there at 7 o'Clock in the Afternoon, Rained Considerable, which is 16 Miles from Fort Edward to Lake George.

June 27th.

Obliged to live under the Air. Received no tents, and rained all day.

June 28th.

Worked on the King's Roads and building Breastwork. Came into Camp this Day 3000 Soldiers.

June 29th.

Nothing Remarkable. Troops both Regulars and Provintials Daily come into Camp.

June 30th.

A man in Coll. Daly's Regiment fired off his Gun accidentally and the Ball went thro' a man's Belly but is expected not mortally wounded. I was taken sick and obliged to keep my tent.

July 1st.

This Day our Chaplain the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, cam to our Camp, who we received with a great deal of joy.* Our Numbers increase Continually.

July 2nd. Sunday

Employed this Day in Repairing Batteaux and loading them with Stores and provisions. I lay sick.

July 3rd.

Took allowance for 5 days for the Regiment and were Reviewed by our Major Gen'l and Lord Howe.† Rec'd Powder and Ball to compleat each man to 36 Rounds pr. man. I seem to be a little better.

* It is evident that the Chaplain of the Regiment did not accompany the Falmouth troops. It appears most likely he came with the Massachusetts men, under Colonel Hoar.—I. B. C.

† George Augustus, Lord Howe, was born 1724. He came to America, in command of five thousand British troops, which arrived at Halifax, July, 1757. His rank was that of Brigadier-general.—I. B. C.

July 4th.

Order from Major Gen'l Abercrombie to sett out tomorrow morning to the French Fort called Ticonorogue* as soon as Day appears.

July 5th.

Embarked on Board our Batteaux and Whale-Boats 15000 men and pressed down the Lake towards Ticonorogue and Rowed this Day about 30 Miles and land.

July 6th.

At 1 o'Clock in the Morning Embarked and came at 8 o'Clock and landed within 3 Miles of the Fort. The French guard ran at our appearance. Major Rogers Rangers came up with part of the French Guard, killed 7 of them lost 2 of our Men. In the afternoon engaged the French took 180 of them prisoners and killed 110 more. Lord Howe was killed in the Battle and about 60 of our Men Amissing.

July 7th.

We marched from where we camped to the end of the Lake where it empties into Lake Champlain which is about one Mile from the Fort brought up 3 of our Brass Cannon and hove up a Breast work for our fortification.

July 8th.

Marched on the Army and about 1 o'Clock in the afternoon the Battle began at the French lines and continued a constant firing on both sides until sunset at which time we retreated and retired into our breast work. Our loss, killed and wounded and missing is two thousand men.†

Their number to ours is unknown to us. I had two of my company killed on the spot and four wounded.

July 9th Sunday.

Before day appeared we left our Breast work

* This Fort was built by the French, in 1755, and called by them "Carillon" in allusion to the music of the water-falls, near by.—I. B. C.

† The date of this attack and the account given of the result agree perfectly with all other records of the event; but in stating that Lord Howe was killed on the sixth of July, the journal differs from other records which make the date of his death the fifth—one day earlier. His death was deeply felt. In him, it was said, "the soul of the army seemed to expire." The General Court of Massachusetts granted two hundred and fifty pounds for a monument, which that Province caused to be erected to his memory, in Westminster Abbey. Upon his death, his younger brother, Richard, succeeded to his titles and dignities. In this year, 1753, Richard Howe, in command of a small Squadron, was cruising along the coast of France. Eighteen years later, in the Summer of 1766, he appeared off Massachusetts, as Commander-in-chief of the British Fleet; and in the capacity of a Commissioner, to effect a reconciliation with the Provinces. After two years service, upon this coast, he resigned, and returned to England.

Another brother, William Howe, was at Quebec with Wolfe, in 1759, and succeeded General Gage, as Governor of Massachusetts, in 1775, and afterwards commanded the British land-forces in New York and Pennsylvania.—I. B. C.

which was at the end of the Lake and marched to our first place of landing and Received our Wounded on Board our Batteaux and Embarked about 10 o'clock for Fort W^m. Henry which is 38 Miles North from thence to Ticonderoque with a fair wind and arrived at Lake George at Sun Sett.*

July 10th.

Encamped at Fort W^m. Henry and made a return of our number killed, wounded, and missing, sick and fit for duty and the Number is not Calculated thro'out the Camp as yet.

July 11th.

Nothing Remarkable.

July 12th.

Lay Encamped. kept several Guardsmen Detached for Working parties.

July 13th.

Mustered our Incampments.

July 14th.

Lieut. Adams of York of Capⁿ Goin's Company Died of his Wound he received in the Battle on the 8th Instant.

July 15th.

Nothing worth notice this day but working and Duty came on harder by orders from Head Quarters.

July 16th Sunday.

This day I received a return of the killed wounded and Missing in the Battles fought on the 6th and 8th Instants.

* I quote from B. F. De Costa's *Notes on Lake George*, the following passage, bearing upon this retreat; "Led by 'the ill-starred Abercrombie, they' [*the English and Provincials*] 'embarked on the Lake in beautiful order, from 'the docks, near the charred remains of Fort William 'Henry and, sixteen thousand strong, confidently moved 'to assault the French. But, after the display of a peerless valor, before the walls of Ticonderoga, on the 'seventh of July, the army was forced to retreat, in haste, 'to the South end of the Lake, leaving behind a large 'number of dead and wounded. On Sunday evening, the 'ninth of July, the troops landed at Fort William Henry, 'broken and disheartened.

"On his return to the head of the Lake, Abercrombie began to send cannon and ammunition to Albany, and, 'at the same time, occupied his troops in the construction 'of intrenchments, as stated by the French and other 'authorities; but the extent and character of these works 'do not appear to be known."

Mr. De Costa adds to this paragraph the following Note: "Aug. 1st, 1758. The French report that the English 'occupy two islands on the lake, in each of which they 'have a guard of four hundred men; that Capt. Rogers is 'out every day, scouting, sometimes North, at other 'times, South; that they have intrenched themselves 'with trees; that there isn't any cannon in their intrenchments, but in the little fort."—*Colonial Documents*, x., 650.—The French commander also says that the 'English were intending to amuse us only by seizing the 'islands in Lake St. Sacrament,' [*Lake George*.] The author asks, "Where was the 'little fort'?"

"Montcalm says, in a memoir on the situation: 'The 'enemy will remain in force at Chouagnen until Winter; 'in eight days they will have constructed there, as at the 'Head of Lake St. Sacrament, an intrenchment impregnable to an assault of five thousand men, of whatever 'description.'—[*Ibid.* 871.]—Possibly one of the places 'fortified at this time was Reclus Island, where there 'are still to be seen the remains of earthworks."—I. B. C.

Prov'ls Killed, Missing and Wounded	422
Regulars " " " "	1522

Total, Regulars and Prov'ls 1944*

July 17th.

Mustered our Incampment changed our Ground order to Incamp on the South Side of the Swamp. Buried Joseph Hilton of my Company.

July 18th.

Began to thro' up a Breast Work round our whole Encampment. every Reg't Regular and Prov'l. ordered from the Gen'l to build their proportion in the front of their parade. Thundered in the afternoon.

July 19th.

Began to work on a Sloop to Draft and Mould her.†

July 20th.

Began to cut Timber for the Sloop. this day a party of Canadian Indians waylaid the Road near half-way Brook which is half way between Lake George and fort Edward. they fired on an Escort of our Men Consisting of 10 in number, killed 9 of them. Col. Nichols Scouted out of half-way Brook piquett with a party of men and had 3 Cap^{ns} 2 Sub^s and a Number of Rand: F. killed and wounded.

July 21st.

Cutting Timber for the Sloop.

July 22nd.

Cutting Timber for the Sloop and fitting the same.

July 23rd Sunday.

I would not work although the Chief part of the Cap^{ns} Wrought and the Chief parts that contrived to have the most Business done on that which work may be avoided on the Lord's Day.

July 24th.

Worked on the Sloop. Nothing Remarkable.

July 25th.

There was one Regular of the 44th Reg^t hanged for stealing 3 old Buckels from Men out of my Company. 2 Regulars received 1000 Lashes each for Stealing. I worked on the Sloop.

* As is usual, in all accounts of unsuccessful battles, historians rarely give the exact number of the killed and wounded. In this case, the number of lost is commonly estimated at about two thousand. We have here the exact number, both of Provincials and Regulars.—I. B. C.

† The duty to which our author was assigned, goes to confirm the inference we drew from a former entry, that he was familiar with nautical affairs, since he appeared familiar with nautical phrases. It is likely that he was a ship-wright, as Falmouth was, at that early day, engaged in ship-building. Perhaps it was because of their acquaintance with this art, that Abercrombie retained the Falmouth troops to work upon his fleet, while he despatched most of the Massachusetts men, under Colonel Bradstreet, to Lake Ontario, for the seizure of Fort Frontenac.—I. B. C.

July 26th.

Wrought on the Sloop. Nothing Remarkable to Insert.

July 27th.

Raised the Sloop. the Indians waylaid the Road between fort Edward and half way Brook and they killed and took about 80 of our Men and Women, and destroyed about 80 Teams, Oxen and Loading.

July 28th.

Worked on the Sloop but nothing Remarkable this Day.

July 29th.

Wrought on the Sloop. Came account into Camp in the Night the french and Indians was coming up the Lake in Batteaux. Discovered which happened to be an Alarm which was not Certain.

July 30th Sunday.

Worked on the Sloop. Before day appeared came orders to the Regiment to parade a Number of men, and send them to General Lymon's parade which was performed Immediately and he sett out with about 2 thousand men Including Officers at 6 o'Clock in the Morning to go down the Lake.

July 31st.

Wrought on the Sloop. there Came acct into Camp there was seen at half way Brook 300 Indians and Came Orders to the Regim^t to send their proportion of men. the Escort Consisted of 500 Prov'l troops to take 3 days provision and their tents and march at 6 o'Clock with 300 Regulars.

Aug. 1st.

Worked on the Sloop. 300 Regulars 500 prov'l troops marched at 6 o'Clock this morning to half way brook which is the party Ordered Yesterday.

Aug 2nd.

Wrought on the Sloop. Nothing Remarkable.

Aug. 3rd.

Worked on the Sloop. Nothing Remarkable.

Aug. 4th.

Wrought on the Sloop. Nothing Material.

Aug. 5th.

Worked on the Sloop. Several Wagons' Load of Pork and Beef thrown into the Lake with flour, condemned provisions.

Aug. 6th Sunday.

Worked on the Sloop. by the General's orders the Work is not to be Stopt on any Day, although I told the Commodore Capⁿ Loring who is the Chief Overseer of all the Works that I would engage to Launch her as soon as possible.

Aug. 7th.

Worked on the Sloop, but hardly able to ap-

pear abroad this afternoon. I have not one day's perfect health since I came to the Lake which I take to be the Cause of the Unwholesomeness of the Air. the place seems to be full of Uncleaness. Nothing further Remarkable this Day. A Regular of Lord Howe's Reg^t was Drowned. Could not Swim.

Aug. 8th.

Wrought on the Sloop. Nothing Remarkable this Day.

Aug. 9th.

Worked on the Sloop. Rainy this afternoon and Received Information that Major Rogers* has had an Engagement with 15 hundred french and Indians at South Bay, he being out with 7 hundred Men and a party of Provⁿ troops. Lieut. Jacob Brown and 5 Privates out of my Company out with the party.

Aug. 10th.

Launched the Sloop. Came Orders this Night to parade the whole Army and Ordered the Army Should line the Breast work opposite to each Reg^t Incampment by 6 o'Clock in the morning, and the Batteaux Men and Carpenters to be drawn up by the Batteaux at the Lake by Capⁿ Loring.

Aug. 11th.

Drew up our Companies to the Breast Work and were Reviewed by the Generals and when viewed orders Came to me to muster my Carpenters and go to work on the Sloop.

Aug. 12th.

Nothing Remarkable. Worked on the Sloop. Sent home the french flag of truce that came into our Camp.†

Aug. 14th.

Worked on the Sloop. very Cold Weather this 3 days past. this morning 8 hund^d Men Sent to the South Bay. there was a Regular of the 46th Reg^t Drowned Swiming who was a Corporal.

Aug. 15th.

Worked on the Sloop. there came a flagg of Truce last Night and Sent out of Camp this Morning. this is the third flagg that came in from Ticonorogue.‡ Rained this afternoon.

Aug. 16th and 17th.

Nothing Remarkable those two days past but employed fitting the Sloop.

Aug. 18th and 19th.

Worked on the Sloop two days past. Nothing Worth Inserting.

* This is the Major Rogers mentioned in *Colonial Documents*, x., 850; but the number of his men is not given, there. We find, here, the basis of a fair estimate.—I. B. C.

† The flag of truce, perhaps, had connection with the engagement mentioned on the ninth.—I. B. C.

‡ These frequent visits of the French, under flags, show how Montcalm acquired his knowledge of affairs upon the Lake.—I. B. C.

Aug. 20th Sabbath Day.

Wrought on the Sloop. this day 2 disasters brought into Camp from the french at Tyrantaroque and inform us there is 1500 french on guard at their Saw Mill at the end of the Lake. we are informed Cape Brittain is taken which is good news to us.* we are confined to Camp and is in no likeliness to do Service at present.

Aug. 21st.

A Regular Rec'd 1000 Lashes for Stealing. I worked all day on the Sloop.

Aug. 22nd.

I worked on the Sloop and went down the lake 12 Miles to gett Oars and worked on the Sloop.

Aug. 23rd.

I with 10 Carpenters and a Guard of Regulars an Officer and 30 men went in the Woods to Cutt Crucket Timber for a Row Gally of 40 feet long 15 feet wide 5 feet deep to Carry 12 pounders in the Stern and 5 Swivels on a Side to go with 24 Oars.

Aug. 24th.

Making Oars for the Sloop. the guard att half way Brook Relieved 300 Reg^{lrs} 500 Provin^{ls} troops to guard on Dimond Island† and Relieved.

Aug. 25th.

This day I worked in the Woods getting Timber for the Roe Gally and boats.

Aug. 26th.

This Day I worked on the Row gally 4 of the light Infantry Condemned to be hanged for Disarting this morning @ 9 o'Clock but to their great joy Maj^r Gen^l Abercrombie Sent them a Reprive which came to them at the foot of the Gallows while the Minister was to prayer with them. Rained this Afternoon.

Aug. 27th Sunday.

I did not work this day. went to Meeting Mr. Cleveland two Sermons from 146 psalm and 5 Verses.

Aug. 28th.

I wrought building the Row Gally and Received a Confirmation of Cape Brittain being taken‡ and Re^{cd} Order from our Major General for the Artillary to fire 3 Rounds and Regulars and provin^{ls} to Man the Breastwork and fire 3 Rounds p^r man. we were ordered to hear prayers at 5 o'Clock and to fire the Rejoycing fire at 6 o'Clock which was performed in a most Reg-

* This refers to the capture of Louisburg, on the Island of Cape Breton. The town was taken on the twenty-sixth of July; and the French, at Ticonderoga, were probably apprised of its fall, by way of Quebec and Montreal.—I. B. C.

† Diamond-island may be one of the islands fortified by the English, as Mr. De Costa supposes Recluse-island may have been.—I. B. C.

‡ This report of the fall of Louisburg was, doubtless, brought by way of New York, and came one week later than the French received the news.—I. B. C.

ular manner. Col. Preble Invited the Officers of his Reg^t to his house after the firing was ended and gave them a Handsome Treat. Rained all Night.

Aug. 29th and 30th.

Worked on the Row Gally and Boats two days above. Nothing Remarkable.

Aug. 31st.

Worked on the Boats. A Disaster came into Camp this Day. the Sloop goes Down the Lake tomorrow. I dined with Col. Preble.

September 1st Fryday.

Worked on the Boats. the Sloop is Detained from Going Down the Lake today as Ordered Yesterday.

Sept. 2nd.

The Sloop is gone Down the Lake today and Scouts to be made of 700 Men.

Sept. 3rd Sunday.

I did not work this day. there Came in a french flagg of Truce last Night and was sent out of Camp before Day. they say there is 100 Boats in the Lake and that they Built a Sloop, and are coming down the River to us at fort William Henry and had a great Shower in the Afternoon 3 or 4 hundred men to Trenching and throwing up Breast work to Secure our Selves.

Sept. 4th.

the Army to work on the piquett and Breast work and I on command as formerly to work on the Boats.

Sept. 5th.

This day I dined with Col. Preble. Worked on the Boats. Nothing Material.

Sept. 6th.

I wrought on the Boats. Last Night came into Camp 3 Regular Officers from Cape Britton and 3 Mohawk Indians from Gen^l Johnson's* to Maj^r Gen^l Abercrombie and brought Intelligence that Johnson has taken a small fort and killed Some Indians, and taken 600 french.

Sept. 7th and 8th.

Worked on the Boats. Nothing Remarkable the two foregoing days.

Sept. 9th.

Worked on the Boats and Launched a boat 36 feet long, 9 feet Wide, 3 feet 3 inches deep. there was a man of Capⁿ Osgood's Company in Col. Preble's Reg^t condemned to Receive 40 Lashes for firing off his gun, and was brought to the post and Striped. Col. Preble being present acquitted him of the Crime.

Sept. 10th Sunday.

Wrought on the Boats. came Intelligence

* The three Mohawk Indians were, perhaps, runners from Fort Frontenac, as that was captured the latter part of August. If it was news of the fall of Frontenac which they reported, the number of French captured was overstated. I believe the French garrison was only one hundred and ten men.—I. B. C.

Yesterday Gen'l Johnson has taken Catarocaway otherwise fountenack. Col. Bradstreet assisting him, this day the Indians killed one Man and Captivated another. Near half-way Brook Corporal John Harris of my Company Buried this Day. The Rev. Mr. Mason preached to us being an Auditory of 3 Regts viz. Col. Preble's Regiment, Colonel Whittings, Col. Nichols, from Collossians 3 ch. 3 verse. the Rev. Mr. Oggobee, Church Minister preached in the afternoon from the 113 psalm 5 and 6 v. which was a most Excellent Sermon. Pray God give us hearts to practise what we heard from them.

Sept 11th.

Worked on the Boats. at noon this day Wee had a Rejoicing for the Reduction of fountenack by Col. Bradstreet. Wee fired 102 Cannons and 3 Round per. man Lining the Breast work. Had Bone fires on the tops of the Mountains Capitulated with the french Commander in the fort which consisted of 150 french and Indians.

Sept 12th and 13th.

I worked on the Boats and on the 13th Instant Major Berry appointed to go to the Grand Rounds, and being not in perfect health appointed me for that Duty.

Sept. 14th.

I wrought on the Boats and gott a very bad Cold. on the 15th Instant Benj. Welsh soldier in my Company and Inhabitant of North Yarmouth Deceased who worked on the 14th Instant.

Sept. 16th.

I worked getting timber for my house. Nothing Remarkable.

Sept. 17th Sunday.

I would not work.* The Chaplain of General Lyman's Reg't preached a Sermon to Col. Prible's and Col. Whiting's Regiments in the forenoon from 21 Ch. of Numbers 8 and 9 Verses, and this afternoon Mr. Oggleebee, Church Minister preached from acts 24 ch. 25 verse.

Sept. 18th.

Began to work for Captain and who Commands the train on a Boat called the Raddow, and on the 19th Instant worked on the s^d Raddow, and the 20th Inst. worked likewise. Nothing Remarkable the three foregoing Days.

Sept. 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

the three foregoing Days I wrought on the Raddow and heard Nothing Remarkable, but

on the 23rd Instant were Informed the Indians were near Half-way Brook.

Sept. 24th Sunday.

The Rev. Mr. Cleveland preached 2 Sermons to us. Maj. Rogers went down the Lake with 150 Men. the Sloop went down the lake to try how near she could go to Tycontoroque.

Sept. 25th.

Wrought on the Raddow. Nothing Remarkable.

Sept. 26th.

I worked building the Raddow. Last Night came into Camp a french Disaster who Informs there is a french Scout at the South bay, on which Intelligence we sent out a Scout of Rangers, and the Disaster as a pilate.

Sept. 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

those four Days past I was Constantly Employed in Building the Raddow and on the 29th Instant there was a french prisoner brought into our Camp.

October 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th.

On the first Instant I dined with Capt. Ord, on the second Rained. Worked on the Raddow the days dated above.

Oct. 6th.

This afternoon Gen'l Amhast came into our Camp in the night.* I wrought all day on the Raddow.

Oct. 7th.

Gen'l Amhast Viewed the troops and Departed our Camp. I worked on the Raddow all Day.

Oct. 8th Sabbath Day.

I did not work. Dined with Capⁿ Ord and a Number of Regular Officers and was taken with the Bloody flux.

Oct. 9th and 10th.

On the Ninth as above I wrought on the Raddow, and on the tenth following and in the forenoon about 10 o'Clock 2 of Capⁿ Goings's Company one a private and Other a Corporal Whipt. the Crime was forging an Order on the Suttler. the private Wrote the order and the Corporal signed the Capⁿs Name. the Crime was Notorious and both brought in Guilty by the Court Martial. the Corporal Rec^d 65 Lashes and the Sintinal 30 Lashes.. Rained hard in the afternoon.

Oct. 11th, 12th, and 13th.

The Days Dated above I wrought on the Raddow. on the eleventh came in a french Disaster.

* It will be remembered that the author very reluctantly obeyed the order to work on the Sabbath, when it was first given. Perhaps he this day neglected to work, because he foresaw that the boats would never be of service to the English, on the Lake; and, so, no longer regarded the work as necessary.—I. B. C.

* I conclude that this brief visit of General Amherst resulted in the change of plan immediately adopted. Up to this time, the army had been engaged upon works of defence, to enable them to hold their position upon the Lake, and in building boats for a future attack upon Ticonderoga. From this date, we find them removing to Fort Edward, as if abandoning the work, for this year.—I. B. C.

Oct. 14th.

Rained in the forenoon. John Hammon, Inhabitant of North Yarmouth, Soldier under my Command Deceased.

Oct. 15th.

I, remaining Sick with the flux could not work. Mr. Ladd the post came in this Day. Capⁿ Ord Invited me to dine with him I being so ill Could not go and Desired to be Excused.

Oct. 16th.

there Came into Camp 120 Teams and Wagons, Some 4 Cattle and some 6 Cattle to each Team.* I being sick Could not work.

Oct. 17th.

The Teams are Carrying the Artillery to Fort Edward with the Artillery Stores. Rainy in the Afternoon. I dined with Colonel Preble today and tho' ill is Obligated to Work.

Oct. 18th.

I remaining sick could not work, tho' commanded, heard of the Death of Capⁿ Moody of Brunswick. the Team come into Camp to haul our Battoes and Warlike Stores to Fort Edward. 150 Wagons Loaded with Battoes to Fort Edward this Day.

Oct. 19th and 20th.

I am a little Better. they are Daily Carrying off the Batteaux and Baggage. the last Date above we launched 2 Raddows, the first is the following Dimintions.

1 st { 50 feet long	{ 2 nd 30 feet in Length
{ 19 " Wide	{ 7 " Wide
{ 6 " Deep	{ 3½ " Deep.

Oct. 21st.

We tryd the Raddows and Rowed well. they went with 26 Oars and I had the Commendation to Row as well as any. we never had allowance of Bread but all flour only once since we came to the lake.

Oct. 22nd Sunday.

Working on the Raddows sinking them in the lake.

Oct. 23rd.

Orders Came at Night on the twenty Second Instant to march from the Lake (that is) Col. Preble's Reg^t Col. Williams' and Col. Nickols'. left our in Camp^{mt} @ 10 o'clock in the fore noon. brought off our Baggage and Sick and Arrived that Night within 3 Miles of fort Edward and Camped in the Woods.

* Mr. De Costa says: "On his return to the head of the Lake, Abercrombie began to send cannon and ammunition to Albany." From the entry above, we learn that more than three months elapsed before the removal began. In the meantime, preparations were being made for offensive operations. It is likely these preparations were more extensive than have hitherto been supposed.—I. B. C.

Oct. 24th.

Marched from our Incampment and Came to fort Miller and Camped this Night. Serj^t Maj. John Williams of my Company and Eliab Pendexter Deceased.

Oct. 25th.

Buried my men and one belonging to Capⁿ Osgood's men and Marched to Still Water and Camped.

Oct. 26th

March from Still Water towards half Moon, and my Servant Boy Benj. Swett being not well and I remaining bad with the bloody flux Arrived to Half Moon Lodged in a Barn.

Oct. 27th Half Moon.

Arrived at Green Bush and Crossed the River to Albany where I lodged in a Bedd.

Oct. 28th.

this Day I returned in the King's Arms of part of my Company and Lodges in Albany this Night.

Oct. 29th Sabbath-day.

Settled my Affairs with my Colonel in Albany and marched from Green Bush att 2 o'clock in the Afternoon 5 Miles and Camped in the Woods.

Oct. 30th.

Marched from our Camp in the Woods to the Mills which is 3 Miles and from thence 15 Miles to Canterbrook* and Camped. Marched this Day 18 Miles.

Oct. 31st.

Marched from our Incampment and came to Mr. Pouels 15 Miles.

Nov. 1st.

Marched from Mr. Pouels to Mr. Robertson's where we gott some Subsistance on the Country's Cost and travailed 10 Miles. Came to Shirefield.

Nov. 2nd.

Marched from Mr. Robertson's which is 5 Miles to Mr. Brageti's where we gott Breakfast and Marched thro' Shirefield to No. 1. travailed 16 Miles this Day.

Nov. 3rd.

Marched from Mr. Hure's thro' the Green Woods to Mr. Rutes which is 20 Miles to Glasgo.

Nov. 4th.

Travailed from Glasgo to Wooster which is a Considerable Town. dined there and Came to Springfield which is 18 Miles a Considerable Town.

Nov. 5th Sunday.

Marched from our Lodgings, travailed thro Springfield and arrived to Brimfield which is 16 Miles. Came over Connecticut River in Springfield. and Lodged in a bed. Rained all Day.

* Canterhook will be recognized as the modern Kinderhook.—I. B. C.

Nov. 6th.

Marched from a Corner of Brimfield to part of Palmer and Breakfasted and travailed thro' part of Brimfield to Woster from thence to Brookfield where we dined at Mr. Nichols and travailed from thence to Capⁿ Wickott's 25 Miles and Lodged in a Bed.

Nov. 7th.

Travailed from Capⁿ Wickott's to Spencer and from thence to Leister and from Leister to Woster where we Lodged in a Bed. 17 Miles. Rained all Day.

Nov. 8th.

Travailed thro' Woster, Susbrig, Wostbrue, Marlborough, Sudbury, which is 24 Miles.

Nov. 9th.

Marched from Sudbury to West town and thro' Whaletown, and thro' Wortertown and Cambridge, Roxbury. Arrived to Boston, Lodged @ Capⁿ Hatches.* travailed this Day 21 Miles.

Nov. 10th.

Stayed in Boston and Lodged @ Capⁿ Hatches.

Nov. 11th.

Set Sail from Boston for Casco Bay. gott off against Marblehead. Wind coming to the North putt back to Boston.

Nov. 12th.

I lodged in Boston and went to Meeting in the Afternoon. Came to Sail at Night for Casco Bay. off Cape pand† the Wind at North, putt back to Marblehead.

Nov. 13th.

Stayed in Marblehead and Lodged at Major Reed's.

Nov. 14th.

Came to Sail 3 o'Clock in the afternoon with a fair wind. arrived at Casco Bay on the fifteenth Instant where I found.‡

VII.—DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

SPEECH OF MR. KNOTT OF KENTUCKY, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[During a recent debate, in Congress, on a Bill granting certain public lands to a Railroad Company, organized for the purpose of building a Railroad between Bayfield, on Lake Superior, and the St. Croix river, the monotony of the discussion was suddenly broken by the following outburst of irony from an honorable member from Kentucky, Mr. Knott. As it relates to a region of country and to a city which, some day, may fill a greater measure of fame than they now enjoy, and so may become interesting, hereafter, we copy it.—EDITOR.]

MR. SPEAKER :

If I could be actuated by any conceivable inducement to betray the sacred trust reposed in

me by those to whose generous confidence I am indebted for the honor of a seat on this floor—if I could be influenced by any possible consideration to become instrumental in giving away, in violation of their known wishes, any portion of their interests in the public domain for the mere promotion of any railroad enterprise whatever—I should certainly feel a strong inclination to give this measure my most earnest and hearty support; for I am assured that its success would materially enhance the pecuniary prosperity of some of the most valued friends I have on earth—friends for whose accommodation I would be willing to make almost any sacrifice not involving my personal honor or my fidelity as the trustee of an express trust. And that fact of itself would be sufficient to countervail almost any objection I might entertain to the passage of this Bill, not inspired by an imperative and inexorable sense of public duty.

But, independent of the seductive influences of private friendship, to which I admit I am, perhaps, as susceptible as any of the gentlemen I see around me, the intrinsic merits of the measure itself are of such an extraordinary character as to commend it most strongly to the favorable consideration of every member of this House, myself not excepted, notwithstanding my constituents, in whose behalf alone I am acting here, would not be benefited by its passage one particle more than they would be by a project to cultivate an orange-grove on the bleakest summit of "Greenland's icy mountains." [Laughter].

Now, Sir, as to those great trunk lines of railway, spanning the Continent from ocean to ocean, I confess my mind has never been fully made up. It is true they may afford some trilling advantages to local traffic; and they may even, in time, become the channels of a more extended commerce. Yet I have never been thoroughly satisfied either of the necessity or expediency of projects promising such meager results to the great body of our people. But with regard to the transcendent merits of the gigantic enterprise contemplated in this Bill I never entertained the shadow of a doubt. [Laughter.]

Years ago, when I first heard that there was, somewhere in the vast *terra incognita*—somewhere in the bleak regions of the Northwest—a stream of water known to the nomadic inhabitants of the neighborhood as the river St. Croix, I became satisfied that the construction of a

* In the family of Rev. E. W. Jackson, from whom I had the original journal, there is a tradition that the author's name was Hatch. If so, the Captain Hatch of Boston, whose guest he became, was, probably, a relative. This is the only clue I can give to his identity.—I. B. C.

† Cape pand:—This spelling corresponds, perfectly, with the pronunciation of Cape Ann, as one hears the name spoken by old residents of the Cape.—I. B. C.

‡ The original, though carefully preserved, was some-

what worn, and the last entry could not be fully made out. I have transcribed it, throughout, with strict adherence to the original form, retaining the quaint diction and spelling of the period to which it belongs. It is evidently the work of a well-educated man who enjoyed good opportunities for observation, and who has honestly stated, in these pages, matters of interest which came to his knowledge.—I. B. C.

railroad from that raging torrent to some point in the civilized world was essential to the happiness and prosperity of the American people, if not absolutely indispensable to the perpetuity of republican institutions on this Continent. [*Great laughter.*] I felt instinctively that the boundless resources of that prolific region of sand and pine-shrubbery would never be fully developed without a railroad, constructed and equipped at the expense of the Government, and, perhaps, not then. [*Laughter.*] I had an abiding presentiment that, some day or other, the people of this whole country, irrespective of party affiliations, regardless of sectional prejudices, and "without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," would rise in their majesty, and demand an outlet for the enormous agricultural productions of those vast and fertile pine-barrens, drained in the rainy season by the surging waters of the turbid St. Croix. [*Great laughter.*]

These impressions, derived simply and solely from the "eternal fitness of things," were not only strengthened by the interesting and eloquent debates on this Bill, to which I listened with so much pleasure, the other day, but intensified, if possible, as I read over, this morning, the lively colloquy which took place on that occasion. I will ask the indulgence of the House while I read a few short passages, which are sufficient, in my judgment, to place the merits of the great enterprise contemplated in the measure now under discussion beyond all possible controversy.

The honorable gentleman from Minnesota [*Mr. Wilson*], who, I believe, is managing this Bill, in speaking of the character of the country through which the railroad is to pass, says this:

"We want to have the timber brought to us as cheaply as possible. Now, if you tie up the lands, in this way, so that no title can be obtained to them—for no settler will go on these lands, for he cannot make a living—you deprive us of the benefit of that timber."

Now, Sir, I would not have it by any means inferred from this that the gentleman from Minnesota would insinuate that the people out in his section desire this timber merely for the purpose of fencing up their farms, so that their stock may not wander off and die of starvation among the bleak hills of the St. Croix. [*Laughter.*] I read it for no such purpose, Sir, and make no such comment on it, myself. In corroboration of this statement of the gentleman from Minnesota, I find this testimony given by the honorable gentleman from Wisconsin, [*Mr. Washburne*]. Speaking of these same lands he says:

"Under the Bill, as amended by my friend from Minnesota, nine tenths of the land is

"open to actual settlers at \$2.50 per acre; the remaining one-tenth is pine-timbered land; that is not fit for settlement, and never will be settled upon; but the timber will be cut off. I admit that it is the most valuable portion of the Grant, for most of the Grant is not valuable. It is quite valueless; and if you put in this amendment of the gentleman from Indiana, you may as well just kill the Bill; for no man and no Company will take the Grant and build the road."

I simply pause here to ask some gentleman better versed in the science of mathematics than I am, to tell me, if the timbered lands are, in fact, the most valuable portion of that section of country, and if they would be entirely valueless without the timber that is on them, what the remainder of the land is worth, which has no timber on it, at all? [*Laughter.*]

But, further on, I find a most entertaining and instructive interchange of views between the gentleman from Arkansas, [*Mr. Rogers*] the gentleman from Wisconsin, [*Mr. Washburne*] and the gentleman from Maine, [*Mr. Peters*] upon the subject of public lands, generally, which I will tax the patience of the House to read:

"*Mr. Rogers*—'Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?'

"*Mr. Washburne of Wisconsin*—'Certainly.'

"*Mr. Rogers*—'Are these pine-lands entirely worthless, except for timber?'

"*Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin*—'They are generally worthless for any other purpose. I am personally familiar with that subject. These lands are not valuable for purposes of settlement.'

"*Mr. Farnsworth*—'They will be, after the timber is taken off.'

"*Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin*—'No, Sir.'

"*Mr. Rogers*—'I want to know the character of these pine-lands.'

"*Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin*—'They are, generally, sandy, barren lands. My friend from the Green Bay District [*Mr. Sawyer*] is, himself, perfectly familiar with this question; and he will bear me out in what I say, that these pine timber-lands are not adapted to settlement.'

"*Mr. Rogers*—'The pine-lands to which I am accustomed are generally very good. What I want to know is, what is the difference between our pine-lands and your pine-lands.'

"*Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin*—'The pine timber of Wisconsin generally grows upon barren, sandy land. The gentleman from Maine, [*Mr. Peters*] who is familiar with pine-lands, will, I have no doubt, say that pine timber grows generally upon the most barren lands.'

"Mr. Peters—'As a general thing pine-lands are not worth much for cultivation.'"

And, further on, I find this pregnant question, the joint production of the two gentlemen from Wisconsin :

"Mr. Paine—'Does my friend from Indiana suppose that, in any event, settlers will occupy and cultivate those pine-lands?'
"Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin—'Particularly without a railroad.'"

It will be asked, after a while, I am afraid, if settlers will go anywhere unless the Government builds a railroad for them to go on. [*Laughter.*]

I desire to call attention to only one more statement, which I think sufficient to settle the question. It is one made by the gentleman from Wisconsin, [Mr. Paine] who says :

"These lands will be abandoned, for the present. It may be, at some remote period, there will spring up in that region a new kind of agriculture which will cause a demand for these particular lands; and they may then come into use and be valuable for agricultural purposes. But I know and cannot help thinking that my friend from Indiana understands, that, for the present, and for many years to come, these pine-lands can have no possible value other than that arising from the pine-timber which stands on them."

Now Sir, who, after listening to this emphatic and unequivocal testimony of these intelligent, competent, and able-bodied witnesses, [*Laughter.*] who that is not as incredulous as St. Thomas himself, will doubt, for a moment, the Goshen of America is to be found in the sandy valleys and upon the pine-clad hills of the St. Croix? [*Laughter.*] Who will have the hardihood to rise in his seat, on this floor, and assert that, excepting the pine-bushes, the entire region would not produce vegetation enough, in ten years, to fatten a grasshopper? [*Great laughter.*] Where is the patriot who is willing that his country shall incur the peril of remaining another day, without the amplest railroad connection with such an inexhaustible mine of agricultural wealth? [*Laughter.*] Who will answer for the consequences of abandoning a great and warlike people, in possession of a country like that, to brood over the indifference and neglect of their Government? [*Laughter.*] How long would it be before they would take to studying the *Declaration of Independence* and hatching out the damnable heresy of secession? How long before the grim demon of civil discord would rear again his horrid head in our midst; "gnash loud his iron fangs; and shake his crest of bristling bayonets?" [*Laughter.*]

Then, Sir, think of the long and painful pro-

cess of reconstruction that must follow, with its concomitant Amendments to the Constitution: the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Articles. The Sixteenth, it is, of course, understood, is to be appropriated to these blushing damsels who are, day after day, beseeching us to let them vote, hold office, drink cocktails, ride astraddle, and do everything else the men do. [*Roars of laughter.*] But above all, Sir, let me implore you to reflect, for a moment, on the deplorable condition of our country, in case of a foreign war; with all our ports blockaded; all our cities in a state of siege; the gaunt specter of famine brooding, like a hungry vulture, over our starving land; our Commissary-stores all exhausted, and our famishing armies withering away in the field, a helpless prey to the insatiate demon of hunger; our Navy rotting in the docks, for want of provisions for our gallant seamen; and we without any railroad communication whatever with the prolific pine-thickets of St. Croix. [*Great laughter.*]

Ah, Sir, I could very well understand why my amiable friends from Pennsylvania [Mr. Myers, Mr. Kelley and Mr. O'Neill] should be so earnest in their support of this Bill, the other day; and if their honorable colleague, my friend, Mr. Randall, will pardon the remark, I will say I considered his criticism of their action, on that occasion, as not only unjust but ungenerous. I knew they were looking forward with the far reaching ken of enlightened statesmanship to the pitiable condition in which Philadelphia will be left, unless speedily supplied with railroad connection in some way or other with the garden-spot of the universe. [*Laughter.*] And besides, Sir, the discussion has relieved my mind of a mystery that has weighed upon it, like an incubus, for years. I could never understand, before, why there was so much excitement, during the last Congress, over the acquisition of Alta Vela. I could never understand why it was that some of our ablest statesmen and most disinterested patriots should entertain such dark foreboding of the untold calamities that were to befall our beloved country, unless we should take immediate possession of that desirable Island. But I see, now, that they were laboring under the mistaken impression that the Government would need the guano to manure the public lands on the St. Croix. [*Great laughter.*]

Now, Sir, I repeat I have been satisfied, for years, that if there was any portion of the inhabited globe absolutely in a suffering condition for want of a railroad, it was these teeming pine-barrens of the St. Croix. [*Laughter.*] At what particular point, on that noble stream, such a road should be commenced, I knew was immaterial; and it seems to have been so considered by the draughtsman of this

Bill. It might be up at the spring or down at the foot-log, or the water-gate, or the fish-dam, or anywhere along the banks, no matter where. [*Laughter.*] But in what direction it should run or where it should terminate were always, to my mind, questions of the most painful perplexity. I could conceive of no place on "God's green earth," in such straitened circumstances of railroad facilities as to be likely to desire or willing to accept such a connection. [*Laughter.*] I knew that neither Bayfield nor Superior-city would have it; for they both indignantly spurned the munificence of the Government, when coupled with such ignominious conditions, and let this very same land-grant die on their hands, years and years ago, rather than submit to the degradation of a direct communication by railroad with the piny woods of the St. Croix; and I knew that what the enterprising inhabitants of those giant young cities would refuse to take would have few charms for others, whatever their necessities or cupidity might be. [*Laughter.*]

Hence, as I have said, Sir, I was utterly at a loss to determine where the terminus of this great and indispensable road should be, until I accidentally overheard some gentleman, the other day, mention the name of "DULUTH." [*Great Laughter.*]

"Duluth!" The word fell upon my ear with a peculiar and indescribable charm, like the gentle murmur of a low fountain stealing forth in the midst of roses, or the soft, sweet accents of an angel's whisper, in the bright, joyous dream of sleeping innocence. "Duluth!" 'Twas the name for which my soul had panted, for years, "as the hart panteth for the water-brooks!" [*Renewed laughter.*] But where was Duluth? Never, in all my limited reading, had my vision been gladdened by seeing the celestial word in print; [*Laughter.*] and I felt a profounder humiliation in my ignorance that its dulcet syllables had never before ravished my delighted ear. [*Roars of Laughter.*] I was certain the draughtsman of this Bill had never heard of it, or it would have been designated as one of the termini of this road. I asked my friends about it; but they knew nothing of it. I rushed to the library and examined all the maps I could find. [*Laughter.*] I discovered in one of them a delicate, hair-like line, diverging from the Mississippi, near a place marked Prescott, which I supposed was intended to represent the river St. Croix; but I could nowhere find Duluth! Nevertheless, I was confident it existed somewhere; and that its discovery would constitute the crowning glory of the present century, if not of all modern times. [*Laughter.*] I knew it was bound to exist in the very nature of

things; that the symmetry and perfection of our planetary system would be incomplete without it [*Renewed laughter.*; that the elements of material nature would long since have resolved themselves back into original chaos, if there had been such a hiatus in creation as would have resulted from leaving out Duluth. [*Roars of laughter.*] In fact, Sir, I was overwhelmed with the conviction that Duluth not only existed, somewhere; but that, wherever it was, it was a great and glorious place. I was convinced that the greatest calamity that ever befell the benighted nations of the ancient world was in their having passed away without a knowledge of the actual existence of Duluth; that their fabled Atlantis, never seen, save by the hallowed vision of inspired poesy, was, in fact, but another name for Duluth; that the golden orchard of the Hesperides was but a poetical synonym for the beer-gardens, in the vicinity of Duluth. [*Great laughter.*] I was certain that Herodotus had died a miserable death because, in all his travels and with all his geographical research, he had never heard of Duluth. [*Laughter.*] I knew that if the immortal spirit of Homer could look down from another heaven than that created by his own celestial genius, upon the long lines of pilgrims, from every nation of the earth to the gushing fountain of poesy, opened by the touch of his magic wand—if he could be permitted to behold the vast assemblage of grand and glorious productions of the lyric art, called into being by his own inspired strains—he would weep tears of bitter anguish that, instead of lavishing all the stores of his mighty genius upon the fall of Ilion, it had not been his more blessed lot to crystalize, in deathless song, the rising glories of Duluth. [*Great and continued laughter.*] Yet, Sir, had it not been for this map, kindly furnished me by the Legislature of Minnesota, I might have gone down to my obscure and humble grave, in an agony of despair, because I could nowhere find Duluth. [*Renewed laughter.*] Had such been my melancholy fate, I have no doubt that, with the last feeble pulsation of my breaking heart—with the last faint exhalation of my fleeting breath—I should have whispered, "Where is Duluth?" [*Roars of laughter.*] But, thanks be to the beneficence of that band of ministering angels who have their bright abodes in the far-off Capital of Minnesota, just as the agony of my anxiety was about to culminate in the frenzy of despair, this blessed map was placed in my hands; and, as I unfolded it, a resplendent scene of ineffable glory opened before me, such as I imagine burst upon the enraptured vision of the wandering peri, through the opening gates of Paradise. [*Renewed laughter.*] There, there, for the first time, my enchanted eye rested upon the ravishing word "Duluth." This map, Sir,

is intended, as it appears from its title, to illustrate the position of Duluth in the United States; but, if gentlemen will examine it, I think they will concur with me in the opinion that it is far too modest in its pretensions. It not only illustrates the position of Duluth in the United States, but exhibits its relations with all created things. It even goes further than this. It lifts the shadowy veil of futurity and affords us a view of the golden prospects of Duluth, far along the dim vista of ages yet to come.

If gentlemen will examine it, they will find Duluth not only in the center of the map, but represented in the center of a series of concentric circles, one hundred miles apart, and some of them as much as four thousand miles in diameter, embracing, alike, in their tremendous sweep, the fragrant savannas of the sunlit South and the eternal solitudes of snow that mantle the ice-bound North. [*Laughter.*] How these circles were produced is, perhaps, one of those primordial mysteries that the most skillful paleologist will never be able to explain. [*Renewed laughter.*] But the fact is, Sir, Duluth is pre-eminently a central place; for I am told by gentlemen who have been so reckless of their personal safety as to venture away into those awful regions where Duluth is supposed to be, that it is so exactly in the center of the visible universe that the sky comes down at precisely the same distance all around it. [*Roars of laughter.*]

I find, by reference to this map, that Duluth is situated somewhere near the western end of Lake Superior; but as there is no dot or other mark indicating its exact location, I am unable to say whether it is actually confined to any particular spot, or whether "it is just lying around loose." [*Renewed laughter.*] I really cannot tell whether it is one of those ethereal creations of intellectual frost-work, more intangible than the rose-tinted clouds of a summer sunset; one of those airy exhalations of the speculator's brain which, I am told, are ever flitting, in the form of towns and cities, along those lines of railroad built with Government subsidies, luring the unwary settlers, as the mirage of the desert lures the famishing traveler, on, and ever on, until it fades away in the darkening horizon; or whether it is a real, bona fide, substantial city, all "staked off," with the lots marked with their owners' names, like that proud commercial metropolis, recently discovered on the desirable shores of San Domingo. [*Laughter.*] But, however that may be, I am satisfied Duluth is there, or thereabouts, for I see it stated here, on this map, that it is exactly thirty-nine hundred and ninety miles from Liverpool [*Laughter*] though I have no doubt, for the sake of convenience,

it will be moved back ten miles, so as to make the distance an even four thousand. [*Renewed laughter.*]

Then, Sir, there is the climate of Duluth— unquestionably the most salubrious and delightful to be found anywhere on the Lord's earth. Now, I have always been under the impression, as I presume other gentlemen have, that, in the region around Lake Superior, it was cold enough, for at least nine months in the year, to freeze the smoke-stack off a locomotive. [*Great laughter.*] But I see it represented, on this map, that Duluth is situated exactly half way between the latitudes of Paris and Venice; so that gentlemen who have inhaled the exhilarating airs of the one, or basked in the golden sunlight of the other may see, at a glance, that Duluth must be a place of untold delights [*Laughter.*] a terrestrial paradise, fanned by the balmy zephyrs of an eternal Spring, clothed in the gorgeous sheen of ever blooming flowers, and vocal with the silvery melody of nature's choicest songsters. [*Laughter.*] In fact, Sir, since I have seen this map, I have no doubt that Byron was vainly endeavoring to convey some faint conception of the delicious charms of Duluth, when his poetic soul gushed forth in the rippling strains of that beautiful rhapsody—

"Know ye the land of the cedar and vine,
 "Where the flowers ever blossom, the beams ever
 "shine;
 "Where the light wings of Zephyr, oppressed
 "with perfume,
 "Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gul, in her
 "bloom;
 "Where the citron and olive are fairest of fruit,
 "And the voice of the nightingale never is
 "mute;
 "Where the tints of the earth and the hues of
 "the sky,
 "In color, though varied, in beauty may vie."
 [*Laughter.*]

As to the commercial resources of Duluth, Sir, they are simply illimitable and inexhaustible, as is shown by this map. I see it stated, here, that there is a vast scope of territory, embracing an area of over two million square miles, rich in every element of material wealth and commercial prosperity, all tributary to Duluth. Look at it, Sir. [*pointing to the map.*] Here are inexhaustible mines of gold, immeasurable veins of silver, impenetrable depths of boundless forest, vast coal measures, wide extended plains of richest pasturage, all, all embraced in this vast territory, which must, in the very nature of things, empty the untold treasures of its commerce into the lap of Duluth. [*Laughter*]

Look at it, Sir, [*pointing to the map,*] do you not see from these broad, brown lines, drawn around this immense territory, that the enterprising inhabitants of Duluth intend, some day, to inclose it all in one vast corral, so that its commerce will be bound to go there, whether it would or not? [*Great laughter.*] And here, Sir, [*Still pointing to the map,*] I find, within a convenient distance, the Piegan Indians, which, of all the many accessories to the glory of Duluth, I consider by far the most inestimable; for, Sir, I have been told that when the small-pox breaks out among the women and children of that famous tribe, as it sometimes does, they afford the finest subjects in the world for the strategical experiments of any enterprising military hero who desires to improve himself in the noble art of war, [*Laughter*] especially for any valiant Lieutenant-general, whose

"Trenchant blade, Toledo, trusty,
"For want of fighting has grown rusty,
"And eats into itself, for lack
"Of somebody to hew and hack."
[*Great laughter.*]

Sir, the great conflict now raging in the Old World has presented a phenomenon in military operations, unprecedented in the annals of mankind, a phenomenon that has reversed all the traditions of the Past as it has disappointed all the expectations of the Present. A grand and warlike people, renowned alike for their skill and valor, have been swept away before the triumphant advance of an inferior foe, like autumn stubble before a hurricane of fire. For aught I know, the next flash of electric fire that shimmers along the ocean cable may tell us that Paris, with every fiber quivering with the agony of impotent despair, writhes beneath the conquering heel of her cursed invader. Ere another moon shall wax and wane, the brightest star in the galaxy of nations may fall from the zenith of her glory, never to rise again. Ere the modest violets of early Spring shall open their beauteous eyes, the genius of civilization may chant the wailing requiem of the proudest nationality the world has ever seen, as she scatters her withered and tear-moistened lilies o'er the bloody tomb of butchered France. But, Sir, I wish to ask if you honestly and candidly believe that the Dutch would have ever overrun the French, in that kind of style, if General Sheridan had not gone over there and told King William and Von Moltke how he had managed to whip the Piegan Indians. [*Great Laughter.*]

And here, Sir, returning to this map, I find in the immediate vicinity of the Piegans "vast herds of buffalo" and "immense fields of rich wheat-lands."

[*Here the Speaker's hammer fell.*]

Many cries.—"Go on!" "Go on!"

The Speaker—"Is there objection to the gentleman from Kentucky continuing his remarks? The Chair hears none. The gentleman will "proceed."

Mr. Knott—I was remarking, Sir, upon these vast "wheat-fields," represented on this map, in the immediate neighborhood of the buffaloes and the Piegans; and was about to say that the idea of there being these immense wheat-fields in the very heart of a wilderness, hundreds and hundreds of miles beyond the utmost verge of civilization, may appear to some gentlemen rather incongruous—as rather too great a stain on the "blankets" of veracity. But, to my mind, there is no difficulty in the matter, whatever. The phenomenon is very easily accounted for. It is evident, Sir, that the Piegans sowed that wheat there and plowed it in with buffalo bulls. [*Great laughter.*] Now, Sir, this fortunate combination of buffaloes and Piegans, considering their relative positions to each other and to Duluth, as they are arranged on this map, satisfies me that Duluth is destined to be the beef-market of the world.

Here, you will observe [*Pointing to the map*] are the buffaloes, directly between the Piegans and Duluth; and here, right on the road to Duluth, are the Creeks. Now, Sir, when the buffaloes are sufficiently fat from grazing on those immense wheat-fields, you see it will be the easiest thing in the world for the Piegans to drive them on, down; stay all night with their friends, the Creeks; and go into Duluth in the morning. [*Great Laughter.*] I think I see them now, Sir, a vast herd of buffaloes, with their heads down, their eyes glaring, their nostrils dilated, their tongues out, and their tails curled over their backs, tearing along toward Duluth, with about a thousand Piegans on their grass-bellied ponies, yelling at their heels. [*Great laughter.*] On they come. And as they pass the Creeks, they join in the chase; and away they all go, yelling, bellowing, ripping and tearing along, amid clouds of dust, until the last buffalo is safely penned in the stock-yards of Duluth! [*Great laughter.*]

Sir, I might stand here for hours and hours, and expatiate with rapture upon the gorgeous prospects of Duluth, as depicted upon this map. But human life is too short; and the time of this House is far too valuable to allow me to linger upon the delightful theme. [*Laughter.*] I think every gentleman on this floor is as well satisfied as I am that Duluth is destined to become the commercial metropolis of the universe; and that this road should be built at once. I am fully persuaded that no patriotic representative of the American people, who has a proper appreciation of the associated glories of Duluth

and the St. Croix, will hesitate, a moment, to say that every able-bodied female in the land, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who is in favor of "woman's rights," should be set to work upon this great work, without delay. [*Roars of laughter.*]

Nevertheless, Sir, it grieves my very soul to be compelled to say that I cannot vote for the Grant of lands provided for in the Bill.

And, Sir, you can have no conception of the poignancy of my anguish that I am deprived of the blessed privilege. [*Laughter.*] There are two insuperable obstacles in the way. In the first place my constituents, for whom I am acting here, have no more interest in this road than they have in the great question of culinary taste now, perhaps, agitating the public mind of Dominica, as to whether the illustrious Commissioners who recently left this Capital for that free and enlightened Republic would be better fricaseed, boiled, or roasted, [*Great laughter*]; and, in the second place, these lands, which I am asked to give way, alas, are not mine to bestow! My relation to them is simply that of trustee to an express trust. And shall I ever betray that trust? Never, Sir! Rather perish Duluth! [*Shouts of laughter.*] Perish the paragon of cities! Rather let the freezing cyclones of the bleak Northwest bury it, forever, beneath the eddying sands of the raging St. Croix. [*Great laughter.*]

VIII.—DIARY OF CAPTAIN HENRY SEWALL, OF THE ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION, 1776-1783.

FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT, IN THE POSSESSION OF THE FAMILY.

[We are indebted, for the following article, as well as for the information on which this note is based, to *The Maine Farmer*, one of the most valued of our few exchanges, published at Augusta, Maine, in which paper they have already appeared.]

There are evidences of inaccuracy, in several places, which we suspect are either those of the copyist or the *Farmer's* printer; and it will be seen that, in several places, portions of the Diary have been omitted. We applied for permission to correct these errors and to complete the copy, by comparison of the *Farmer's* version, which we copy, with the original manuscript; but the mutual friend whose assistance in the matter was solicited, informed us, in reply, that the present holder of the manuscript would not afford the opportunity for comparison and correction which we desired and solicited. It is printed, therefore, *just as we have found it*; and we shall endeavor to guard our readers against what we suppose to be the errors which are in it, by monitory foot-notes.

The author of the Diary was HENRY SEWALL, a native of "Old York," Maine, where he was born on the twenty-fourth of October, 1752. He was the son of Henry Sewall, and the sixth in descent from that Henry Sewall, the common ancestor of all the Sewalls, in America, who came from Manchester, England; settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1634; and, afterwards, removed to Rowley. Nicholas Sewall, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, settled in York; and was, probably the first of the name who lived within the limits of Maine.

Henry Sewall worked on his father's farm and, subsequently, learned the trade of a mason. In the early part of the War of the Revolution, he enlisted in a Company which was recruited at Portland, and marched to Cambridge, where it was attached to Colonel Phinney's Regiment of Massachusetts troops. He enlisted as a private; but he gradually rose to the rank of Captain and Aide-de-camp in the Staff of General William Heath.

At the close of the War, in 1783, he returned to Maine, and opened a store near Fort Western, now Augusta. Five years afterwards, he removed to New York and engaged in various speculations, all of which were unsuccessful; and he returned to Maine, a wiser if not a better man. He was, soon after, made Town-clerk, in Augusta, and held that office for thirty five years. When the District Court of Maine was organized, he was appointed its Clerk; and he occupied that office for twenty nine years, resigning in 1818. He filled the various offices, in the Militia of the State, until he was elected Major-general of the Eighth Division. During the War of 1812, he was actively engaged in organizing the Militia of the State; but, by reason of his advanced age, he did not take the field.

General Sewall was married, first, in 1786, to his cousin, Tabitha Sewall, who died in 1811; second, to another cousin, Rachel Crosby; and, third, to Elizabeth Lowell of Boston, who survived him, dying in 1862. He died at Augusta, in 1845, aged ninety-three years.

The Diary of which the following is a portion, was mostly written, it is said, day by day, in the camp or the field; although, here and there, it is intimated, some "explanatory additions" were made, during a later period of his life. No part of it has ever been published, except the following, in the *Farmer*, as already stated; and, as that paper aptly remarks, "its existence was, probably, not known, save to members of his family and a few friends," until it appeared in that paper.

It is not supposed that any very important additions to our present supply of information will be made by the reproduction of this interesting paper; but as it is a tolerably complete daily record of the events of the War of the Revolution, as those events were made known in the vicinity of the writer's quarters, it may serve to illustrate some hitherto obscure passage or to expose, more completely, some hitherto cankered error, in the history of that period. It would have been more satisfactory to us, had we been permitted, by comparison of our copy with the original, to have corrected any errors of the copyist or the *Farmer's* compositors; as that courtesy has been refused, we present it, *as it is*, with such suggestions, concerning what are thought to be inaccuracies, as, from time to time, we shall consider necessary.—EDITOR.]

CAMBRIDGE CAMP, March, 1776.

FRIDAY, 1st. Mounted the Seventh Redoubt Guard about 10 o'clock, A. M., myself an ensign in Capt. Fernald's Company and Col. Phinney's Regiment.*

SATURDAY, 2^d. Was relieved about 10 A. M. The Regiment had orders in the evening to parade in the morn^g at half past six.

SUNDAY, 3^d. Paraded according to orders and marched three Companies to Cobble Hill and five to Lechmere Point.† While we were on Cobble Hill fort the enemy threw five bombs. We fired two cannons from our fort and three bombs from Lechmere. We split both of our Howitzers, but none of our people were hurt. Toward night the "Congress" moved down and

* The Eighteenth Regiment of the "Army of the United Colonies," numbering, on the following morning, four hundred and thirteen men, of whom one hundred and twenty-eight were unfit for duty.—EDITOR.]

† The movement which was made to divert the British, while the Colonists took possession of Dorchester Heights.—EDITOR.]

played at Cobble Hill.* (The "Congress" was a brass mortar by that name.)

MONDAY, 4th. Our people began again to bombard and cannonade Boston at about eight o'clock. Cracked the Congress at the third shot.† The enemy returned the fire five to one, and no damage from them. A false alarm about 10 o'clock. A heavy cannonading and bombarding began in the evening at Roxbury, and also at Lechmere Point, by which one man was killed and two wounded.

MONDAY, 5th.‡ Discovered early this morning that our people had been erecting works on Dorchester hills, upon the supposition that the enemy would sally out to take said works. We were ordered under arms;§ marched up and joined the Brigade on the grand parade, on the Common, tarried there till afternoon then came home. I mounted the Regimental picket at retreat beating.

WEDNESDAY, 6th. No great disturbance last night. Pretty peaceable by day.

THURSDAY, 7th. Fast throughout the Province—went to Meeting.

SATURDAY, 9th. A strong talk that the enemy is moving off.

SUNDAY, 10th. Four men killed on Dorchester Point, last night by the enemy. Went to Meeting.

TUESDAY, 12th. A number of likely, well-built men, selected from each Regiment for Gen. Washington's guard.

WEDNESDAY, 13th. General orders for the riflemen to march to-morrow morning. A talk that the army will be moved to the southward.||

THURSDAY, 14th. Rainy. General Orders that Col. Stark's, Patterson's, Webb's, Yeaton's¶ and Bond's Regiment, together with two Companies of Artillery, to march to-morrow

* The "Congress," mortar, was fired from Cobble-hill, not at it, as stated in the text—possibly an error in copying the original.—EDITOR.

† It has been supposed, hitherto, that the Congress was burst on Sunday, instead of Monday.—Vide Frothingham's *Siege of Boston*, 297.—EDITOR.

‡ Thus printed in the *Farmer*; but probably intended for TUESDAY.—EDITOR.

§ We suppose this paragraph has been inaccurately copied or printed in the *Farmer*, and that it should read as follows: "TUESDAY, 5th. Discovered, early this morning, that our people had been erecting works on Dorchester hills. Upon the supposition that the enemy would sally out to take said works, we were ordered under arms," etc.—EDITOR.

|| A Council of War was held at General Ward's Headquarters, at Cambridge, on the thirteenth, when "it was determined to detach the Rifle Battalion and five Regiments, the next day, to New York."—EDITOR.

¶ Thus printed in the *Farmer*; but probably intended for "Greaton's," whose Regiment was one of the five thus ordered to move, on the next day, as stated in the text.—EDITOR.

morning at 9 o'clock under the command of Gen. Heath.

FRIDAY, 15th. I received pay for the month of January. Barracks caught fire in the evening and were partly consumed.

SATURDAY, 16th. Mounted guard at Lechmere Point, under the command of Maj. McCobb. Rainy, muddy weather. A firing at Boston.

SUNDAY, 17th. At Lechmere Point—a general alarm throughout the camp about eight o'clock. Before this, saw the enemy leave Bunker Hill. Saw Gen. Sullivan, with a party take possession of Bunker Hill without opposition. Saw also the shipping in Boston get under sail, the wind blowing fresh northwest, and making down the harbor. Could discover no regular sentinels as usual on the back of Boston on which concluded the enemy was gone. About eleven o'clock a party of our army who had had the small pox* landed and patrolled Boston without the least shadow of opposition. In the evening several Regiments marched in and took possession of the town. We were not relieved all day.

MONDAY, 18th. At Lechmere Point. The cannon removed from Lechmere to Boston. We were relieved about half past ten o'clock. Went on to Bunker Hill and down to Charlestown ferry in the afternoon; was greatly astonished at the strength of the works on Bunker Hill, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 20th. Captain and I went to Boston. While we were gone the Regiment was ordered in. Lodged in town.

THURSDAY, 21st. Went back to Cambridge and got some of our things and brought them to Boston. Took lodgings near Fort hill.

FRIDAY, 22^d. Went on Fatigue at Fort hill. Had our effects moved from Cambridge. Were ordered from our lodgings to another house. Uncle Jos. Sewall came here from Old York.

SATURDAY, 23^d.† Weather cold. Wrote home by Uncle Jos. Sewall.

SUNDAY, 24th. Went to meeting where I heard Mr. Murray.

MONDAY, 25th. Got a pass and went to Brookline. Could not get a pass to come in—tarried all night.

TUESDAY, 26th. Got a pass of General Ward, and came into town.

WEDNESDAY, 27th. Cold. Copied the gen-

* The small-pox prevailed in some parts of Boston; and very stringent measures were adopted to ensure the health of the troops who were moved into the abandoned town.—EDITOR.

† Thus printed in the *Farmer*: probably intended for the "23^d."—EDITOR.

orders into a new book. Got settled at last in a house near Fort hill, by Griffin's wharf, Boston.

FRIDAY, 29th. Mounted the main guard, Capt. Rice, Capt. thereof.

SATURDAY, 30th. Was relieved. Bro. Daniel came to see me from Old York.

APRIL 1st. Went to Brookline round by Cambridge and in by Charlestown ferry.

TUESDAY, 2^d. The biggest part of the army gone to the southward.* 2 Rgts. in town; ordered one to Dorchester hills and the other to Bunker hill.

WEDNESDAY, 3^d. General Ward appointed to command the town. J. Ames and Joseph Berry went home.

THURSDAY, 4th. A mutiny among Col. Hutchinson's Reg. I on Fatigue at Fort hill. Gen'l Warren's remains dug up. Bro. Daniel went to Concord.

SATURDAY, 6th. Dennis Fernald broke out with the small pox. Bro. Daniel returned.

SUNDAY, 7th. Went to meeting at the old Brick, where Mr. Cooper preached.

MONDAY, 8th. The body of the late General Warren was interred with *military and masonic honors*. The procession, headed by a company of men from our Regiment, under arms, succeeded by a venerable body of Masons; then after the corpse, followed the officers of the army. He was carried into the stone chapel where was a prayer by *Dr. Thaxter*, and oration delivered by Hon. P. Morton, to a crowded audience. 3 volleys were fired near the tomb.

TUESDAY, 9th. Lt. Donnel and I, with some of the company, went to Cambridge and buried Smith who died yesterday at the Hospital of fever. Bro. Daniel went home.

WEDNESDAY, 10th. Rev. Mr. Spring came here from Kittery. I on Fatigue at Fort hill.

TUESDAY, 16th. Rainy weather. Captain Stuart died.

WEDNESDAY, 17th. 11 men whipped on the Common for mutiny and disobedience of orders. 7 sent to Dorchester to receive the like punishment. 2 more under sentence of death.

THURSDAY, 18th. Ensign Perkins died at Brookline hospital, of small pox. I mounted guard.

FRIDAY, 19th. Walked to the hospital with a number of ladies, and returned.

* Five Regiments had left, on the eighteenth ultimo, under General Heath; on the twenty-seventh, a Brigade had also marched, under General Sullivan; and on the first of April, another Brigade had followed.—EDITOR.

SATURDAY, 20th. Dennis Fernald came from the small pox hospital. Captain Hill and Dr. Sprague went to the small pox hospital.

MONDAY, 22^d. Capt. Fernald carried to the small pox hospital.

FRIDAY, 26th. I got the effects of Robert Jennison who died at Cambridge Hospital the 24th.

SATURDAY, 27th. Let Miss Sally Sewall have some linen to make two shirts—at *Brookline*.

SUNDAY, 28th. I mounted main guard with Lt. Milliken. Stole away to meeting.

MONDAY, 29th. AS soon as I came off guard, went on a Regimental court martial, try'd Joseph Wymouth.

MAY 2^d. Mounted the main guard, which was a composition of the Boat and main guards, and removed from King street to Wheelwright's wharf.

FRIDAY, 3^d. After I was relieved, went on a Regimental court martial, try'd two persons.

WEDNESDAY, 15th. Took a sail down the bay to Point Shirley—tarried all night.

FRIDAY, MAY 17th. Fast throughout the continent. A large ship from Ireland, loaded with warlike stores, &c., taken by our privateers and brought into the harbor. About a hundred men armed from our regiment went down to guard her up in the afternoon.*

SATURDAY, 18th. Capt. Pierce died with small pox.

MONDAY, 20th. An engagement last night below, between our privateers and a number of the enemy's barges in which Capt. Mugford was killed.† A man drowned out of a lighter coming up the harbor—he was brought to the guard-house.

MONDAY, 27th. Israel Burbank here—wrote home by him.

WEDNESDAY, 29th. General Elections. Went

* This was the transport *Hope*, and was the most valuable prize which the Colonists had then captured. As it was taken in sight of the British fleet, by a Continental cruiser, the schooner *Franklin*, commanded by Captain James Mugford, the loss was felt, by the enemy, with unusual nervousness; and, not unlikely, it led to the death of Captain Mugford, two days afterwards.

On her way up the harbor, the prize ran ashore, on Pulling-point; and Colonel Phinney's Regiment was evidently sent down to guard her from the enemy's boats—a portion of the British fleet still laying off Nantasket.—EDITOR.

† While falling down the harbor, preparatory to another cruise, the *Franklin* ran ashore at Point Shirley; where, also, the privateer *Lady Washington* came to anchor. During the night, thirteen boats, from the Royal fleet, attacked the two schooners; but, after a desperate conflict, they were repulsed. The only person, on board the two schooners, who was killed, was Captain Mugford, the gallant commander of the *Franklin*. His remains were carried for interment to Marblehead.—EDITOR.

to the capital. Uncle Jos. and Moses here from York.

FRIDAY, 31st. One Mr. Jenkins endeavored to get Abram Lin-cott from the service, but his endeavors proved abortive.

SUNDAY, JUNE 2^d. Went to meeting at Mr. Stillman's meeting—it being the first time of his preaching since the late evacuation of the town by the British. His text from Psalms 126—1.*

THURSDAY, 4th. Lieut. Donnel went on G. C. M., whereof Colonel Phinney was President. Try'd 2 prisoners.

SUNDAY, 9th. A company of highlanders taken yesterday in a ship, and brought into Marblehead—were bro't to this town.†

THURSDAY, 13th. A detachment of 170 men from our Regt and others, properly officered went down to some of the Islands to drive away the shipping.

FRIDAY, 14th. The Party drove away all the shipping without any loss on our side.‡

SATURDAY, 15th. Mov'd our Quarters nearer the Regiment. I went to the Hospital at Brookline with small pox.

SUNDAY, 23^d. At the Hospital—living on Continental Hasty Pudding & milk.

TUESDAY, 25th. Got a certificate to come away, but was disappointed by my clothes not coming.

WEDNESDAY, 26th. Not very well, but however, was cleansed and left the Hospital, and got to Boston about noon.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17th. Orders for three Regiments to march to New York.§

THURSDAY, 18th. The declaration of continental Congress for INDEPENDENCE was read from the Balcony in King street, where 13 volleys of small arms were fired, besides a number of cannon. Col. Sargent's and Rutherford's Regiments march for New York.

SUNDAY, 21st. A transport bound to Boston

* Mr. Stillman was the distinguished Pastor of the Baptist church in Boston—now known as the First—whose meeting-house was then on Back-street, with the rear of its premises extending to the Mill-pond.—EDITOR.

† Several transports were captured, about this time; and, on one of them, were Colonel Archibald Campbell and three hundred Highlanders. Major Menzies, of the Corps, was killed, in the action, and buried in Boston, with military honors.—EDITOR.

‡ The British squadron which the enemy had left at Nantasket.—EDITOR.

§ Congress having complied with the General's request to send three Regiments to the Northern Army, a "conference of General Officers and others" met at Headquarters, on the eighth of July, and "agreed, unanimously, That the said three Regiments be immediately "dispatched."—*Proceedings of the Conference.*—EDITOR.

with Beef and Pork for the Regulars became our prize.

MONDAY, 22^d. Got a furlough of 7 days to go home after deserters. Got a Horse.

WEDNESDAY, 24th. Got to York before Night—was kindly received by my friends.

THURSDAY, 25th. At York saw the Militia meet to enlist men for Canada.

WEDNESDAY, 31st. Left York and set out for Boston. Got to Ipswich in the evening, where I lodged.

THURSDAY, Aug. 1st. Fast throughout the Colonies. Journeyed from Ipswich, and got into Boston before night.

SATURDAY, 10th. General Order for the Regiment to march next Thursday for Ticonderoga.

THURSDAY, 8th. Marched out of Boston to Roxbury. Lodged there.

FRIDAY 9th. Left Roxbury about 9 o'clock—marched through Watertown, Waltham, into Westown where we lodged.

SATURDAY, 10th. Marched through Lincoln, Concord & Acton.

SUNDAY, 11th. Marched from Littleton to Groton.

MONDAY, 12th. Marched from Groton through Lunenburg to Fitchburg—lodged there & was agreeably entertained with music.

TUESDAY, 13th. Marched from Fitchburg (bad road) to Ashburnham, where we put up. Had a court-martial on one Michael Terney for Theft, sentenced him to receive 39 lashes, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 14th. Michael Terney received his punishment. Marched from Ashburnham to Winchendon, where we put up about noon, and halted because of the other Regiment ahead.

THURSDAY, 15th. Marched thro' the Woods from Winchendon to Fitz-William (N. Hampshire) where we put up.

FRIDAY, 16th. Marched from Fitz-William to Swansey, where we put up the chief of the Regiment.

SATURDAY, 17th. Marched from Swansey thro Keene, Surry to Walpole.

SUNDAY, 18th. Marched from Walpole, & arrived at Charlestown No. 4.

MONDAY, 19th. Whitcomb's Regiment marched for Ticonderoga.

WEDNESDAY, 21st. Marched from No. 4 about 9 o'clock—got over the Ferry about three in the afternoon and moved about 5

miles into Springfield (New York Government.)

THURSDAY, 22^d. Marched from Springfield to Cavendish, about 8 miles of Woods—bad roads and poor entertainment when we got to it. Lodged in a camp of bushes from choice.

FRIDAY, 23^d. Marched from Cavendish about 8 miles into the woods, lodged in a bushes encampment.

SATURDAY, 24th. March on. Saw no house all day. Encamped in the woods.

SUNDAY, 25th. Found a house about 4 o'clock where we expected beef to be killed, but were disappointed—pushed on for the next house, to which the bigger part of the Regt. arrived—I lodged in the woods, and in the rain.

MONDAY, 26th. Marched on 4 or 5 miles to a village near Otter Creek, where we put up. Rainy weather which made it very uncomfortable.

TUESDAY, 27th. Laid still. Wet weather. (Fine, fruitful land on the Banks of this Otter Creek—large quantity of fine intervale.)

WEDNESDAY, 28th. Marched on to the Creek (by the way sat on a Regimental Court martial—try'd Corp. Buzzel, Moses Gannon and Jonathan Norton for desertion—each received 5 lashes, which was ten short of the sentence. Some of the Regt. got over the Creek on a Raft.

THURSDAY, 29th. The remainder of the Regt. together with the Teams & Baggage got over the Creek and proceeded on our march—got to Castleton (Fine Land) where we halted.

FRIDAY, 30th. Marched from Castleton into the Woods to Poultney river where we encamped.

SEPTEMBER, 1st. SUNDAY. Our Regt. at Sheensboro * since called Whitehall. A *Rogal-ley* launched in the lake—there (are) two more on the stocks. (A low, unwholesome country on the south of Lake Champlain.

MONDAY, 2^d. Embarked on board Batteaux and went down the lake from Sheensboro to Ticonderoga—landed on the east side called "Mount Independence." The Regt. having no tents, went into a long store, &c., till we could get houses made.

TUESDAY, 3^d. The Regt. employed in clearing the Regimental Parade, which was all wild woods.

SUNDAY, 8th. The Regt. employed in build-

ing wooden tents and almost without tools. Heard news of a battle in New York.*

MONDAY, 9th. Two hundred men from the Regt., ordered up Lake George to Fort George. Embarked in batteaux at the foot or North end of lake George about 2 o'clock. Got to Sabbathday Point, where we encamped.

TUESDAY, 10th. Proceeded up the lake, arrived at Fort George in the evening, went into barracks there. Fort George is at the south end of lake George.

WEDNESDAY, 11th. A detachment commanded by a sub'n from the Regt. went down the lake to transport Flour, &c. in Batteaux to Ticonderoga.

FRIDAY, 20th. Began to build a chimney. Lt. Col. March & Lt. McLellan arrived here.

TUESDAY, 24th. Lt. Donnell went down the lake with Provisions.

FRIDAY, 27th. The Col. rec'd orders to return to Mt. Independence; the detachment embarked about 2 o'clock, encamped on an Island in the Lake during the night.

SATURDAY, 28th. Proceeded down the Lake and arrived at Mt. Independence on the east side of the lake opposite Ticonderoga, in the evening, and joined the Regiment.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th. Jno. Main died and buried.

SUNDAY 13th. Heard a cannonading down the lake in the morning. Heard about noon of the engagement of our and the enemy's Fleet—wherein we lost two sail and retreated for want of ammunition.† About 4 in the afternoon manned our line and took our alarm posts.

MONDAY, 14th. Manned the lines an hour before day. Went on fatigue, fortifying the back of the mount.

TUESDAY, 15th. On fatigue at do. which is now our alarm post, and which we man before day successfully. Gen. Waterbury and all our Prisoners brought here by a Flag from the enemy.‡

WEDNESDAY, 16th. Heard of a Party of the Enemy's arrival at Crown Point, and expect them to attack the Fortress very soon.§

* Probably the Battle of Long-island, which had been fought on the twenty-seventh of August.—EDITOR.

† The second day of the conflict between the American flotilla, commanded by General Benedict Arnold, and the British, commanded by Captain Thomas Pringle.—EDITOR.

‡ General Waterbury, the second in command of the flotilla, which had been defeated and destroyed on the thirteenth, as already noticed in the text.—EDITOR.

§ After the defeat of the flotilla, General Carleton occupied Crown-point, which had been previously abandoned by the Americans; but he advanced no further, until the following year.—EDITOR.

* Thus printed in *The Farmer*: it should have been "Skenesborough."—EDITOR.

SATURDAY, 19th. James McMarnard died and was buried.

MONDAY, 21st. Our Guard boats discovered a party of Indians on the lake.

WEDNESDAY, 25th.* Warm for the season and elime.

THURSDAY, 24th. My birth day 24th year.

FRIDAY, 25th, &c. A boom laid across the lake.

MONDAY, 28th. A genl. alarm thro' the camp. A Party of Regulars and Hessians landed before noon at 3 mile Point, but retreated without attacking us.

TICONDEROGA

TUESDAY, 29th. Nothing to be heard or seen of the enemy. I mounted the main guard.

THURSDAY, 31st. Wilson of our company died and buried.

FRIDAY, November 1st. I went on Fatigue. The floating bridge completed.

SATURDAY, 2nd. The Committee of Congress arrived in camp to engage officers for the war.†

FRIDAY, 8th. Edward Fernald discharged.

SATURDAY, 9th. Gave in my name to tarry during the war under Col. Brewer as a 1st Lieut.

WEDNESDAY, 13th. Took enlisting orders to list men for the war, but I didn't receive the bounty money.

SATURDAY, 18th. Enlisted in all 10 men.

SUNDAY, 17th. Gen'l. Gates left this place.

MONDAY, 18th. The Regiment ordered to march to Albany.‡

TUESDAY, 19th. Sent all our baggage to Lake George Landing. Col. Patterson's Regt. marched to said landing.

WEDNESDAY, 20th. Left Mt. Independence about 9 o'clock—got to Lake George Landing about noon. No boats to transport us over the Lake. Encamped in the woods near the Landing.

* It is thus printed in the *Farmer*; but was evidently intended for the twenty-third.—EDITOR.

† This Committee was composed of Richard Stockton and George Clymer. It was appointed by ballot on the twenty-sixth of September, on the recommendation of a Committee of the Congress, made the preceding day; and its duties were very much more varied in their character than Captain Sewall supposed, as will be seen in the Resolution of Congress under which they were appointed.—EDITOR.

‡ See General Orders of the eighteenth of November, 1776.

Colonel Phinney's Regiment was in the First Division, with those of Colonel Patterson and Beadel.—EDITOR.

THURSDAY, 31st.* No more boats arrived than were necessary for Col. Patterson's Regt. to embark in. Waited for the arrival of more boats.

FRIDAY, 22^d. Rainy weather. Boats arrived sufficient to convey the invalids and 3 companies of our Regt. Ours being one of the No. we embarked about one o'clock, and rowed up the Lake till near 12 at night, when we encamped at Long Island.

SATURDAY, 23^d. Started from Long Island before sunrise; arrived at Fort George about 9 o'clock, where we barracked.

SUNDAY, 24th. At Fort George. The rear of the Regiment arrived here. Col. Starks resigned the command to Col. Phinney upon our arrival. Our duty here is to transport flour over the Lake.

WEDNESDAY, 27th. Major Fernald rec'd 5000 dollars from Col. Brewer for the Recruiting service, of which Capt. Donnel rec'd 1000 out of that sum, I rec'd 212, as did the other subalterns.

FRIDAY, 29th. Col. Brewer arrived here and proceeded to Saratoga to Gen'l Schyler to get liberty to furlough the new enlisted men, &c.

SUNDAY, Dec. 1st. Had a sermon in the afternoon, by Chaplain Mr. Carnes.

WEDNESDAY, 4th. Lt. Donnel went down country to press some waggons, who refused to transport flour from Fort Edward.

SUNDAY, 8th. Very much busied in making out muster rolls. The whole Regiment mustered in the afternoon by Mr. Varrick, Dept. Must. Mast. Genl.†

MONDAY, 9th. Made out more muster rolls.

TUESDAY, 10th. Had liberty for one half the officers on the new enlistment to go Recruiting.

WEDNESDAY, 11th. Major Fernald, Capt. Donnel and Ensign Stover set out for the recruiting service.

THURSDAY, 12th. A small flirt of snow. Drummed a *shemale* out of camp.

FRIDAY, 13th. I went to Fort Edward to forward flour to this post—tarried all night.

SEPT. 14th. Returned—had a cold time of it the weather being severe.

SUNDAY, 15th. Col. Phinney recd. a letter from Gen. Schyler giving an account of a capital engagement at New York in which Gen'l. Washington gained the field covered with

* Probably intended for the twenty-first; but thus printed in our copy.—EDITOR.

† Lieutenant-colonel Richard Varick, subsequently Mayor New York, etc.—EDITOR.

slain and wounded of the enemy.* Dr. Graves went over the Lake with an express which came also from Gen'l. Schyler. Capt. Hill and Smith went recruiting.

TUESDAY, 17th. Remick and I ointed for the Itch in the evening; contracted by lying on the ground.

MONDAY, 23^d. Some of our sick went off to Albany in the waggons.

TUESDAY, 24th. The navigation of the Lake impeded.

WEDNESDAY, 17th. Christmas. No snow and the Lake not closed over.

THURSDAY, 26th. Mr. McCastelin died very suddenly of fits. A stormy day—the snow fell more than a foot deep.

FRIDAY, 17th. One or two sleighs came up from below, and broke the way.

SATURDAY, 28th. Jno. Morgan of Capt. York's Company was found dead near bloody Pond.

TUESDAY, 31st. Mr. Hall of our company died—buried here. No relief yet.

. 1777.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1st. The Majority of the Regt. went off and left the officers.† A considerable rain which diminished the snow greatly.

FRIDAY, 3^d. Remick & Sergt. Stevens went off.

SATURDAY, 4th. The Lake closed over.

MONDAY, 6th. The men having left the Garrison—the officers followed after—I embarked aboard a sleigh at Fort Gage about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12 ‡ —got 4 or 5 miles below Fort Edward where we put up.

TUESDAY, 7th. Cold. Drove on—arrived at Albany before dark—put up at a tavern. Expenses for the sleigh 10 shillings.

WEDNESDAY, 8th. Waited for the arrival of Col. March.

THURSDAY, 9th. Made out the mileage Rolls after the Col. arrived.

FRIDAY, 10th. Drew the mileage money and paid off what money we had.

TUESDAY, 14th. Settled our keeping which

was six dollars, and at noon set off from Albany; got by the help of a sleigh 20 miles to Phillipstown.

WEDNESDAY, 15th. Walked about 2 miles where we agreed with a man to carry 4 of us in a sleigh toward Boston: got to Pittsfield.

THURSDAY, 16th. Rode from Pittsfield to Glasgow (23 miles). Snowy day.

FRIDAY, 17th. Rode from Glasgow through Westfield, Springfield to Wilbraham (33 miles.)

SATURDAY, 18th. Bad sleighing. Travelled 10 or a dozen miles—discharged the sleigh at Palmer and travelled to Brookfield. Expenses for the sleigh 4 shillings.

SUNDAY, 19th. Travelled on—missed my watch—got a horse and sleigh, rode back 4 miles and found it; overtook my company about noon. Travelled through Spencer and Leighton to Worcester.

MONDAY, 20th. Got into some Dutch sleighs which came from Albany (& are going to Boston) rode thro' Northbury & Middleboro' to Sudbury.

TUESDAY, 21st. Rode from Sudbury through Westown, Waltham, Watertown to Cambridge where we dined. Got to Boston in the evening—put up at Mr. Bradishes on King street.

THURSDAY, 23rd. Cold. Waited to muster some men which I got sworn.

FRIDAY, 24th. Snow and rain. Mustered Crien and took the muster master's note for the money.

SATURDAY, 26th. Rec'd the money, and paid it to the men. Got an order to draw allowances for them. Left town about one o'clock.

SUNDAY, 26th to 28th. Journeying from Boston to York. Called and dined at Maj. Fernald's on the way.

WEDNESDAY, 29th. Fast throughout this State.

FRIDAY, 31st. Visited my friends at York—saw Capt. Donnel and many other things too numerous to mention in this small volume.

SUNDAY, Feb. 9th. Went to meeting heard an act read demanding 1–7 part of the Militia to engage for three years in the Continental service.

MONDAY, 10th. Captain Donnel and I went to Kittery to see the Major.

WEDNESDAY, 12th. Came from Kittery and lodged at Aunt Bragden's.

THURSDAY, 13th. Came home—Aunt Billings at my Fathers.

MONDAY, 17th. Went to Kittery—enlisted Phillips Davis and mustered him.

* It is difficult to conceive what engagement, in the vicinity of New York, was here referred to, unless that near the White Plains; and that was hardly such as would have justified the report referred to in the text.—EDITOR.

† The terms of their enlistment had expired; and their "patriotism" led them to go home and let the Northern frontier take care of itself.—EDITOR.

‡ As the author of this Diary had re-enlisted—*Vide Diary, November 9, ante*—it is not quite clear that, by that abandonment of his post, he did not become, himself, in fact, a deserter.—EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, 17th. Lt. Johnson and I set out for Falmouth—reached Kimball's at Kennebunk—Saw Capt. Bradish there.

THURSDAY, 20th. Travelled from Kimball's to Blackpoint. Snowy day.

FRIDAY, 21st. Arrived at Falmouth about 2 o'clock. Saw with pain the ruins of that once flourishing town, which had been burned by the British.* Put up at Mrs. Child's.

SATURDAY, 22nd. Patrolled the town—assisted my friends, who treated me with much kindness.

SUNDAY, 23^d. Went to meeting at Falmouth—Dined with Mr. Ingraham.

MONDAY, 24th. Went from Falmouth to Gorham—lodged at Mr. Crockett's.

WEDNESDAY, 26th. Set off from Gorham. Got to the widow Pattens at Arrundel.

THURSDAY, 27th. Breakfasted at Capt. Murrill's and proceeded to Uncle Titcomb's at Kennebunk, where I lodged.

FRIDAY, 28th. Went to Cape Porpoise to Uncle Burbank's and returned to Uncle Titcomb's.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1st. Set out from Kennebunk, and got to York in the evening.

THURSDAY, 6th. Set out from York—(had Mr. E. S. Prebbles) horse—about 9 o'clock for Falmouth after some deserters.

FRIDAY, 7th. Arrived at Falmouth about one o'clock. Heard of Robert White, a deserter, who getting intelligence of my being in town, went off Eastward. Pursued and overtook him at New Casco.

SUNDAY, 8th.† Arrived again at Falmouth with the Prisoner about 9 o'clock A. M. Proceeded to Saco—arrived in the evening.

SUNDAY, 9th. Journeyed from Saco; got to Cape Neddick—lodged at Elihu Parsons.

YORK.

MONDAY, 10th. Arrived at York in the forenoon with the Prisoner—who after passing muster refunded twenty dollars to Capt. Donnel and went with Capt. Donnel with whom he first enlisted.

TUESDAY, 11th. Capt. Doume & Ensign Storer marched off with the first Division. I accompanied them as far as Portsmouth. Town meeting at York.

THURSDAY, 18th.‡ A French ship arrived at

Portsmouth.

SATURDAY, 22^d, 1777. Bro. Jotham arrived home.

WEDNESDAY, 26th. Mustered Wm. Couch—heard of the desertion of Jno. Smart.

THURSDAY, 27th. Enlisted David Rogers.

MONDAY, 31st. Enlisted one Wm. Boise and mustered him,

APRIL 1st. Rainy day. Went to lecture. Listed Mr. Dempsey.

FRIDAY, 4th. Cold and windy. Went to Birch hill.

SUNDAY, 6th. Mr. Jenks of Falmo. brought up Trott Webber and Stevens from Falmo. Trott broke away last night. Advertized him.

TUESDAY, 8th. Went to Kittery. Trott came and delivered himself up to the major.

THURSDAY, 10th. Inlisted Daniel Bragden.

FRIDAY, 11th. Trott had his trial before the session, for theft; was sentenced to pay 37s damages and remanded to Gaol.

MONDAY, 14th. Set out from York for Boston—had 12 or 14 men under my care. Got to North hill.

Expenses, 0. 3. 0.

THURSDAY, 17th. Marched into Boston, took Barracks—drew allowance, arms &c.

FRIDAY, 18th. Applied to the Board of war for blankets—could not obtain any.

SATURDAY, 19th. Major Fernald arrived in town.

SUNDAY, 20th. Went to Roxbury, A. M. to get John Smart clear from an officer who had enlisted him.

FRIDAY, 25th. Exchanged the arms which I first drew, for new French Arms.

SATURDAY, 26th. Drew gun-slugs and knapsacks.

TUESDAY, 29th. Went to Cambridge, prepared to march for Ticonderoga.

Ex. at Boston, 4. 0. 0.

WEDNESDAY, 30th. Marched out of Boston, got to Waltham.

THURSDAY, May 1st. Fast throughout the State. Rained and snowed all day. Marched to Sudbury.

FRIDAY, 2^d. Marched to Shrewsboro.

SATURDAY, 3^d. Arrived at Worcester about 10 o'clock. Drew 4 days' allowance, and marched for Leicester.

SUNDAY, 4th. Marched from Leicester to Brookfield. Our wagoner failing, we applied to the committee for another. Capt. Wheelwright joined us with 20 men.

* Falmouth, now Portland, Maine, was burned by the Royal forces, a short time previous to the visit of Lieutenant Sewall.

† Probably intended for *Saturday*; but it is as above, in our copy.—EDITOR.

‡ Probably intended for *Tuesday*; but we find it, in our copy, as we have printed it.—EDITOR.

MONDAY, 5th. Waited at Brookfield.

TUESDAY, 6th. Obtained a team at last and proceeded on our march, got to Belcherton.

WEDNESDAY, 7th. Marched from Belcherton to Hadley, where we dismissed the wagoner and applied for another.

THURSDAY, 8th. Drew 7 days allowances and with much Difficulty obtained a team to carry our baggage to the Ferry, got over about one o'clock, tarried at the Tavern near the Ferry all day and night, meantime solicited the committee of Northampton for a team.

FRIDAY, 9. Rained in the forenoon. Obtained a team marched from Northampton about 1 o'clock, got to Chesterfield. Wet weather which made our march very uncomfortable.

SATURDAY, 10. Procured a team at Chesterfield to carry our Baggage to Worthington, very bad weather and roads.

MONDAY, 12th. Procured a team and proceeded on our march, got to Pittsfield where we obtained a team to carry our baggage to Albany.

TUESDAY, 13th. Marched from Pittsfield to Phillipstown, State of New York.

WEDNESDAY, 14th. Arrived at *Albany* before night, got into Barracks &c.

THURSDAY, 15th. Drew allowances, Camp Kettles &c.

FRIDAY, 16th. Our detachment joined by a number more, left the city of Albany as an escort to a number of cannon going to Ticonderoga. Got to the Ferry below the new City.*

SATURDAY, 17th. Put up 6 miles below Stillwater, mounted a guard of 30 men to guard the cannon.

SUNDAY, 18th. Made an attempt to get up the Rapids to Stillwater, got only two miles farther when we were obliged to unload the cannon and take them by Land to Stillwater. Went to Stillwater and drew Provisions.

MONDAY, 19th. Moving the Cannon to Littleton by Land, the Escort still detained here.

WEDNESDAY, 21st. Put the Cannon aboard Batteaux and sent them on to Saratoga. The Detachment set off by land in the afternoon, got within 6 miles of Saratoga.

THURSDAY, 22^d. Got to Saratoga with the Detachment, 2 Sergeants and 6 men left the Detachment without orders.

FRIDAY, 23^d. All the Cannon which were in the rear arrived and passed the Ferry above Saratoga. We were reinforced by Major Tnbbs with a detachment of near an hundred men.

* Probably the city of Troy, New York.—EDITOR

SATURDAY, 24th. All the Cannon except 8 pieces arrived by Land at Fort Miller Landing.

SUNDAY, 25th. Got all the Cannon except what went by Batteaux and proceeded up the river by water. Met with the misfortune to drown one of the Batteaux men going up the rapids, and grounded a Batteaux with a cannon in her.

MONDAY, 26th. Arrived at Fort Edward with the chief of the Cannon, our detachment moved on in the afternoon, got 3 or 4 miles from Fort Edward.

TUESDAY, 27. Arrived at Fort George about noon, where we found two companies of our Regt.

WEDNESDAY, 28th. Tarried in Fort George where Colo Van Dyke commanded.*

THURSDAY, 29th. Embarked with our Detachment in Batteaux about 11 o'clock, to escort the Cannon which were conveyed over the Lake on the *Pettit Augre* with a sufficient guard on board, I went in the *Pettit Augre*. Sailed and rowed all night.

FRIDAY, 30th. Arrived at the Northern Landing† by sunrise, left our baggage at the Landing and proceeded to Ticonderoga, joined the Regt. about 1 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 31st. Got our baggage from the Landing. Could not obtain Permission to return to our Company at Fort George.

MONDAY, June 2^d. Made a Pay abstract for myself and what men were on the Guard at Tay,‡ and rec'd 2 months pay of the Regt. Paymaster Capt. Jenkins and I built a small hut and covered it with a couple of tents.

TUESDAY, 3^d. A prisoner rec'd 100 lashes.

SATURDAY, 7th. Went on Fatigue. A Soldier in Colo. Martial's Regt. rec'd 100 lashes at the public whipping Post and Sat on the gallows for desertion and reenlisting.

MONDAY, 9th. Capt. Donnel came here from Fort George. A Soldier of the Hampshire troops rec'd 100 lashes, I sat on a court of inquiry. Rec'd a letter from Lt. Remick.

TUESDAY, 10th. Took an emetic for the Jaundice.

FRIDAY, 13th. Gen. St. Clair arrived here.

SATURDAY, 14th. Our Reg't mustered.

SUNDAY, 15th. All the men who were on

* Colonel Van Dyke was the commander of a Regiment in the New York line.—EDITOR.

† The northern landing, at the foot of Lake George, near Ticonderoga.—EDITOR.

‡ Probably intended for "Ty," the abbreviation of Ticonderoga, by which former name the fort and its vicinity were generally known.—EDITOR.

Guard yesterday mustered by Colo. Varrick D. M. M. Gl.

THURSDAY,* 17th. An alarm caused by a Party of Indians, who killed 3 men just without the lines.

FRIDAY,† 26th. Went on Fatigue, very hot. Capt. Merrill arrived with some Recruits. 2 men killed, another wounded near the mills by the Indians. Capt. Donnel came here from Fort George with orders for his whole company to go into the fleet at Lake George.

FRIDAY, 27th. Capt. Donnel with his company went to Lake George to man the fleet there. Lt. Thompson went in my room. I staid with the Regiment.

SATURDAY, 28th. Paraded at my alarm Post by daylight in the morning which is General Orders to do every day. About 10 o'clock a general alarm was fired from the several Forts occasioned by some spy boats from the enemy, being discovered by our Guard Boats.

SUNDAY, 29th. Ointed with brimstone for the Ground Itch, Lt. Parsons arrived with recruits. Were alarmed again at midnight but nothing appearing we turned in again.

MONDAY, 30th. About 8 o'clock the Enemy appeared with 5 or 6 floating Batteaux and a number of Batteaux in the rear of them. The Batteaux in a line of Battle making for the Post, which produced a gen'l alarm. The men displayed a fervent zeal for the cause by their alert behavior on the first signal of the Alarm. About an hour by Sun, two ships of War appeared, they also formed in line of battle with the Floating Batteries or Gun Boats, about two miles from the Jersey Redout.

THURSDAY, JULY 1st. Rested very serenely last night. No alarm all night. The Indians very plenty between this and Lake George Landing which made it hazardous passing and re-passing, Rec'd very favorable news from the Southern army at which 13 Cannon were discharged at 12 o'clock.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

—Admiral Farragut wrote to his wife, April 1862, "My country has bestowed upon me "its highest honors, and I must take upon me "the highest responsibilities. I never will ask "my men to go where I am not willing to lead "the way." Words fit for the monument of a hero!

* This should be printed "Tuesday;" but we find it, in our copy, as we have printed it.—EDITOR.

† Probably intended for "Thursday"—the week-day of that date—but we print it as we find it in our copy.—EDITOR.

IX.—FLOTSAM.

[These scraps have been picked up in various places and brought to this place, "as they are," without any voucher for their correctness and with no other object than to secure for them the attention of our readers.

We invite discussion concerning each of them; and if any of them are incorrect or doubtful, we invite corrections.—ED. HIS. MAG.]

HISTORY OF "HAIL COLUMBIA."

The following history of the now celebrated song of *Hail Columbia*, is from the pen of the author, Judge Hopkinson:

"The song was written in the Summer of 1796, "when a War with France was thought to be "inevitable—Congress being then in Session, at "Philadelphia, deliberating upon the important "subject, and acts of hostility having actually "occurred. The contest between England and "France was raging; and the people were divided "into parties for one side or the other—some "thinking that policy and duty required us to "take part with Republican France, as it was "called; others were for connecting ourselves "with England, as the great preservative power "of good principles and safe government. The "violation of our rights by both belligerents was "forcing us from the just and wise policy of "President Washington, which was to do equal "justice to both, to take part with neither, but "to keep a strict and honest neutrality between "them. The prospect of a rupture with France "was exceedingly offensive to that portion of "the people which espoused her cause; and the "violence of the spirit of party never rose higher, I think not so high, as it did at that time, "on that question. The theatre was then open "in our city. A young man belonging to it, "whose talent was a singer, was about to take "his benefit. I had known him while at school. "On this acquaintance, he called on me, in the "afternoon, his benefit being announced for the "following day. He said he had no boxes taken, "and the prospect was that he should suffer a "loss instead of receiving a benefit from the "performance; but that if he could get a patriotic song to the tune of the *President's March*, "then a popular air, he did not doubt of a full "house; that the poets of the theatrical corps "had been trying to accomplish it, but were satisfied that no words could be composed to suit "the music of that March. I told him I would "try for him. The next afternoon he came; "and the song, such as it was, was ready for "him. It was announced for him, on Monday "morning; and the theatre was crowded to excess, and so continued night after night for "the rest of the season, the song being encored "and repeated several times during each night, "and the whole audience joining in the chorus. "It was always sung at night, in the streets, by "large assemblies of citizens, including mem-

“bers of Congress. The enthusiasm was general; and the song was heard, I may say, in every part of the United States. The object of the author was to get up an American spirit which should be independent of and above the interests, policy and passions of both beligerents, and look and feel for our own honor and rights. Not an allusion is made either to France or England, nor which was most in fault, in their treatment of us. Of course, the song was a favorite with both parties; at least neither could disown the sentiments it inculcated. It was truly American and nothing else; and the patriotic feeling of every American heart responded to it. Such is the history of this song, which has endured infinitely beyond any expectation of the author, and beyond any merit it can boast of, except that of being truly and exclusively patriotic in its sentiments and spirit.”

FIRST CHILD BORN IN CINCINNATI.—William Taylor, of Lafayette, Indiana, writes to the Pioneer Association of Cincinnati that he was the first white child born in that city, having first seen the light on the twentieth of March, 1791. Concerning the state of Western civilization then, he says:

“In the Spring of 1790, my father left Kentucky with his family and settled in Cincinnati, and built a cabin on Front-street, a little below Main. At that time, the settlers were frequently annoyed by prowling bands of Indians, in the neighborhood. On one occasion, my mother was preparing supper, in front of the cabin, about dark, in the evening, when an attempt was made by a savage, who was lurking close by, to shoot her; but the priming of his gun flashing in the pan, the malignant purpose of the Indian was frustrated.”

He further states that the law required every man to go armed to church, under penalty of twenty-five cents fine for a failure to do so, this precaution against the Indians being necessary.

FULTON AND HIS STEAMBOAT.—The European Correspondent of the *World*, in a letter dated “Paris, July 16th,” has transmitted to that journal a copy of a letter written by Fulton, in which he offered his invention to the French Conservatory of Arts and Trade.

How little did Fulton then imagine that the application of that invention to actual practice, would produce such wonderful results as those which are constantly before our eyes.

“A very interesting document, one especially so to Americans, has just been presented to the

public, here; a copy of a letter from Robert Fulton, offering his invention of the steam-engine, as applied to boats, to the French Conservatory of Art and Trade. This letter is written from a house, No. 50 Rue Vaugirard, and is dated 4 Pluiose, An. XI. (in the days of the French Republic). As the original is in French, I transcribe it, followed by the translation:

“Je vous envoie ci-joint les dessins esquisses d’une machine que je fais construire avec laquelle je me propose de faire remonter les bateaux d’une rivière, à l’aide des pompes à feu. Lorsque mes expériences seront prêtes, j’aurai le plaisir de vous inviter à les voir, et si elle réussissent, je me réserve la faculté de faire présent de mes travaux à la république ou d’en tirer l’avantage que la loi m’autorise. Actuellement, je dépose ces notes entre vos mains afin que, si un projet semblable vous parvient avant mes expériences soient terminées, il n’ait pas préférence sur le mien

“Salut et respect,

“ROBERT FULTON.”

[TRANSLATION.]

“I send you herewith enclosed the drawings of a machine which I am having constructed, with which I propose to make vessels move by means of a fire engine. When my experiments shall be ready, I will have the pleasure of inviting you to see them, and if they succeed I reserve to myself the privilege of either making a present of my works to the Republic or of obtaining from them such advantages as the law may authorize me. Actually, I place these notes in your hands that if a similar project should reach you before my experiments are terminated, it may not have the preference over mine.

“Respectful salutations,

“ROBERT FULTON.”

SCRAPS.—At a meeting of the New Historical Society, some time since, the Librarian read the following interesting memorandum, copied from a volume of Audubon’s *Ornithological Biography*, now in the possession of Mr. David G. Francis, Book seller, in that city:

“This work is presented to J. Prescott Hall, Esq., by his poor Friend and sincerely attached Servant,

“JOHN J. AUDUBON.

“NEW YORK, April 4th, 1864.”

“Audubon told me in the year 184—that he did not sell more than 40 copies of his great work, in England, Ireland, Scotland, and France, of which Louis Philippe took 10.

"The following received their copies, but never paid for them :

"George IV.,

"Duchess of Clarence,

"Marquis of Landardeky,

"Princess of Hesse Hambourg.

"An Irish Lord, whose name he would not give, took two copies and paid for neither.

"Rothschild paid for his copy, but with great reluctance.

"He further said that he sold 75 copies in America, 26 in New York and 24 in Boston—that the work cost him 27,000£, and that he lost 25,000\$ by it.

"He said that Louis Philippe offered to subscribe for one hundred copies if he would publish the work in Paris. This he found could not be done, as it would have required 40 years to finish it, as things then were in Paris. Of this communication I made a memorandum at the time, which I read over to Mr. Audubon and he pronounced it correct.

"J. PRESCOTT HALL."

—The champion old lady of them all closed her career in Greenup-county, Ky., a few days ago. Her name was Mrs. Mary Gray; and, at the time of her death, she was one hundred and thirteen years, eight months, and sixteen days old. She came of a long-lived race, her mother having reached the age of one hundred; but her husband, who was born only four years before her, in 1755, dropped off something over half a century ago, at the untimely age of sixty-four. She was the mother of thirteen children, all but four of whom she followed to the grave, the survivors—two sons and two daughters—being eighty-eight, eighty-three, seventy-three, and seventy years of age. Mrs. Gray lived to see the fifth generation of her descendents numbered by the score—the full list of her lineal descendents being as follows: Children, thirteen; grand-children, sixty-five; great-grand-children, six hundred and seventeen; great-great-grand-children three hundred and thirty-seven; great-great-great-grand-children, forty-four—total one thousand and seventy-six. With such a record to fall back upon, Greenup-county, Kentucky, may safely challenge the world on the subject of old ladies.

—It has been supposed that the late Governor Greiner, of Zanesville, was the author of the old campaign-song of *Tippecanoe and Tyler too*; but the Zanesville *Signal* says: "The song of *Tippecanoe and Tyler too*, of 1840 (to the old tune of *The Little Pigs*), which many papers, in their obituary notices, ascribed to the deceased, was written by our musical and lyrical townsman, A. C. Ross, Esq., who first sang it to a Whig meeting in the old Senate-cham-

ber of the Court-house, in this city; afterwards, with the greatest applause and *encore*, at a mon-ster Whig meeting, in Lafayette Hall, New York."—*Albany Argus*.

—Washington Irving was the author of the phrase "the almighty dollar." He used it in a sketch entitled *The Creole Village*, published in 1837; and it quickly passed into universal usage. He himself says of it: "This phrase, used for the first time in this sketch, *The Creole Village*, has since passed into current circulation, and, by some, has been questioned as savoring of irreverence. The author, therefore, owes it his orthodoxy to declare that no irreverence was intended, even to the dollar itself, which he is aware is daily becoming more and more an object of worship."

X.—BOOKS.

[Publishers and others sending Books or Pamphlets for the Editor of THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, are respectfully requested to forward the same, either direct to "HENRY B. DAWSON, MORRISANIA, N. Y.," or to MESSRS. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., Booksellers, 654 Broadway, New York City, as shall be most convenient to them.]

A.—PRIVATELY PRINTED BOOKS.

1.—*William Pitt Fessenden*: a memoir prepared for *The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register* for April, 1871, by Geo. Henry Preble. Reprinted for private circulation, with additions. Boston: David Clapp & Sons, Printers. 1871. Octavo, pp. 24.

Whatever Captain Preble does is done well; and, in the elegant tract before us, he has most admirably portrayed the character and history of General Samuel and Senator William Pitt Fessenden, father and son, two of Maine's most honored children. Indeed, we have seldom seen a sketch which is as complete as that of the Senator; and its estimate of the character and abilities of that distinguished man is one of the most perfect and life-like which we have ever read.

B.—PUBLICATIONS BY SOCIETIES.

2.—*The Early History of Morris County, New Jersey*, by the Rev. Joseph Tuttle, D.D., President of Wabash College, Indiana. Read before the New Jersey Historical Society, May 20, 1869. Newark, N. J.: 1870. Octavo, pp. 39.

There are few who are more thorough, in their investigations, than President Tuttle; and the contribution which he has here made to the local history of Morris-county is, therefore, a valuable although a short one. He traces in it "the early history" of the County, from its first out-croppings, in 1684, through the various iron-works, to the opening of the War of the Revolution; and the narrative is varied by extended notices of leading men who resided there, in the olden time—Hartshorn Fitz Randolph, Moses

Tuttle, John Jacob Faesch, Robert Erskine, the Fords, etc.—and by sketches of the ancient churches therein, the name of the County, the settlement of Morristown, etc.

Both as a New Jersey "local" and as a help to those who shall earnestly look into the history of Morris-county and of those whose homes have been there, this tract cannot be overlooked with safety.

3.—*The General Association of the Congregational Churches of Massachusetts*, 1871. *Minutes of the Sixty-ninth Annual Meeting, Easthampton, June 20-22*; with the Report on Home Evangelization and on the State of Religion, and Statistics of the Ministers and Churches. Boston: Congregational Publishing Society. 1871. Octavo, pp. 129.

The yearly record of the Orthodox Congregational Churches of Massachusetts, as presented to their General Association. The tables and other exhibits are very complete and present the subjects to which they are respectively devoted with commendable particularity—not, indeed, as elaborately as they are presented in the Maine General Conference Reports; but, nevertheless, with more than usual precision and clearness of arrangement.

In all that relates to the Churches and the Clergy of Massachusetts these Reports are exceedingly important.

4.—*Minutes of the Forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the General Conference of the Congregational Churches in Maine*; with the Sermon before the Maine Missionary Society, by Rev. Albert Cole of Cornish, and Report of the Trustees, at its Sixty-fourth Anniversary, held with the Winter-st. Congregational Church in Bath, June 27, 28, and 29, 1871. Portland: B. Thurston & Co. 1871. Octavo, pp. 128.

The subject of this work is clearly indicated on its title-page—it is the record of the work done by the Orthodox Congregational Churches in Maine, in 1870-71, and their condition at the close of the ecclesiastical year. It presents, also, the Minutes of the forty-fifth General Conference of those Churches; and it is crowded with statistics of every conceivable character which are germane to the subject. Indeed, it is a mine of material for history which few beside Deacon Duren would have attempted to produce.

5.—*General Conference of the Congregational Churches in Maine*, 1871. *The County Conferences and Report of Maine Missionary Society*, being a portion of the Minutes of the General Conference for 1871. *Sine loco, sine anno*. Octavo, pp. 28, 33-60, 64, 70, 72, 87-89, 91-111, 118, 119, 122, 123, 125, 126 of the complete work.

An abridgement, for more general circulation, of the work last noticed herein.

It is a pity the printer did not change the pagination, instead of simply taking out a page, here and there, and making a mere patch-work of them.

6.—*Annual Report of the Minnesota Historical Society, to the Legislature of Minnesota, for the year 1870*. Read and adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Society, January 9, 1871. Saint Paul: 1871. Octavo, pp. 20.

A very satisfactory Report of the labors, during 1870, of one of the youngest, but one of the most active and deserving, of the Historical Societies of the country. Indeed, its success and that of its neighbor in Winconsin are among the marvels of the West—that region of wonderful advancement—and if the means which these Societies respectively control are considered, the wonder will be increased.

Earnest men can do wonders: those who are not in earnest seldom attain respectability in what they seek to accomplish.

7.—*The late Com. Stephen Champlin*. A Paper Read by Judge Clinton before the Buffalo Historical Society, December 5, 1870. *Sine loco, sine anno*. Octavo, pp. 7.

Proceedings of the Buffalo Historical Society at the Annual Meeting of January 11, 1871; with the Addresses of the President for the years 1869 and 1870; and list of Life, Corresponding, and Honorary Members. Buffalo: 1871. Octavo, pp. 20.

Two tracts issued by the Buffalo Historical Society, the character of which will be seen from their respective title-pages.

There are few Societies of this class which are as well conducted and as usefully employed as that of the Buffalo; and we are sure to find in all the publications bearing its imprint ample evidence of the good taste and marked ability of those who lead in the conduct of its affairs.

C.—OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

8.—*Resources of Arizona Territory with a description of the Indian tribes; ancient ruins; Cochite, Apache Chief; Antonio, Pima Chief; Stage and Wagon roads; Trade and Commerce; etc.* By authority of the Legislature. San Francisco: Francis & Valentine. 1871. Octavo, pp. 31.

This pamphlet, originating in a desire to present a reliable description of the country for the information of those who should desire to emigrate to Arizona, opens with a careful description of the Territory, County by County; and this is followed by descriptions of the various tribes of Indians—the Pimas, Maricopas, Papagoes, Yumas, Mohaves, Apaches, etc.—of the ruins of by-gone peoples, which cover the face of the country; of the various trees and plants which grow there; of the infant manufactures of the Territory; of the Mails, Stages, and Roads; of the prices of produce; of the Military stationed here; etc. It is a very important local tract; and collectors will need no further invitation to secure copies of it.

9.—*Roll of Honor, No. XXVI.* Names of soldiers who died in defense of the Union, interred in the National Cemeteries at Mound City, Illinois; Cincinnati, Columbus, Gallipolis, Cleveland, Sandusky, and Dayton, Ohio; Little Rock, Fayetteville, and Fort Smith, Arkansas; (additional to Vol. XVIII;) Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; (additional to Vol. XVIII;) Petersburg, Virginia; (additional to Vol. XIX;) Hampton, Virginia; (additional to Vol. XXV;) and Winchester, Cold Harbor, and Culpepper Court-house, Virginia; (additional to Vol. XV). Washington: Government Printing office. 1871. Octavo, pp. 250.

This volume continues the sad record of the burial-places of those who fell in the recent War of Secession, thirteen thousand, four hundred, and eleven of those places being accurately noted there, together with all that is known of the name, rank, Regiment, and death of each of the occupants.

It is a grim record; but an exceedingly important one.

10.—*Treasury Department. Monthly Reports on the Commerce and Navigation of the United States*, by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1871. Quarto, pp. iv., 418.

The Bureau of Statistics publishes, month by month, a Report on the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, in which the details of the Imports and Exports are presented and compared with preceding Reports, etc. Besides these, the Bureau presents, from time to time, sketches of foreign countries, relative to trade, population, etc.

To those who have had occasion to turn to Seybert's *Statistical Annals*, in order to learn of the earlier statistics of the Republic, these later reports will be especially welcome: every one will appreciate the far greater importance of the labors which are so lavishly bestowed on the monthly records which now portray the current business and the productive wealth of the country, as that business and that wealth are now presented to the attention of the world, through these reports.

11.—*Message of the Mayor to the Common Council of the City of New York, June, 1871. With accompanying documents.* Sine loco [*New York?*] sine anno [1871?] Octavo, pp. [Message] 36, [Comptroller's Report, City] 59, [Comptroller's Report, County] 21, [Comptroller's Report, Claims against the City] 5, [Report of Corporation Counsel] 11, [Report of Police Department] 20, [Report of Commissioner of Public Works] 57, [Report of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction] 30, [Report of the Fire Department] 22, [Report of Board of Health] 56, [Report of Department of Public Parks] 76, [Report of Superintendent of Buildings] 38, [Report of Department of Docks] 43, [Report of Board of Education] 16, [Report of Department of Taxes and Assessments] 12, [Report of Excise Commissioners] 2, [Report of Board of Apportionment on applications for charitable aid] 107.

The City of New York embraces, exclusive of its suburbs, more living souls than are embraced within nine of the States of the Union combin-

ed; it possesses more wealth than a dozen States which can be named, when combined, can produce; and, bad as it may be, there is no greater aggregate of crime or poverty than would be found among as many human beings, were they as well watched and talked about, in any other part of the country, rural or municipal. We notice that if a country Church has to be supplied with a bell or a new carpet, contributions are sought in New York from which to pay for it; and if a piece of railroad is to be built, New York furnishes the money. No country parson ever refuses a call which New York sends to him; and no country lawyer stays longer away from there than he can possibly help. Say what you will of New York, she is able to take care of herself without the help of "the country"; and her principal ills arise from the meddling with her affairs by the country scallawags who thirst for an opportunity to thrust their arms into her money-bags.

The volume before us is the record of New York's municipal affairs, for 1870-'71; and a most important record it is, as its several titles will clearly indicate. Our limited space, however, will only allow us to say that those who have preserved the successive Reports of the Central Park Commission, the Croton Board, and other local documents of that description, must now resort to this volume for the continuation of those several series.

12.—*Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks of the City of New York, in conformity with an Act of the Legislature passed May 11, 1869, and an Act passed May 19, 1870, relating to improvements of portions of the Counties of Westchester and New York, the improvement of Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River, and to facilities of communication between said Counties.* Albany: The Argus Company. 1871. Octavo, pp. 39.

A most important Report of the Park Commissioners, concerning their operations in Westchester-county, under the provision of Acts of the Legislature secretly pushed through that body, without consulting those who were most interested therein and from whose hard-earned wages the Commissioners' bills are to be paid. It is interesting, too, to all who collect the Reports of the Commissioners, not only because of its importance, *per se*, but because of its scarcity—for some unknown reason, it is said to have become very rare.

As a specimen of most wretched proof-reading in an elegant dress, this Report surpasses all others.

D.—TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

13.—*Sketches of Men of Progress.* By James Parton, Bayard Taylor, Hon. Amos Kendall, Rev. E. D. Mayo, J. Alexander Patten, and other writers. Embellished with handsome steel portraits by Ritchie, Perine, and Hall. New York and Hartford Publishing Company. 1870-1871. Octavo, pp. 736.

There are "fishers of men" among us, as there were in the days of the Apostles; but our "fishers" are not always of that kind which the Savior commissioned, and the mission of most of them is quite as often to seek and to profit by those who are found as it is to "seek and to save those who are lost." The publishers of this work appear to be representatives of the modern men-fishers of whom we speak.

There is among us, also, a class of men who seek notoriety and are willing to pay for it. Many of them have earned, or procured, in some way, the money they spend: others of them had fathers or grandfathers who earned or procured it for them. Some of them have nothing to boast of, except their money: others of them stroke their bare faces and talk of their blood, while, with their other hand they fumble, in their pocket, the money which, by hook or by crook, their grandfathers procured for them, and which they, by their meanness rather than by their wit, have turned over and doubled. The "men of progress," portrayed in this volume, are mostly of this class of seekers of notoriety; and, with here and there an exception, they are the fish which the New York and Hartford Publishing Co. have found on their well-directed hooks.

The fishermen and the fish, in that case, as in all others, were evidently made for each other; and it has needed only a nicely baited hook, skilfully cast into such waters as we have described and carefully handled, to yield a profitable reward to the enterprise and the industry of the sportsman.

The volume before us, as we have intimated, is only the fish-basket of just such a "fisher of men" as we have described; and "the men of progress," unless it may be the few who have been used as baits to conceal the mischievous hooks with which the others were expected to be caught, are merely those who are seeking, by this curious process, to become as famous as they have already become sick. They know no other way of getting into respectable company than by purchasing the privilege; and the five hundred dollars which it costs to secure the insertion of a portrait and a panegyric, in such a volume as this, gratifies the aspirant to fame and affords a profit to the enterprising man who conducts the operation.

It is indeed true, that, in the volume before us,

we find Mr. Bryant's portrait and his memoir; but he is unquestionably one of those "flies" with which the fishermen's hooks are concealed—one of those whose company, on steel and in print, is held out, as so desirable to the "men of progress" whose bank-accounts are better than their judgments, and for the privilege of enjoying which, in this place, they pay.

We find Governor Hoffman's too; but no one supposes that that widely-known and honored gentleman has paid for the peculiar notoriety which this publication will give him; and no one who knows him will entertain the thought, for a moment, that Doctor—Major-general by concurrent Resolution—J. Watts de Peyster has paid five hundred dollars—the round sum which those who were caught are said to have paid—for the insertion in this bunch of plebian bad taste, the chapter which bears his name and the ugly misrepresentation of his patrician head which so appropriately illustrates it.

In short, it is a mere advertising volume, of no earthly value, in literature; but, if the enterprising sportsman who has gotten it up has been paid for his labor and outlay—the notoriety-seekers having evidently obtained all they bargained for, in the spaces which they respectively paid for and filled—we imagine he has secured all that he desired and the world is not a whit the loser by the operation.

14.—*From fourteen to fourscore.* By Mrs. S. W. Jewett. New York: Hurd & Houghton. 1871. Octavo, pp. iv., 416.

A very interesting romance of that class which may be called "religious," although the religious element does not override the romantic. It inclines to the anti-orthodox, without being what is called "liberal"; and its teachings, if carefully studied, will be profitable to the reader.

15.—*Reindeer, Dogs, and Snow-shoes: A Journal of Siberian Travel and Explorations made in the years 1865, 1866, and 1867.* By Richard J. Bush. With illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Octavo, pp. 529.

The demands of Commerce, responded to by Science, have exposed many a secret and brought the hidden things both of this and other worlds into the light and publicity of day. The hidden mysteries of Siberia, for instance, have been opened, under the inspiration of commercial necessity sustained by the promptings of those who are encircling the globe with the strands of the electric telegraph.

It will be remembered that the Western Union Telegraph Company, while the Atlantic cable was yet an untried experiment and an unsuccessful one, resolved to extend its lines, overland, by way of Behring's strait, and the wilds

of Siberia and Kamtchatka, to Europe; and large expenditures of money and labor were made in that direction and in the wilderness of Northwestern America. One of the parties thus organized, was instructed to proceed by way of Petropaulovski, in Kamtchatka; and the beautiful octavo before us—one of the handsomest of the many handsome books issued by the Harpers—contains the narrative of that remarkable expedition and a carefully-written and appropriately-illustrated description of the country and its inhabitants.

We have seldom opened a volume of this class which we have laid down so unwillingly; and the interest of the narrative and the careful portrayal of the distinctive features of that distant and dreary portion of the earth's surface and of the character, habits, and manners of those whose home is there, will amply repay the time necessary for its perusal.

As we have said, the book is a very handsome one.

16.—*Speech of Victoria C. Woodhull, on the Great Political Issue of Constitutional Equality*, delivered in Lincoln Hall, Washington: Cooper Union, New York; Academy of Music, Brooklyn; Academy of Music, Philadelphia; Opera House, Syracuse; together with her Secession Speech, delivered at Apollo Hall, May 12, 1871. New York: Woodhull, Claflin, & Co. 1871. Octavo, pp. 33.

deed, who insists on "manhood suffrage," and

Whatever we may think of the instrumentalities employed, every one who regards the right of suffrage as a *natural right*—every one, in thrusts his peculiar interpretation of the Declaration of Independence into men's faces as the sum and substance of all political wisdom and authority—must admit that Mrs. Woodhull's argument is a sound one; and no one who honestly reads the *Constitution for the United States*, as it now stands, can deny that she also has "the supreme law of the land," as it now stands, on her side.

We are free to say that we have seen little in Mrs. Woodhull which we have admired; but it is only just that she shall have credit where she deserves it, and, if we do not mistake, she deserves it in this instance. If "manhood," *per se*, entitles its possessor to a participation in the government of the Commonwealth and the Confederacy, why should not, also, "womanhood" entitle those who possess it to a participation in the same? If suffrage is "a right," such as life is, rather than "a privilege" which the Commonwealth may either give or withhold, at its pleasure, who has authority to draw a line where God himself has not drawn one and deny to woman what He extends to man, or deny to infants what He permits adults to enjoy? If the Constitution is, in fact as well as in name, "the supreme

"law of the land," who shall say that Mrs. Woodhull, under its amended provisions, is not as much entitled to vote as the plantation negroes of South Carolina or the Chinese of California?

But, while we sorrowfully admit the existence of circumstances to which we have referred, and believe that Mrs. Woodhull's argument, as presented in this pamphlet, is unanswerable, except by arbitrary force, we should regret to see any female for whom we have any personal respect descend into the filthy slough of partisan politics—and to be a politician, at all, in these our days, would make partisanship necessary. We should not relish the sight of our wife or sister, our daughter or our niece, our neighbor or our neighbor's neighbor, pushing her way, through clouds of tobacco-smoke and pools of tobacco-juice and amidst the ribaldry and the beastliness of modern primaries, to assist in stuffing a ballot-box or in protesting against such a stuffing of one by others; nor should we admire the bestowal of the graces and persuasions of any such on unwilling voters, to win them to her party, either at the vernal town-meeting or the autumnal general election. There are those who possess no such scruples; but we are not of them.

17.—*Jesus: His Life and Work as narrated by the four Evangelists*. By Howard Crosby. New York: University Publishing Co. 1871. Octavo, pp. 551.

Chancellor Crosby is too well known and too widely recognized and honored as one of the most learned of our countrymen to need any introduction to our readers; and the character of everything which proceeds from his pen is as well-established, the world over, as is that of the Chancellor himself. In the beautiful volume before us, Doctor Crosby has presented the narrative of the Savior's life and work, as preserved in the four Gospels, in other words and with all the illustration which modern scholarship can add to them; and we seldom meet a volume which presents greater attractions, either of style, scholarship, or typographic beauty than this. It will be widely welcomed and become as widely useful as an appropriate companion to the sacred scriptures.

18.—*Agatha's Husband*. A Novel. By the author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 428. Price \$1.50.

One of the uniform series of the writings of this popular author which the Harpers are placing before the world.

Of the character of Mrs. Mulock's works our readers are already well-acquainted; and those who admire her well-earned reputation will be pleased to obtain so neat an edition of the works as this is.

19.—*The Invasion of France in 1814*: comprising the night-march of the Russian Army past Phalsbourg. From the French of M. M. Erekmann-Chatrian. With a memoir of the authors. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 369. Price 50 cents.

Another of those terribly graphic pictures of War which have made the two authors so famous, throughout Europe.

Were we a novel-reader, there are none of the class which would probably interest us more than the works of the writers of this volume.

20.—*The Annals of Albany*. By Joel Munsell. Second Edition. Albany: Joel Munsell. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. viii., 488.

The merits of the Annals are known and recognized by every student of American history; and as Mr. Munsell is gradually renewing his stock of the earlier volumes, by printing new editions of them, it becomes collectors and students to ascertain what changes, if any, are made in these new volumes. In the first and second, if we do not mistake, very important changes were made; and, although the Preface to this volume does not indicate any change in the text of the work, a very important foot-note stares us in the face, at the foot of the Preface, indicating the possibility of other notes—correcting other grave errors which the First Edition contained—finding places, here and there, throughout the volume. There is no safety, therefore, without adding the Second Edition to the First, in every well-provided library.

21.—*The Dialogues of Plato* Translated into English with Analyses and Introductions By B. Jowett, A.M. In four volumes. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. 1871. Crown octavo pp. [I.] xii., 681; [II.] vi., 607; [III.] vi., 599; [IV.] vi., 594. Price \$12.00

The excellent firm whose imprint appears on these volumes is noted, in the world of literature, for the high character of its publications; for its boldness in presenting those works to American readers, which, ordinarily, appeal only to the thinking very few; for its liberality and uprightness, in presenting its various issues, honestly, in their purity, and in dresses which are worthy of them. It has had its reward; and the good man, whose pure spirit has, until recently, controlled its work and given a tone to all that pertains to it, has reared for himself as appropriate a memorial in the list of sterling works which his firm has published, as he has, also, in the affectionate remembrance of all authors and readers who enjoyed the privilege of his personal friendship.

It was appropriate, therefore, that Plato, in this new and unrivalled form, should be published by this house; and its Publishers have discharged their self-imposed duty, in assuming the publication of this work, as they usually do,

in the most liberal manner. It is appropriately dressed in tinted paper, and printed in the best style of the Riverside Press; and its beauty as well as its intrinsic merits will ensure it a hearty welcome wherever it shall find a resting-place.

Of Plato, we need not say anything to those who habitually read the HISTORICAL MAGAZINE; but we may be allowed to say of this version of his *Dialogues*, that it is the first which has been completely translated into English by the same person; that it has been the work, almost the life-work, of one of the ripest of European scholars; that it is of surpassing excellence, as a translation; and that, both because of its successful presentation of the original and of the perfect ease and grace of the translation, it has already secured for itself the most unqualified praise of the best scholars in both Europe and America. Its Introductions are said to be excellent and appropriate; its Index is very full, concerning persons and places; and nothing seems to be wanting, in order to make it decidedly the finest and most desirable Plato which has yet appeared in an English dress.

22.—*The Rise and Fall of the Paris Commune in 1871*; with a full account of the Bombardment, Capture, and Burning of the City. By W. Pembroke Fetrige. Illustrated with a map of Paris and portraits from original photographs. New York: Harper & Bros. 1871. Duodecimo, pp. 516. Price \$2.

The recent insurrection within the City of Paris, the reported connection with it of the International Society which, more recently, has figured in New York history, and the lamentable destruction of property and life, which resulted from it, are fresh in the memory of our readers. A reliable history of those events, therefore, cannot be otherwise than acceptable to all who profess to keep pace with public events.

Mr. Fetrige was within the city, from the beginning to the close of the insurrection; was personally acquainted with many of the journalists who were then in Paris; and carefully sifted the various statements, which, from time to time, were made public. He has wisely introduced numerous documents, which, authoritatively tell their own stories; and there seems to be nothing wanting in order to insure accuracy and completeness. It is a terrible record; but those very horrors serve to increase the necessity there is for a scrupulous attention to the authorities on which the narrative must, necessarily, depend; and Mr. Fetrige seems to have met the issue in the most satisfactory manner.

The illustrations are lithographs of only moderate quality; but the typography is excellent.

THE

Historical Advertiser.

NOVEMBER, 1870.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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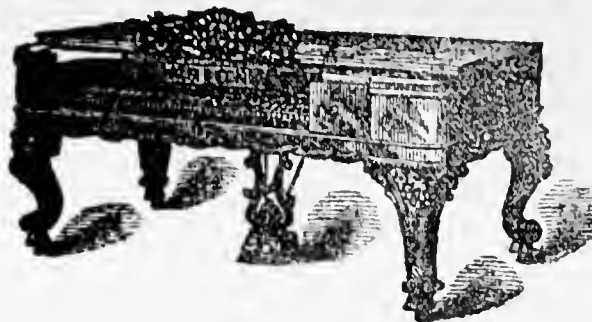
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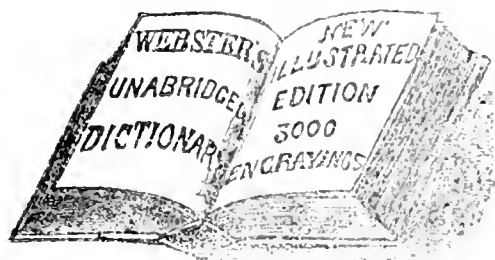
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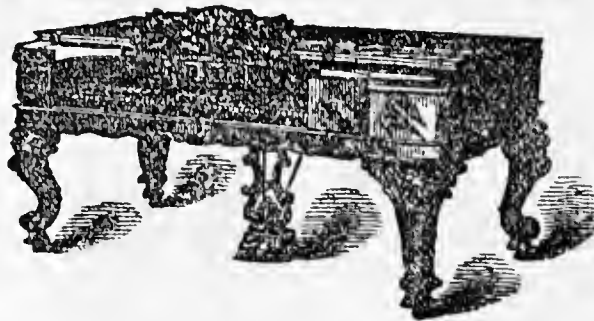
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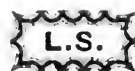
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Signed:

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CHARLES SOLDWEDEL,	HENRY MILLER,	ROBERT RIEGER,
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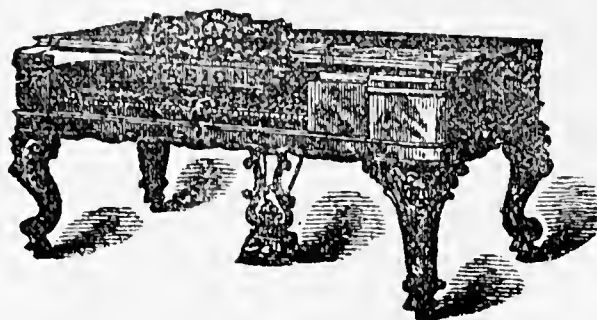
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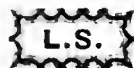
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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

I.—We shall, hereafter, publish the magazine for 1871, as nearly as possible, on the *fifteenth* of the month of the date of the several numbers.

II.—The press of books for notice has obliged us to add *sixteen* pages to the usual number, making *eighty*, in all, instead of *sixty-four*.

III.—The February number will contain, among other papers, General Sherman's Address before the Long Island Historical Society, on *The Military Lessons taught by the War*; a complete report of the Centennial Celebration at Monterey, Cal., with Father Hudson's Oration, from the author's manuscript, furnished by himself; a letter from General Adam B. Ingham, U. S. A., on *The relative strength of the armies of Generals Lee and Grant*, with a reply by General J. A. Smith, U. S. A.; an unpublished letter of the period, illustrative of life in New York, under British rule; an unpublished Report by General Sedgwick, of Operations in April and May, 1863; and other original papers from various pens. The March number will contain, among other papers, the celebrated "Morley Letter."

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AND

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TO OUR READERS.

I.—The importance of the question of, so-called, "neutrality," at the present moment, is so great that a very unusual proportion of the space in this number is occupied with a careful review of Mr. Adams's recent Address on that subject, before the N. Y. Historical Society; and, at the suggestion of those who were consulted on the subject and in accordance with our own views of its *present* importance, this number of the Magazine has been delayed, in order that it might appear, at the earliest possible moment.

II.—The March number of the Magazine, which is well advanced, will contain the celebrated "Motley Letter," about which Mr. John Jay made so much noise, some years ago, when he is said to have attempted, unsuccessfully, to bring *the military power of the Federal authorities to bear on its author* for having amused himself in a sick-room by writing it. It will also contain the first of a series of ten articles on New Jersey history which the Magazine for 1871 has been promised from the accomplished pen of President TUTTLE, of Wabash College, Indiana; a historical sketch of the Buffalo Historical Society, by its President, O. H. Marshall, Esqr.; and various other articles of interest.

III.—The number for April, which is also in the printers' hands, will contain the Rev. Doctor Gillett's exhaustive paper on the development of Unitarianism in America—a paper which may extend beyond the ordinary limits of the April number and thus oblige us to unite that and the May number, in one cover.

IV.—The celebrated paper, yet unpublished, of *Washington in Morris-county, New Jersey*, by President Tuttle, is also in the printers' hands, in New York, and will appear in an early number.

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